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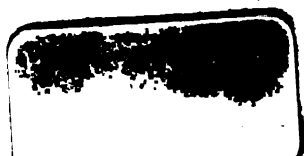
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PAPER AND PRINTING IN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
OFFICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House of February 21, 1866, relative to paper, stationery,
and advertising in his department.*

FEBRUARY 26, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 21, 1866.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of this date, I have the honor to say that this department incurs no expense for paper, except for stationery; neither does it advertise or have printing done outside of the Government Printing Office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, *Attorney General.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PETROLEUM.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report of S. S. Hays on petroleum.

FEBRUARY 27, 1866.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to present to you a very interesting and able report from S. S. Hays, chairman of the special committee of the United States Revenue Commission, on petroleum as a source of national wealth.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 7.

Report of the United States Revenue Commission on petroleum as a source of national revenue.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE COMMISSION,
February, 1866.

SIR: By the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, a duty was imposed "on coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, ten cents per gallon: *Provided*, That such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of eight cents per gallon, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding." These duties were to be levied, collected, and paid, on such of said oils as from and after the first day of August, 1862, should be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption, or for

delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or territories thereof. When exported, an allowance or drawback was given of the amount of the duties paid. This act took effect September 1, 1862.

By the act of June 30, 1864, in lieu of the former duties, duties were imposed "on coal illuminating oil, refined, and naphtha, benzine, and benzole, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, a duty of *twenty cents* per gallon: *Provided*, That such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, or shale exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of *fifteen cents* per gallon, anything to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided, also*, That naphtha of specific gravity exceeding eighty degrees, according to Beaumé's hydrometer, and of the kind usually known as gasoline, shall be subject to a tax of five per centum *ad valorem*."

By the act of March 3, 1865, the same provision was re-enacted, except that the specific gravity of gasoline to pay a duty of five per centum *ad valorem*, was reduced to seventy degrees Beaumé, and "distillate" was designated next after "naphtha," as one of the products subject to the duty of *twenty cents* per gallon.

By the eighth section of the act it was provided that there should be levied, collected, and paid, on all *crude* petroleum or rock oil that might be produced and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, a duty of one dollar on each and every barrel of not more than forty-five gallons; and all petroleum or rock oil that might be in possession of the producers at the place of production on the day when the act would take effect, should be held and treated as if produced on that day.

By the act of June 30, 1864, a drawback of the amount of duties paid was allowed upon all of said products, except refined *coal* oil, naphtha, benzine, or benzole. By the act of March 3, 1865, a drawback of the amount of the duties paid was allowed on all of said products, except *crude petroleum* or rock oil, refined coal oil, naphtha, benzine, or benzole. The last act took effect April 1, 1865, and is still in force.

"Distillate" is a general term, and means any fluid produced by distillation of the substances named. It is more particularly applied by refiners to the distilled oil before it is treated with chemicals.

Naphtha is the first product of the distillation. It is of very high specific gravity, and is a mixture of volatile hydrocarbons, of which benzine is the most abundant. It is used as a solvent of caoutchouc, and other gums of a similar nature, and of resins in the manufacture of varnish, and by painters as a substitute for spirits of turpentine. Naphtha prepared for the London market has a specific gravity of .735 to .726, marking sixty to sixty-two degree on Beaumé's hydrometer. It is known as crude, or that which has been but once distilled, and rectified or redistilled.

Benzine, benzole, or benzule, is obtained from naphtha by repeated distillation and treatment with sulphuric acid and other chemicals. Its chemical composition is, C. ₁₂, H. ₆; in 100 parts its analysis yields, carbon 86, hydrogen 14. It is colorless, has a peculiar smell, dissolves fat and resins, and is used in the arts for cleaning cloth, leather, &c., and in place of alcohol, ether, and turpentine, for dissolving gums, resins and other commercial products. When treated with strong nitric acid, it produces nitro-benzole, which is used in perfuming, as a substitute for oil or bitter almonds.

Gasoline is a very light naphtha. Refined illuminating oil is essentially the same, whether produced from coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or other bituminous substances. Like naphtha it is a mixture of hydrocarbons, some of which are the result of changes produced by heat. It consists chiefly of toluene, C. ₁₄, H. ₈, and cumene, C. ₁₈, H. ₁₂. It varies in constituent parts, and in quality, according to the care used in the preparation. The process of manu-

facture is, to admit the crude oil, from a receiving tank, into covered kettles or retorts; then subject it to heat not exceeding 700° F., or a dull red heat, which causes evaporation. The vapor passes off by a worm, in which it is condensed, and from which the product runs into a tank, called the distillate tank. The first product is naphtha, the next is the distillate for illuminating oil, and the last is a heavy oil, containing paraffine. In many refineries the naphtha and paraffine oil are taken back to the receiving tanks and worked over with the crude. The distillate for illuminating oil is conveyed from the distillate tanks into the treating tanks, where it is treated with sulphuric acid, caustic soda, and other chemicals, to purify and deodorize it. It is drawn off thence into the oil tanks, and is ready to barrel for market. The residuum in the kettles is a tar, which is sometimes worked over with the heavy oil for the production of paraffine or mineral wax, used in the manufacture of candles; more often it is sold, and used for covering roofs and wooden pavements, and timbers of bridges, &c. Crude oil from coals and shales, and some impure petroleums, are subject to repeated distillations. The cost of manufacture is at present about five cents per gallon. The product of illuminating oil is from 75 to 80 per cent. of the crude. Crude oil of the gravity of 42° yields very little naphtha. Oil of the gravity of 46° yields about 15 per cent. The amount of residuum is from two and a half to five per cent.

The receipts of revenue from petroleum and coal oil, &c., have been as follows :

1863, for ten months.....	\$649,962 09
1864.....	2,255,328 80
1865, on crude for three months.....	\$229,546
“ on refined.....	3,047,213
	<hr/>
	3,276,759 00
1866, for six months on crude.....	\$1,047,043 08
“ “ “ on refined, &c.....	2,613,038, 77
	<hr/>
	3,660,081 85

Of the receipts for 1865, only \$95,998 90 were from oils distilled from coals and shales, amounting to 16,000 barrels of 40 gallons each. The rest of the receipts, \$3,180,760 10, were from petroleum and refined oil made from petroleum, excepting an insignificant sum received from naphtha and benzole.

It will be expected of the commission to give an account of the development of a product so recently unknown to our commerce, and now of such vast importance.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM—ITS HISTORY.

Petroleum, or rock oil, was known to and used by the Indians, who esteemed it highly as a medicine. That it had also been collected in large quantities by a race of people more advanced in civilization, who preceded the Indians upon this continent, is quite probable, from the testimony taken by the commission. Upon Oil creek, in Pennsylvania, remains of old wells or oil pits are still to be seen. “Some of these pits were ten or twelve feet in diameter and eight or ten feet deep, and the Indians had a tradition that they were dug by a people who lived before their race. So old were they that large oak trees had grown and decayed in them, but the oil had preserved their roots. When the pits were first opened by white men, they were found to be walled in by timbers which were very well jointed.” The use of petroleum has been common in Eastern Asia for centuries, and the discovery of these pits seems to strengthen the hypothesis of a migration from Asia to this continent.

Ever since the settlement of the country by the whites, the rock oil had been obtained in small quantities in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky. It was sold by the druggists as a liniment and for other medicinal uses, under the names of Seneca oil, rock oil, American oil, &c. The mode of

collecting it was by digging trenches or pits, and, by means of woollen cloths, gathering the oil which rose to the surface. Occasionally, parties boring for salt water were incommoded by the flow of a blackish substance, which proved to be crude petroleum; and ordinary wells had also been spoiled from the same cause.

As early as 1856, five or six barrels per day of petroleum were collected by Messrs. Irwin & Peterson, and other parties, from salt wells, at Tarentum, on the Alleghany river, twenty-one miles above Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This oil was refined and sold for illuminating purposes by Messrs. T. H. Nevins & Co., and afterward by Mr. William McKeown, all of Pittsburg.

The circumstances which led directly to the recent extraordinary developments in this country are thus related by a witness, Mr. George H. Bissell, of New York: "In the year 1853, I saw at the office of Professor Crosby, of Dartmouth College, a bottle of petroleum, given him by Dr. Brewer, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, found upon his (Dr. Brewer's) land, on Oil creek. I became greatly interested in the product, and, about six months after, proceeded to Titusville, with Mr. J. G. Eveleth, who was then, and had been previously, my partner in other business. We bought together from Brewer, Watson & Co., what were then thought to be the principal oil lands of Pennsylvania. They were in extent one hundred acres in fee simple, and one hundred and twelve acres on lease for ninety-nine years, on Oil creek, about two and a half miles below Titusville, for which lands we paid \$5,000. Before purchasing we prospected the land. We dug holes in the ground, six or seven feet deep. The oil and water together percolated into these holes, and the oil was afterwards gathered by dipping woollen cloths into the mixture, and wringing the cloths out. In three or four hours, one of the holes would collect from a pint to a quart of oil. * * * We did not prospect the oil for medicinal purposes, but we believed it would be a good illuminator, and we sought it as an article of commerce. Illuminating oil from coal was just beginning to be talked of, but very little was made then. We then, in 1854, organized a company in New York city, under the name of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. The nominal capital was \$500,000. This was the first petroleum company ever organized in the United States, or elsewhere, so far as I know. I think it antedates any other company by at least five years, as I believe no other company was organized till 1859, after the first well was struck.

"We proceeded to develop these lands by trenching them, and raising the surface oil and water into vats. These trenches varied from twelve to eighteen feet deep, three to four feet wide, and about sixty or seventy feet in length, and were dug so as to converge, increasing in depth, to a central point at a small saw-mill upon our land, where we collected the oil which had run from the different trenches to that point by a pump worked by the water power connected with the mill. The supply was very limited, amounting to, perhaps, a few barrels in the course of a season, which we sold for \$1 50 per gallon, to parties who retailed it for medicinal purposes. These primitive operations were conducted for about three years. In the spring of 1855 we employed, at considerable expense, Professor Silliman, of Yale College, to analyze the oil, and we furnished him with all useful apparatus for his experiments. Professor Silliman was engaged about four months in his analysis, and in the fall of 1855 we published his report, which was full and elaborate. This report excited attention in New Haven, and some gentlemen in that city proposed to take an interest in our company on condition that it should be reorganized in New Haven. This was done, Professor Silliman being elected the first president.

"The work of trenching the lands was continued until 1858, when we heard that Mr. Kier, of Pittsburg, had obtained a small quantity of oil from one of his salt-wells near Pittsburg, which oil somewhat resembled our own. These salt-wells were artesian wells, the same kind which are now bored for oil, and were

usually sunk to a depth of several hundred feet. They were quite common, and have been for many years, in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, and in the Kanawha region, and a large supply of salt has been obtained from them. * * The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company then determined to sink an artesian well, and concluded a contract with some of its members, the condition of which was that the company should receive twelve cents per gallon for all oil raised from their land, the lessees to pay all expenses for future developments. The lessees employed one of their number, Mr. E. L. Drake, as superintendent, to oversee their operations on Oil creek, and furnished him with the necessary capital. Mr. Drake commenced operations at once, but was delayed by many obstacles, until, finally, on the 28th of August, 1859, the first vein of oil was obtained from a well sunk in one of our trenches upon the bank of Oil creek, about two miles below Titusville, in Venango county, Pa. This vein was struck at a depth of sixty-nine feet and six inches from the surface. The well produced oil for six or eight months, but it never exceeded four hundred gallons per day. I think the production ceased in about eight or nine months.

"Our success in striking oil created a great excitement, and was the beginning of the petroleum business in America. Immediately upon the striking of oil, Mr. Eveleth and I went out to that region and commenced purchasing land. Our entire purchases at that time amounted to something in the neighborhood of \$200,000. A month or two later many other parties appeared in Venango county to buy lands for oil purposes, and by December the hotels in Titusville were crowded with speculators. By that time several wells had been started, and preparations were being made for a large development. I think that the Parker and the Crossley wells were struck in December, 1859. The Crossley well yielded thirty-five or forty barrels a day. The Parker well was smaller. The next well of importance was a well on the Hamilton McClintock farm, which was struck that winter or early in the spring.

"The Evans well, at Franklin, which produced about twenty barrels a day, at one time, was struck in the winter or early in the spring. The Hoover well, a very celebrated well on the Alleghany river, below Franklin, was sunk by our firm, Eveleth, Bisell & Co., in the spring, and was a forty-barrel well."

Several witnesses estimate the product from all the wells in June, 1860, at about two hundred barrels.

From that time forward the production increased rapidly. By January 1, 1861, it is supposed to have reached seven hundred and fifty barrels per day, and in the spring of 1861, twelve to fifteen hundred barrels per day, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The production of the Kanawha region, West Virginia, had also become large, but was soon after lessened by the inroads of guerillas.*

Late in the spring and in the summer of 1861 borings were pushed through the first and second strata of sandstone. At a depth of between four and five hundred feet cavities were reached filled with oil and carburetted hydrogen gas. The surface water and oil were forced out by the gas to a great height, in some instances sixty or seventy feet above the surface, and the fortunate adventurers were in possession of flowing wells of oil.† Three of these wells, the Burnt well on the Blood farm, five miles above Oil City; the Phillips well, and the empire well, yielded each over two thousand barrels per day, with but slight diminution for months. The production increased almost immediately from twelve hundred to about eight thousand barrels per day, a large portion of

* In January, February and March, 1861, large wells were struck in West Virginia. The Llewellyn well—a flowing well—yielded three or four hundred barrels per day, but was destroyed by fire within a few days after it was struck. In the spring the production was probably eight hundred barrels per day at first. For the year it may be set down at five hundred barrels per day. For 1862, as much or more. For 1863, and at present, two hundred barrels per day.

† The first flowing well was struck near the Kanawha river, in October, 1860.

which was allowed to run to waste, for want of facilities for preserving it, and on account of the mere nominal value to which it was reduced by the over-supply. The yield continued to increase, other flowing wells, besides many pumping wells, being struck from time to time.

The daily production for the year 1862 has been estimated at twenty thousand barrels, of which it is probable that three-fourths were wasted.

The production for 1863 was probably not over one-half that for 1862. That for 1864 was still less. By May 1, 1865, the production had declined to less than 4,000 barrels per day. Soon after that time, the marvellous discoveries upon Pit-hole creek began to take place. A large number of flowing wells were struck at a depth of between six and seven hundred feet, mostly upon a single farm of 150 acres—the Holmden farm. By these and other discoveries—the most recent of which are upon Bennehoff's run, and the Stevenson farm on Oil creek—the product has been increased, until it is now in the neighborhood of 12,000 barrels per day, most of which finds its way to market. The amount of the product will be more carefully considered in a subsequent part of this report.

The excitement caused by the success of the first wells sunk was but little diminished by the decline in prices, which, however, was quite rapid.

The first oil obtained from the well of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was sold at fifty-five cents per gallon. By July, 1860, the price at the wells had declined to seven cents per gallon. In October, it was ten cents. It advanced steadily until January 1, 1861, when it reached twenty-five cents per gallon. It continued at about that figure, until toward the end of February. On the 1st of March, 1861, it was fifteen cents; on the 10th of March ten cents. The decline continued with the increasing supply, until just before the discovery of the large flowing wells. In the summer the price had fallen to five cents per gallon, or two dollars per barrel. The sudden and immense increase of the product almost totally destroyed its value. Thousands of barrels daily were allowed to flow away, and the sales made in August and September were as low as fifty cents, and even twenty-five cents per barrel. Sales were made at forty cents per barrel in October, November and December, and even as low as thirty-five cents later in the winter.

Nearly all these purchases proved unfortunate. The flood of oil reduced the price at the seaboard to nine cents per gallon in May, 1862, which occasioned a loss to the seller of the first cost of the oil, and from one to two dollars per barrel in addition.

Our enterprising merchants had already visited Europe, seeking a foreign market. The first shipment abroad had been made in October, 1861. The exports for that year were 1,112,476 gallons, or 27,812 barrels. When the flood reached the European ports, in the summer of 1862, the same destruction of values took place that had occurred here. Parties who had bought in New York at nominal prices, suffered heavy losses. But the article was thus forced upon public attention; and, although for the time being the markets were glutted, the way was opened for a future and increasing demand.

The suspension of specie payments in the spring of 1862, and the subsequent rapid advance in the price of gold, contributed to reanimate the oil business; speculation revived, and in October the price was carried as high in New York as fifty cents per gallon for crude. By December it had receded to twenty-five cents. During the year 1863 it ranged between eighteen and twenty-five cents. In 1864 the advance in price was rapid and great, from twenty-nine and a quarter cents in January to fifty-six cents per gallon in July. It continued high, but with some fluctuations, until January, 1865, when crude was selling at forty-nine to fifty cents.

The advance in the price of gold and exchange, which began in the spring of 1862, and continued until it reached its maximum in the summer and fall of

1864, soon carried up prices to a point at which the oil would pay all expenses of transportation, and give the owner of the well from three to seven dollars, and at one time even ten dollars per barrel. Then wells, which a few months before were worthless, owing to the low price of oil, became of immense value.

Speculation in oil lands and the organization of oil companies immediately followed to an enormous extent. Lands before almost valueless were sold to speculators at fabulous prices, and were again resold to other speculators at prices still higher, or were revalued by the holders at an immense advance, and used by them in the formation of joint stock companies or pretended companies, by means of which the stock was sold in parcels wherever the spirit of speculation had been sufficiently excited by the newspaper reports of sudden fortunes made by oil operators, and by other means used for the purpose. Many of these companies were fraudulent, and only entailed loss and disappointment on those who were induced to take stock in them. Many others, perhaps the largest proportion, were honestly organized and conducted with integrity.

The amount of capital thus withdrawn from other pursuits, or the savings of the community, and applied to the purchase and development of oil territory, cannot be accurately estimated, but is supposed to exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

The tide of oil speculation, or the "oil fever," as it was called, was at its height when the masterly combinations of Grant and Sherman, using the immense resources placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive, brought the rebellion to a sudden close, and restored to something like its real value the national currency which, under the apprehension of the failure of the Union, had depreciated as low as forty cents on the dollar. Gold which, compared with the currency, had been worth over two hundred and fifty per cent., declined to one hundred and thirty. The returns from shipments of petroleum and the currency price at home were reduced to a great extent, and as the cost of transportation and other expenses continued with little or no change, the effect was again disastrous upon the business. A great flood in Oil creek also destroyed much oil and reduced the product. The war tax of one dollar per barrel on the crude oil, which took effect the 1st of April, 1865, still further depressed the business and disheartened those engaged in it. The fictitious character and utter worthlessness of many of the oil companies, and the disappointments experienced by most of them, becoming known to the public, added to the depression.

In the mean time prices began to advance abroad, owing to the increasing demand and diminished supply. An immense number of wells were sunk by companies organized the fall and winter previous. Although most of these proved unprofitable, among the exceptions were the great flowing wells upon Pit-hole creek, to which reference has been made. Some productive wells were also sunk in Ohio, western Virginia, and Kentucky. And it is now probable that with the necessary reductions in taxation and cost of transportation, the business will assume a permanent character as one of the branches of our regular mining industry.

We have thus sketched, as briefly as possible, the remarkable history of the petroleum development in this country.

ANALYSIS OF PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is, as has been remarked of the refined oil, a mixture of hydrocarbons of various compositions, all free from oxygen. It is an oleaginous fluid of a brownish or greenish color; a strong and peculiar odor; feels smooth and greasy between the fingers; does not congeal at low temperatures, and burns with a bright but very smoky flame. It varies greatly in density all the way from 23° to 57° Beaumé, and is divided into two classes, the heavier, or those

below about 35° , being designated and used as lubricating oils for oiling machinery; and the lighter, or those above 35° , as illuminating oils, from which are manufactured the refined oils for photogenic purposes. The general appearance and properties of both classes are nearly the same.

The instrument used in the United States for measuring their density is the hydrometer of Beaumé. The specific gravity indicated by different degrees of Beaumé's hydrometer, and the weight of the oil per American gallon, appear from the following table:

				Weight per American gallon.	
23 degrees Beaumé; specific gravity,*	.9183			7lbs. 11oz.	
24 " " "	.9125			7	10
25 " " "	.9068			7	9
26 " " "	.9012				
27 " " "	.8957				
28 " " "	.8902				
29 " " "	.8848				
30 " " "	.8795		7	5	
31 " " "	.8742				
32 " " "	.8690				
33 " " "	.8639				
34 " " "	.8588				
35 " " "	.8538		7	3	
36 " " "	.8488				
37 " " "	.8439				
38 " " "	.8391				
39 " " "	.8343				
40 " " "	.8295		6	15	
41 " " "	.8249				
42 " " "	.8202				
43 " " "	.8156				
44 " " "	.8111				
45 " " "	.8066		6	12	
46 " " "	.8022				
47 " " "	.7978				
48 " " "	.7935				
49 " " "	.7892				
50 " " "	.7849		6	9	
55 " " "	.7643		6	6	
60 " " "	.7350		6	2	
65 " " "	.7180		6	0	

The following analyses of different samples of petroleum were made by Prof. H. Dussauce of New Lebanon, New York.

Analysis of Enniskillen petroleum, Canada West.

Light-colored naphtha, density 45°	20
Heavy yellow naphtha, density 36°	50
Lubricating oil rich in paraffine.....	22
Tar.....	5
Charcoal.....	1
Loss.....	2

100

* The densimetre of Gay-Lussac, in use in France, indicates the specific gravity.

Pennsylvania petroleum, of a dark greenish color, strong but not unpleasant ethereal odor; evolves an inflammable vapor at ordinary temperature—density $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Naphtha, specific gravity $59\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	14 7
Lamp oil, specific gravity 40°	41. 0
Lubricating oil.....	39. 4
Paraffine.....	2. 0
Coke.....	2. 1
Loss.....	0. 8
	<hr/>
	100. 0
	<hr/>

Other Pennsylvania petroleum—density $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Naphtha, specific gravity $59\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	15. 2
Lamp oil, specific gravity 40°	39. 5
Lubricating oil.....	38. 4
Paraffine.....	3. 0
Coke.....	2. 7
Loss.....	1. 2
	<hr/>
	100. 0
	<hr/>

American petroleum, locality unknown—density 40° .

Spirits, specific gravity $59\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	4. 3
Lamp oil, specific gravity 40°	44. 2
Lubricating oil.....	45. 7
Paraffine.....	2. 7
Coke.....	2. 2
Loss.....	0. 9
	<hr/>
	100. 0
	<hr/>

Western Virginia oils—from wells of burning springs—density 42° .

Naphtha.....	13. 25
Lamp oil.....	43. 75
Heavy oil.....	38. 62
Paraffine.....	3. 57
Coke.....	0. 80
Loss.....	0. 01
	<hr/>
	100. 00
	<hr/>

Petroleum Station—mixture of the wells—density $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Naphtha.....	7. 49
Lamp oil.....	36. 62
Heavy oil.....	51. 25
Paraffine.....	4. 36
Coke.....	0. 28
Loss.....	.....
	<hr/>
	100. 00
	<hr/>

Analysis of three specimens—locality unknown.

	Density 35°.	Density 28°.	Density 45°.
Naphtha	7.63	3.27	10.63
Lamp oil.....	31.18	20.42	40.29
Heavy oil	49.52	67.53	38.25
Paraffine	8.79	2.25	8.07
Coke	2.67	4.88	2.35
Loss	0.21	1.65	0.41
	100.00	100.00	100.00

It may be said, in general, that there are different species of oil, as there are different species of coal. Some, as those found in Canada and some parts of Kentucky, contain considerable sulphur and other offensive ingredients, which makes them more difficult to purify and less valuable.

The lubricating oils may be used for coarse machinery without preparation. The supply is limited, scarcely any of the wells yielding more than twenty barrels per day. The average does not exceed six. The market for lubricating oils is very limited and uncertain, although it is improving. They will not bear shipment abroad, as they are manufactured and sold in Europe in large quantities, and at lower prices than they can be afforded by the American producer.

The illuminating oils require to be distilled and refined before they are fit for pleasant use.

Oil from the same well differs in quality according to the time of its exposure to the air, as the naphtha escapes by exposure, and the remaining oil becomes more dense and of lower gravity. The deep flowing wells yield a very pure but light oil.

The following table shows the density of oil from several of the most noted localities :

	Degrees.	Beaum6.
Mecca oil, Ohio	26	to 28
French creek, Pennsylvania.....	28	to 31½
Alleghany river, Pennsylvania.....	34	to 39
Oil creek, Pennsylvania	43	to 47
Pit-hole creek, Pennsylvania	49½	to 57
Burning spring, West Virginia.....	42	to 43
Enniskillen, Canada West	42	to 43
Province of New Brunswick.....	23	to 36

COMBUSTION OF PETROLEUM.

When petroleum is ignited the product is bi-carburetted hydrogen gas, identical with the purest coal gas. The light is brilliant, fully equal to that produced by any other substance in use for illuminating purposes. Professor B. Silliman, jr., of Yale College, gives the following as the result of some experiments made by him :

Table of illuminating power of various artificial lights, compared with Judd's patent candles, as a unit.

Source of light.	Ratio to candle, 1.
Gas burning in Scotch fish-tail tips, 4 feet to the hour	1 5.4
Gas burning in Scotch fish-tail tips, 6 feet to the hour	1 7.55
Petroleum burning in one-inch camphene lamp, consuming 1½ ounces of fluid the hour	1 8.1

Carcel's mechanical lamp, burning best sperm oil, 2 ounces fluid to the hour, wick seven-eighths of an inch	1	7. 5
Carcel's mechanical lamp, burning best colza oil, 2 ounces fluid to the hour, wick seven-eighths of an inch	1	7. 5
Camphene lamp, (same size as petroleum above,) burning best camphene, 4 ounces to the hour	1	1. 1

The comparative cheapness of petroleum will be seen from the following table showing the present prices at wholesale :

Candles, sperm, per pound	40 to 50 cents.
Candles, sperm, Judd's patent, per pound	50 cents.
Candles, stearic, per pound	33 to 34 cents.
Candles, adamantine, per pound	22½ to 24 cents.
Burning fluid, per gallon	\$2 50 cents.
Sperm oil, crude, per gallon	2 45 cents.
Sperm oil, winter, unbleached, per gallon	2 60 cents.
Lard oil, per gallon	\$1 80 to 1 90 cents.
Petroleum refined	67 to 70 cents.

Notwithstanding its great illuminating power, petroleum, owing to its peculiar smoky flame, would not have come into general use had not the way been prepared for it by other discoveries and inventions, some of them dating back in the last century or before.

Rev. John Clayton, towards the close of the sixteenth century, discovered coal gas and its utility for illuminating purposes, but no application was made of the discovery until the year 1792, when Mr. Murdock, of Cornwall, England, commenced a series of experiments, the result of which was so encouraging that Dr. Henry and others became interested in their further prosecution. Gas was at length introduced into some manufacturing establishments. In the years 1803 and 1804 the Lyceum theatre in London was lighted with gas, and by the year 1816 it had become quite common both in England and France, both of which countries claimed the discovery. In a few years more its use had extended to all parts of the civilized world.

This discovery and the common process of distillation used for production of gas, and various experiments with different coals, peats, and oils, made in connexion therewith, and with different lamps and burners for the more economical use of gas, have naturally resulted in the manufacture of the hydrocarbon oils from the coals and shales in the art of purifying and refining the oils as now practiced, and in the invention of the kerosene or petroleum lamp, which has removed the objection to the use of these oils for illuminating purposes.

These inventions, with the application of the artesian well, by which the existence of extensive subterranean oil deposits has been demonstrated, and the present enormous production has been chiefly brought about, have added greatly to the wealth of the world, and indirectly to the advancement of civilization, by reducing the cost of artificial light. When we reflect that artificial light adds, perhaps, on an average, one-eighth to each day for all the inhabitants of the earth, and when we consider the inestimable value of the time thus gained, not only for the prosecution of industrial pursuits, but for social enjoyments and the cultivation of the mind, we can appreciate the immense utility of these inventions and discoveries by which is being brought into general use a better light, unlimited in its supply, and at a greatly reduced cost.

De Saussure, of Switzerland, Reichenbach, of Moravia, the Chervau brothers, and Selligue, of France, are the most conspicuous of those who invented, improved, and utilized the processes for producing illuminating oils from the coals, shales, and schists. They deserve the credit of having created on the continent

of Europe that branch of manufactures, which had become quite large more than fifteen years ago, and is now of very great importance.*

Among those who may claim to rank as public benefactors, the names of Luther Atwood, of Massachusetts, and James Young, of Bathgate, Scotland, will not be forgotten. The inventions of Dr. Atwood are both ingenious and useful. Mr. Young's process for obtaining oil from the coals and shales is of the greatest value, and has given a strong impulse to that branch of industry.

The patents of Mr. Young, taken out in Great Britain in 1850, have now expired there, but his letters patent, obtained later in the United States, will continue in force here until 1871. They are understood to be for the destructive distillation of coal, shales, and asphalt, from the lowest temperature of decomposition up to a dull red heat, for the production of paraffine oil or oil containing paraffine.

It is in evidence before the commission that the lamps so indispensable for burning petroleum were first introduced here from Vienna, Austria. They were preceded by American inventions on the same principle, but less perfect.

FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The commission have deemed it important to obtain and report such information as was within their reach in reference to the sources of the supply of petroleum, asphalt, and oil-bearing minerals, in other parts of the world, in order that a judgment might be formed respecting our ability to ship and sell to a profit in foreign markets, either with or without a continuance of the present tax.

They have found it difficult to obtain full information.

FOREIGN PETROLEUM.

Japan.—A reddish colored petroleum is found in Japan, and is used by the inhabitants for burning in lamps and for other purposes.

China.—Petroleum is obtained and used for light in some parts of China.

The Burman Empire.—Celebrated and very productive petroleum wells exist in Burmah. They yield a large revenue to the government, being retained as a monopoly. The oil is used for illuminating by all ranks of the inhabitants, and is sold in the interior, where it comes in competition with the sesamum oil, and is displaced by it when the distance from the wells has increased the cost of transportation beyond a certain point. It has also been sold in large quantities to the Price Candle Company, of London, which company is understood to have the exclusive right of purchase of all shipped from the country. They are said to have bought this oil as low as four cents per gallon, or \$1 60 per barrel. The quality is equal if not superior to that of any American oil. It is of lower gravity, containing but little naphtha, and a much larger proportion of paraffine.

The wells, which have been in use probably for centuries, are numerous. They are in a sandstone and clay formation, near the village of Renangyaong or Rangus, on the banks of the Irawaddy. Their general depth is from two hundred to two hundred and forty feet. The shaft is of a rectangular form, about four feet by six in size, and is formed by sinking a wooden frame. The liquid appears to boil up from the bottom like an abundant spring, and it is extracted in buckets and sent to all quarters of the country. The product is

* See the scientific treatise of Dr. Thomas Antisell, of Georgetown, D. C., on the manufacture of hydrocarbon oils, to which the commission are indebted for some valuable information.

† "It is said that the product of the Burman wells has been equal to 600,000 barrels a year. At one time, some fifteen or twenty cargoes a year were sent to Europe." Testimony of Samuel Downer. Advices by letter from Rangun give 450,000 barrels as the annual product. Ira Bursley states that when he was in London, in June, 1861, "the Price Candle Company had on hand an amount equal to 20,000 barrels of Rangun petroleum."

no doubt increasing by the use of better appliances, under the direction of English workmen. We have no reason to suppose that it may not be increased to a very great extent by sinking new wells on the modern plan.

Tartary, Persia, and Turkey in Asia.—There were formerly, and probably are at present, abundant springs of petroleum in the mountains of Zarka, in Tartary.

The springs of Baku, near the Caspian sea, are well known. The region around the Caspian could furnish an unlimited supply. The oil is in common use among the inhabitants. The great natural depression of the Caspian sea, and the other salt lakes of Asia, including the Dead sea, is an interesting feature in connexion with the petroleum springs and the deposits of asphaltum.

Along the river Tigris springs of naphtha and bitumen (petroleum) are found in great number. It is used in lamps by the inhabitants. "This substance exists in such abundance that it is allowed to flow into the Tigris, where, floating on the surface, it is sometimes set on fire by the boatmen, and exhibits the appearance of a burning river."

It is a well-ascertained fact that petroleum was used by the ancient Assyrians as a cement with which to lay the bricks in building the city of Babylon. It was obtained from the fountains of Is, the modern Hit, on the right bank of the Euphrates. They continue to flow copiously, and are considered to be inexhaustible. Their celebrity was so great that they were visited in turn by Alexander the Great and the Roman emperors Trajan and Julian.

Petroleum is found upon the Black sea and Sea of Azof. The attention of British capitalists has been drawn by the extraordinary surface indications. One or more companies have been formed, and preparations are in progress to sink wells and ship the product.

Turkey in Europe.—Large shipments of a good quality of petroleum have been received in England from Wallachia. Whether the supply will be continued we have no means of ascertaining, but we learn that those shipments have recently fallen off. However, capital continues to be invested there, and it is not improbable that the region of the lower Danube will yet prove very productive.

Italy.—In Parma, Italy, near Salzo Maggiore, at Amiano, ten leagues south of the capital, salt springs exist, from which large quantities of salt are obtained, amounting formerly to over 30,000 quintals per annum. Petroleum oil, used by the inhabitants, is obtained in great quantities from the neighborhood of the same salt springs. It is drawn up in buckets from wells sunk in the earth for that purpose.

Other parts of Europe.—Petroleum is found at Tegern lake, in Bavaria; also at Salies, in the Pyrenees. Surface indications are met with in other localities, about which we have no definite information.

South America.—We cannot report to what extent petroleum has been found in South America, except in regard to one locality about which we have precise information. On the northern coast of Peru, not far from the port of Païta, surface indications extend over a territory forty or fifty miles square. A grant of the lands has been obtained by some New York capitalists. They have sent out skilled operatives from Oil creek with all the needful machinery and apparatus. These operatives report that there are ten times the surface indications of petroleum that they ever saw at any point in Pennsylvania. The first well had reached a depth of seventy-three feet, and contained four or five feet in depth of pure oil. The quality and gravity of the oil proved upon analysis to be about the same with that from the Alleghany river. Raw labor costs there sixty-two and a half to seventy-five cents per day. Water is scarce, being obtained by condensation. There are good harbors in the oil territory for vessels of ordinary draught.

Canada.—Quite a number of wells have been sunk in Canada West. Some

have yielded largely, and the supply is said to be considerable. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., chemist to the Canadian Geological Survey, testified before us on the 18th of August last, as follows :

"I have not any definite knowledge in regard to it, (the extent of the then production of petroleum in Canada.) It is my opinion, judging from the facts which have come to my knowledge, that the production of petroleum in Canada is not more than two hundred or three hundred barrels a day. I do not consider the present yield more than sufficient to supply the population of Canada. I expressed an opinion of that sort two years ago in Silliman's Journal—that the prospect of a large yield of petroleum in Canada is not flattering, the petroleum-bearing rock being, for the most part, at the surface, or covered only by superficial deposits, instead of being, as in Pennsylvania, buried beneath sandstones, which serve as reservoirs for the oil ; consequently, the original deposits of petroleum in the rocks of Canada West have long since been wasted. My belief is that they may for several years to come furnish a moderate quantity ; but a large future supply cannot be depended upon."

Our most recent information is that the production has increased to nearly six hundred barrels per day. The quality of the oil is good, except that it is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and perhaps with arsenic. The distillation produces very offensive odors, and the deodorization and cleansing require about two and a half times the amount of chemicals used with the Pennsylvania oils.

SEMI-LIQUID BITUMENS AND ASPHALTA.

The semi-liquid bitumens differ from petroleum in containing some oxygen, although less than the asphalta. They cannot at present be worked to as good advantage as either petroleum or the fatty coals. However, the London Asphaltum Company have been obtaining from fifty to fifty-five per cent. of burning oil from the chapapote, or mineral tar of Cuba.

These bitumens are found in large quantities in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North and South America. The most noted deposits are the Pitch lake of the island of Trinidad, which is three miles in circumference, and the chapapote or asphaltum beds near the coast, on the south side of the island of Cuba, which are shipped from St. Trinidad de Cuba. Quantities are obtained from the island of Barbadoes, and near Coquatimbo, in Peru ; also in several departments of France, in Switzerland, Germany, Albania, and in Asia Minor and Persia.

The asphalta, or hard mineral resins, contain, in a hundred parts, from seventy-six to eighty-eight parts carbon, from two to ten oxygen, and six to fourteen hydrogen. Owing to their excess of carbon and their oxygen, they have not yet been found of much if any value for the manufacture of illuminating oils. There are some eighteen or twenty varieties. They may hereafter become interesting as surface indications of subterranean deposits of oil. They may also be made more useful for photogenic purposes, by new modes of treatment.

The conclusion of the commission is that the American supply of petroleum might entirely disappear, and enough could be obtained from foreign countries to supply the markets of the world for generations to come.

FOREIGN COALS, SHALES, AND SCHISTS.

The supply of fatty coals, shales, and schists, which can be used to advantage in the distillation of oil, is inexhaustible.

The following tables will show the approximate yield of crude oil per ton obtained from several of the best known species :

Species.	Locality.	Gals. of oil, per ton.
Albertite	New Brunswick.....	110 to 115
Schists.....	New Brunswick.....	40 to 50
Shales.....	Nova Scotia.....	60 to 70
Shales.....	Scotland.....	30 to 50
Boghead coal.....	Scotland.....	.. to 120
Curled cannel coal.....	Wales and England.....	70 to 90
Ordinary cannel coal.....	Wales and England.....	40 to 50
Schists.....	Menat, Auvergne, France.....	30 to 50
Schists.....	Vouvaut, France.....	20 to 25
Brown coal, or lignite.....	Saxony.....	42 to 56
Shales.....	Autun, France.....	35 to 42

For comparison, we give a table by Dr. Eaton, of New York, showing the approximate yield of several American cannel coals :

State.	Locality.	Gals. crude oil, per ton.
Kentucky.....	Breckinridge cannel.....	100 to 140
Virginia.....	Cannelton.....	93 to 105
Ohio.....	Cochocton county.....	87 to 93
Ohio.....	Mahoning county.....	45 to 75
Ohio.....	Jefferson county.....	45 to 70
Ohio.....	Columbiana county.....	.. to 45
Pennsylvania.....	Beaver county.....	40 to 55

The albertite is a coal of a deep black color, a resinous appearance, and glassy fracture, found in a perpendicular deposit or vein near the St. John river, in New Brunswick. The mine is principally owned in New England. Oil is manufactured here from this mineral at a profit, although to a very limited extent, notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of petroleum. Shales are formations of imperfect slate or clay impregnated with bitumen. They are found in horizontal strata, not usually more than two or three feet thick. Schists are deposits of limestone impregnated with oil. The lignite, or brown coal, is a formation between a peat and ordinary coal. It sometimes contains a large proportion of oil, with a great deal of moisture. The color varies from a dingy white to a very dark brown. It can be worked with a spade, and is moulded into the form of bricks, and sold for fuel, in Germany, where it is very abundant, and lies in beds from ten to sixty feet in thickness. When perfectly dry it is lighter than water.

The commission have taken considerable testimony respecting the production of oils in Europe; and from the character of the gentlemen examined, their superior intelligence, and excellent opportunities for obtaining information, it is believed to be entirely reliable, both as regards the facts and the opinions based upon them. Two of these witnesses had visited Europe in 1861, and again in the summer of 1865, spending several months in procuring, in connexion with their business, a knowledge of the facts to which they testify. One of them, Mr. Bursley, had been abroad, four summers out of five since 1860, and another, Mr. Nottebohm, was a merchant of Hamburg, engaged largely in selling American oils. All of these witnesses had personally visited and inspected the mines and oil factories either of Great Britain or the Continent.

The most recent observations, in July and August, 1865, showed the follow-

ing facts: In North Wales and Staffordshire, the material used was the cannel coal. Some fifteen or twenty mines and oil works were visited there. The number was very great, and rapidly increasing. The amount of capital employed was quite large. The wages paid miners were \$2 per day, equivalent to about 50 cents per ton of coal. The best cannel coal was worth \$3 or \$4 per ton; common coal, on the ground, \$1. The coal was usually broken fine and retorted; the crude oil was treated with chemicals, and subjected to several distillations. The product was an oil, nearly but not quite equal to our best refined, worth from two to five cents per gallon less. The supply of material was not limited; the total cost of production of the refined oil was 1s. 3d. (30 cents) per imperial gallon, or less.* The selling price, at wholesale, was 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. (36 to 44 cents,) package included, delivered in Liverpool or London.

In Scotland, the manufacture was very extensive, both from the Boghead coal and the shales. Mr. Young had recently bought a large tract of shale lands, at an outlay of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The shales, though yielding less oil, were said to be equally profitable with the cannel coals, owing to the greater ease with which they were reduced, and the greater purity of the product. The shales were supposed to be inexhaustible. Manufacturers were in high spirits, and undoubtedly making money fast. The total cost of the purified oil there was about the same as in Wales—30 cents per gallon, or under. The increase in production since 1861 was very remarkable, and it was evident that the business had not been injured by the large shipments from this country, but had assumed a permanent and lucrative character.

On the continent, the same increase in the business, and the same evidences of prosperity, were visible. The chief centres of oil production were about Autun, in France, from the shales and schists; about Bonn, in Switzerland, in the departments of Halle and Mersberg in Saxony, and in Bohemia, from the shales and brown coal. The supply of these materials was very great.

At one mine and factory at Weissenfels, 500 laborers were employed. The highest wages paid for skilled labor, mechanics and artisans, were seventy-five cents a day; for miners and common laborers, thirty to forty cents. Much of the work was done by women at still lower rates. The bed of brown coal at this mine was sixty feet thick. The average cost of production of the several grades of refined oil did not exceed twenty-five cents per gallon; the selling prices at the neighboring railway stations were as follows:

First quality, 10 Prussian dollars† per 100 German pounds; second quality, 9½ Prussian dollars per 100 German pounds; third quality, 8 Prussian dollars per 100 German pounds.

Or, reduced to American money and gallons:

First quality, 41½ cents (gold) per gallon; second quality, 39½ cents (gold) per gallon; third quality, 33 cents (gold) per gallon.

The production of coal in 1863 and 1864, in the two small districts of Mersberg and Halle, were as follows:

1863, Mersberg, 12,255,365 German tons; 1864, Mersberg, 14,421,551 German tons; 1863, Halle, (No. of mines 371,) 24,149,214 German tons; 1864, Halle, (No. of mines 371,) 26,260,856 German tons.

The number of miners employed in the 371 mines in Halle, in 1864, was 11,219. A German ton is $331\frac{2}{3}$ pounds avoirdupois. The total product of Mersberg and Halle in 1864 was 6,015,184 American tons of 2,240 pounds each, worth, at \$3 per ton, \$18,045,552.

* The imperial gallon is $1\frac{3}{4}$ American gallons.

† The rix dollar or thaler of Prussia and the northern states of Germany is equal to sixty-nine cents in American coin.

Twelve oil factories near the town of Weissenfels, in Halle, produced in 1864—

	German pounds.
Crude tar.....	55,000,000
Burning oil.....	15,000,000
Refined paraffine.....	3,500,000
Lubricating oil.....	2,000,000

Reduced to our avoirdupois weight—100 German pounds being equal to 110 $\frac{1}{16}$ pounds avoirdupois—the figures would be :

	Pounds avoirdupois.
Crude tar.....	60,500,000
Burning oil.....	16,500,000
Refined paraffine.....	3,850,000
Lubricating oil.....	2,200,000

In regard to the extent of the brown coal deposits, they are pronounced to be inexhaustible. A single company, "The Brown Coal Works," at Weischen, in their report, dated July 31, 1865, estimate the amount of coal in the ground owned by them at 95,900,000 German tons, and their lands comprised but a minute portion of the territory in which this coal is found in paying quantities.

Taking into account, also, the product and supply of material in other parts of Saxony, in Bohemia, in Switzerland, in France, and in the north of Italy, it will be seen that the witnesses have good grounds for the opinion they express that the foreign production of oil from minerals will be a permanent and paying business under any contingency, even supposing that our oil should be produced at the wells at a nominal price, and sold at a very low figure to our dealers for shipment.

In France the production from the shales is being very much extended, and large investments of capital are being made in that direction. There are also extensive refineries near Paris and at Marseilles, where they refine our crude oil, when it is sufficiently low in price. When prices advance beyond their views, they use the crude oil from the shales and coals. The French tariff duty of three francs per one hundred kilogrammes on refined, crude being admitted duty free, lessens the importation of refined oil.* The best refined oil was selling at these factories at from sixty-five to seventy-two francs per one hundred kilogrammes. It advanced subsequently to about eighty. These prices would be equivalent to from thirty-two to thirty-eight cents, gold, per American gallon.

The quality of the oil produced on the continent is good, but somewhat inferior to ours. The odor is stronger, and, containing more carbon, it burns with more smoke; yet it can be produced so cheaply that our merchants must always expect a sharp competition, even if they should not be driven out of the markets of Europe.

The conditions there are most favorable to cheap production, very low wages, very low interest, and abundant capital, as well as abundant raw material. Add to these the advantage of being in the midst of the dense oil-consuming population, where we seek our customers, and it becomes evident that the prospects of our foreign trade are not such as to warrant the continuance of any heavy burdens upon it. *It is also evident that not only the American petroleum, but the foreign petroleum also might cease to be obtained, and yet the markets of the world could be amply supplied by the products of the foreign coals, shales, and whists.*

* Both crude and refined are admitted free of duty in all other European countries, so far as the commission are informed. The duty in France on oils of pétrole and schiste, rectified and refined, is as follows: Per 100 kilogrammes (221 pounds avoirdupois,) from the country of production, by land, 5 francs (93 cents;) by sea, in French vessels, 3 francs (55.8 cents;) in foreign vessels, 5 francs; from any other than the country of production, 5 francs, whether a French or foreign vessels.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The following table will show the exports for the last four calendar years from the United States, with the several places of destination of the shipments from New York :

Export of crude and refined (including naphtha, &c.) from New York for the years 1865, 1864, 1863, and 1862.

Destination.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
To Liverpool.....	1,605,302	734,755	2,156,851	1,781,377
London.....	376,283	1,430,710	2,576,381	1,191,399
Glasgow, &c.....	156,167	868,402	414,943	24,151
Bristol.....	110,412	29,124	71,912	.....
Falmouth, E.....	509,815	316,402	623,176	.....
Grangemouth, E.....	102,292	.....	425,384	.....
Cork, &c.....	1,157,486	3,310,362	1,532,257	299,356
Howling, E.....	.....	87,164	.....	195
Havre.....	604,330	2,324,017	1,774,890	794,221
Marseilles.....	1,333,752	1,982,075	1,167,893	135,765
St. Nazaire and Rouen.....	97,841	.....	143,646	.....
Cette.....	.....	4,800	.....	200
Dunkirk.....	110,099	232,803	.....	2,700
Dieppe.....	.....	79,582	46,000	61,692
Antwerp.....	1,749,062	4,149,821	2,692,974	823,090
Bremen.....	231,983	971,905	903,004	452,522
Amsterdam.....	.....	77,041	436	.....
Hamburg.....	1,049,300	1,186,080	1,466,855	229,384
Rotterdam.....	292,569	532,926	757,249	16,938
Guttenburg.....	.....	33,813	.....	81,960
Cronstadt.....	891,389	400,376	88,060	.....
Stettin.....	53,317	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz and Malaga.....	97,782	58,474	33,281	.....
Tarragona and Alicante.....	44,988	16,823	33,000	.....
Barcelona.....	5,128	25,500	.....	.....
Gibraltar and Malta.....	73,751	69,181	308,450	157
Oporto.....	28,205	17,474	2,339	.....
Naples and Palermo.....	22,615	7,983	57,115	3,900
Genoa and Leghorn.....	686,611	679,606	399,674	21,000
Trieste.....	66,371	165,175	3,000	.....
Alexandria, Egypt.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	93,713	167,195	64,662	.....
Canary Islands.....	5,244	3,358	5,125	1,206
Madeira.....	.....	.....	400	480
Bilboa.....	153,818	2,500	.....	.....
China and East Indies.....	44,630	34,338	36,942	3,970
Africa.....	17,090	25,195	12,230	655
Australia.....	735,891	377,884	304,166	283,699
Otago, N. Z.....	14,880	10,810	5,500	7,850
Sydney, N. S. W.....	162,923	97,880	48,013	113,750
Brazil.....	291,752	149,678	160,152	54,967
Mexico.....	194,936	112,985	69,481	18,616
Cuba.....	716,738	418,134	356,436	213,686
Argentine Republic.....	68,856	20,260	24,470	7,300
Cisplatine Republic.....	72,852	78,552	117,626	13,227
Chili.....	53,226	92,550	66,550	17,800
Peru.....	110,840	169,061	256,107	56,011
British Honduras.....	2,052	6,072	440	.....
British Guiana.....	5,860	7,881	15,104	9,396
British West Indies.....	116,941	70,976	60,031	18,888
British North American Colonies.....	104,080	28,902	16,995	2,948
Danish West Indies.....	10,947	8,463	31,503	4,102
Dutch West Indies.....	18,369	26,638	12,143	7,117
French West Indies.....	32,618	16,020	9,104	2,332

Exports of petroleum.—Continued.

Destination.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
To Hayti.....	13,856	7,088	12,064	4,856
Central America.....	5,494	993	453	1,764
Venezuela.....	39,794	28,583	15,455	1,094
New Granada.....	58,570	57,490	107,837	37,058
Porto Rico.....	43,355	20,026	59,439	2,244
Total.....	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273

Total export from the United States.

From—	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
New York.....	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273
Boston.....	1,511,173	1,696,307	2,049,431	1,071,100
Philadelphia.....	12,552,882	7,760,148	5,395,738	2,800,978
Baltimore.....	973,117	929,971	915,866	175,100
Portland.....	11,088	70,762	342,082	120,250
New Bedford.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	81,173	80,000	.....	.....
Total gallons.....	29,805,523	31,872,972	28,250,721	10,887,701
Equal to barrels.....	745,138	796,824	706,268	272,192

Export from New York to foreign ports from January 1, 1865, to February 12, 1866.

To—	Feb. 9 to 12, 1866.	Previously, 1866.	Same time, 1865.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Liverpool	42, 000	599, 316	84, 050
London		358, 087	
Cork, &c.		497, 663	
Bowling, E.	50, 314		
Havre		200, 507	
Marseilles		401, 377	147, 749
Antwerp		597, 723	259, 674
Bremen		181, 022	
Cadiz and Malaga			4, 011
Gibraltar and Malta		90, 839	
Oporto		800	
Genoa and Leghorn		128, 537	
Lisbon		49, 665	
Constantinople		1, 000	
China and East Indies		9, 372	24, 560
Africa			590
Australia			49, 804
Sydney, N. S. W.			53, 651
Brazil		112, 311	17, 193
Mexico		17, 535	29, 400
Cuba		168, 295	109, 869
Argentine Republic		17, 000	9, 856
Cisplatine Republic		39, 500	1, 440
Chile			15, 000
Peru		3, 620	54, 340
British Honduras		610	70
British Guiana		1, 000	894
British West Indies		9, 606	15, 902
British North American colonies		11, 561	204
Danish West Indies			5, 155
Dutch West Indies		2, 757	1, 002
French West Indies		3, 876	2, 438
Hayti		1, 176	2, 534
Central America		164	110
Venezuela		12, 119	1, 400
New Granada		5, 367	8, 356
Porto Rico		1, 561	14, 122
Total	92, 314	3, 528, 966	910, 384

Total export since January 1, 1866, 3,616,280 gallons.

The following is the quantity exported from other ports, January 1 to February 3:

From—	1866.	1865.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Boston	167, 601	84, 642
Philadelphia	2, 387, 300	109, 719
Baltimore	142, 396	14, 841
Portland		
New Bedford		
Cleveland		
Total	2, 697, 297	209, 202
Total export from the United States	6, 313, 577	1, 119, 586

Same time in 1864, 2,434,758 gallons; same time in 1863, 3,599,152 gallons. These figures are taken from the New York Shipping and Commercial List. Messrs. Eagle & Blakslee estimate the shipments for 1865 of crude, refined, and naphtha, respectively, as follows :

From New York to—	Crude.	Refined.	Naphtha.	Total.
Antwerp	1,805	40,928	.....	42,733
Alicante .....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
Batavia .....	.....	3,829	.....	3,829
Bristol .....	.....	877	.....	877
Bremen .....	.....	5,642	.....	5,642
Cork, orders	10,354	30,878	.....	41,232
Cadiz .....	.....	315	.....	315
Cronstadt .....	.....	22,713	.....	22,713
Dunkirk	2,656	.....	.....	2,656
Gibraltar, orders .....	.....	1,213	.....	1,213
Glasgow .....	.....	1,633	.....	1,633
Grangemouth	2,478	.....	.....	2,478
Genoa	1,474	8,272	.....	9,746
Hamburg .....	.....	24,602	.....	24,602
Havre	12,770	2,041	.....	14,811
Leghorn .....	.....	5,830	.....	5,830
Liverpool	4,738	26,730	7,952	39,420
London	2,284	5,369	1,282	8,935
Lisbon .....	.....	2,282	.....	2,282
Leith	2,188	.....	.....	2,188
Marseilles	24,754	10,153	.....	34,907
Nantz	1,238	.....	.....	1,238
Rotterdam .....	.....	7,210	.....	7,210
Rouen	1,180	.....	.....	1,180
Stettin .....	.....	1,340	.....	1,340
Trieste .....	.....	1,459	.....	1,459
	67,919	204,816	9,234	281,969

Crude	67,919
Refined	204,816
Naphtha	9,234
Total barrels	281,969

From Philadelphia to—	Crude.	Refined.	Naphtha.	Total.
Antwerp	7,692	84,253	.....	91,945
Bremen .....	.....	27,280	.....	27,280
Cork, orders	1,921	50,262	.....	52,183
Cronstadt .....	.....	17,800	.....	17,800
Dunkirk	3,303	.....	.....	3,303
Gibraltar, orders	1,047	6,481	.....	7,528
Genoa	1,380	13,905	.....	15,285
Hamburg .....	.....	15,315	.....	15,315
Havre	10,679	.....	.....	10,679
Leghorn .....	.....	4,938	.....	4,938
Liverpool .....	.....	3,238	2,022	5,260
London .....	.....	2,475	.....	2,475
Lisbon .....	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
Marseilles	28,676	13,475	.....	42,151
Rotterdam .....	.....	5,015	.....	5,015
Trieste .....	.....	1,679	.....	1,679
	54,698	247,416	2,022	304,136

Crude.....	54,698
Refined	247,416
Naphtha	2,022

Total barrels.....	304,136
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From Boston to—

Cronstadt.....	4,622
Cork	5,423
London	2,050

Total barrels, all refined	12,095
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From Baltimore to—

Liverpool.....	9,855
Rotterdam	1,050
Cork	2,850
Lisbon	1,400
Antwerp	750

Total barrels, of all kinds.....	15,905
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Refined	5,550
Crude and naphtha.....	9,395

14,945

Shipments from the four ports.

Crude.....	122,617
Refined	470,887
Naphtha	20,611

Total barrels	614,115
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They also report 99,200 barrels loading, and uncleared, January 1, 1866.

Several minor shipments are omitted from these estimates.

The estimate of Mr. H. Heinlein, of New York, of shipments in 1865 from the United States, is:

Crude.....	136,709
Refined	582,191
Naphtha	23,563
Residuum	2,708

Total barrels.....	745,171
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The stock in the yards at New York is estimated as follows for 1865:

Month.	Crude.	Refined.	Naphtha.	Residuuum.
January 1.....	7,893	18,718	417	100
February 1.....	6,336	9,179	1,240	195
March 1.....	10,643	4,423	851	195
April 1.....	15,433	5,210	983	138
May 1.....	9,705	9,190	706	119
June 1.....	10,426	14,792	874	771
July 1.....	10,734	10,811	1,399	1,470
August 1.....	37,426	12,698	1,440	697
September 1.....	27,606	13,685	994	400
October 1.....	26,422	18,581	399	626
November 1.....	21,579	16,287	1,276	1,300
December 1.....	17,024	13,232	1,122	2,080
December 31.....	26,133	15,887	773	2,000

The stock in the yards at New York January 1, 1864, was:*

Crude	barrels..	14,512
Refined	do....	61,443
Naphtha.....	do....	6,073
Tar	do....	676

A merchantable article of crude oil is from 47° downward to 40°. If under 40°, it is not liked for shipment as stock for illuminating oil. The quotations below are for crude from 40° to 47° Beaumé, and for refined, for light straw to white, 110° fire-test. Refined oils are divided into four grades, according to color. The first and best is known to the trade as "standard white;" the second, "prime light straw to white;" the third, "light straw to white;" and the fourth, "straw color." There is a difference in price of from half a cent to a cent on each grade. The fire-test is a measurement of the combustibility of the oil, and its liability to take fire and explode upon the approach of flame. This is determined by Tagliabue's test-instrument, which consists of two cups, one within the other—the outer for water and the inner for oil—a Fahrenheit's thermometer, and a small spirit lamp. The bulb of the thermometer comes into the small cup, which is filled with the oil to be tested; the outer cup is filled with water, and the lighted lamp is placed below. The water is heated by the lamp, and the oil, being in a water bath, is heated from the water, and the increasing temperature of the oil is indicated by the thermometer. A lighted paper is applied from time to time to the surface of the oil, and when the oil takes fire, the degree of its temperature, shown by the thermometer, is called the degree of the fire-test of the oil. When that degree is below 100 the oil is unfit for use, owing to the danger of explosion.

The commission are informed that quantities of inflammable and dangerous oil, of a good appearance, are sold to consumers in different parts of the country. They would call the attention of the public to the importance of legislation, by State and municipal authorities, prohibiting, under penalties, the sale of oil for domestic use which is not at least as good as 110° fire-test.

* The estimated excess of stocks January 1, 1866, over January 1, 1865, were: New York and Philadelphia, loading and uncleared, crude, 19,840 barrels; refined, 79,360. Pittsburg, crude, 100,000; Oil creek, 100,000; Kentucky, crude, 5,000; New York, in yard, crude, 11,621. From which deduct, on refined in yard in New York, 45,536. Total crude, 236,461; refined, 23,824. Total equivalent in crude, 268,226 barrels.

The average prices per gallon in New York of crude, refined, and naphtha, respectively, for each of the last three years, were as follows:

Year.	Crude.	Refined, free.	Refined, in bond.	Naphtha, refined.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1863.....	28. 13	51. 74	44. 15	28. 50
1864.....	41. 81	74. 61	65. 03	39. 54
1865.....	38. 37½	71. 87½	58. 87½	50. 37½

The following table gives the price in New York at the first of each month, and the average price per month for the calendar year 1865:

Months.	Crude.	Refined, free.	Refined, in bond.	Naphtha, refined.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
January 4.....	51½ a 52½	93½ a 94	73½ a 74	53 a 54
Average for month.....	49½	90	69½	56½
February 1.....	46 a 47	85 a 86½	66 a 67	54 a 55
Average for month.....	47½	87½	67½	53½
March 1.....	— a 43	88 a 89	67 a 68	55 a 56½
Average for month.....	36½	78½	58½	51½
April 1.....	33 a 33½	72 a 73	52 a 53	45 a 46
Average for month.....	36½	72½	52½	46½
May 3.....	38 a 39	73 a 75	53 a 55	45 a 47
Average for month.....	36½	70½	51½	48½
June 3.....	35 a —	68 a —	48 a 49	— a 50
Average for month.....	34½	70½	51½	49½
July 1.....	35 a —	— a 72	52 a 52½	— a 50
Average for month.....	33	71½	52½	49½
August 2.....	32½ a 33	71 a 72	52½ a 53	45 a —
Average for month.....	32½	71½	52½	45½
September 2.....	31½ a 32	72 a 73	54 a 54½	45 a 48
Average for month.....	36½	78	59½	48½
October 4.....	39 a —	82 a 84	63 a 64	— a 50
Average for month.....	37½	81	61½	52½
November 1.....	35½ a 36	78 a 79	59 a 60	52 a 54
Average for month.....	39½	81½	63½	52½
December 2.....	41 a 41½	88 a 90	68 a 70	52 a 53
Average for month.....	41½	85½	65½	50
Average of the year 1865.....	38. 37½	77. 87½	58. 87½	50. 37½
Average of the year 1864.....	41. 81	74. 61	65. 03	39. 54
Average of the year 1863.....	28. 13	51. 74	44. 15	28. 50

The following table shows the highest and lowest quotations for gold during each month in 1863, 1864, and 1865. In 1865, the highest figure quoted was

in January and the lowest in May. The lowest quotation in 1864 was in January and the highest in July.

Gold.	January.	February.	March.
1865	198 a 235	199½ a 213½	151½ a 196½
1864	151 a 159½	157½ a 160½	159½ a 169½
1863	133½ a 169½	153½ a 172½	140½ a 171½
	April.	May.	June.
1865	141½ a 151½	130½ a 142½	137 a 147½
1864	166½ a 188	168½ a 190½	189½ a 258
1863	146½ a 159½	143½ a 155½	140½ a 149½
	July.	August.	September.
1865	139½ a 145½	141½ a 145½	142½ a 144½
1864	230½ a 289	231½ a 261½	187½ a 254½
1863	123½ a 145½	122½ a 129½	127½ a 143½
	October.	November.	December.
1865	144½ a 146½	146½ a 148	145 a 148½
1864	189½ a 230½	210½ a 260½	211½ a 243½
1863	140½ a 156½	146½ a 154½	147½ a 152½

The following tables show the range of freights for the calendar year 1865, and the present freights, per barrel of oil, in sterling gold, from New York and Philadelphia, respectively, to the several ports named :

Freights from New York—forty gallons.

	Present freights.	Average range of freights for 1865.
To Liverpool	5s. 6d.	5s. to 6s.
London	6s.	5s. to 6s.
Glasgow	6s.	5s. to 6s.
Cronstadt	7s.	6s. to 9s.
Hamburg	5s. 3d.	4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
Bremen	5s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 6s.
Antwerp	5s. 3d.	5s. to 5s. 9d.
Rotterdam	7s.	6s. to 8s.
Havre	6s.	5s. to 6s. 6d.
Bordeaux	7s.	5s. 6d. to 7s.
Marseilles	7s.	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Cork, for orders if to United Kingdom...	6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Cork, for orders if to continent.....	7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

To the following ports oil is shipped in tin cans. Freights are paid by the foot :

	Per foot.
To Havana	9 cents.
Vera Cruz	20 "
Rio Janeiro	20 "
Melbourne, Australia	25 "

Freights from Philadelphia—forty-two gallons.

	Present freights.	Average range of freight for 1865.
To Liverpool	6s.	6s. to 6s. 6d.
London	6s. 3d.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.
Glasgow	6s.	6s. to 6s. 6d.
Cronstadt	7s.	6s. to 9s
Hamburg	6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Bremen	6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Antwerp	5s. 9d.	5s. to 6s. 3d.
Rotterdam	7s.	6s. to 8s.
Havre	6s. 6d.	6s. to 6s. 6d.
Bordeaux	7s.	6s. to 7s.
Marseilles	6s.	6s. to 6s. 6d.
Cork, orders if to United Kingdom	7s. 6d., flat.*	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Cork, orders if to continent	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Leghorn	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Genoa	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Naples	7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s.
Trieste	8s.	7s. to 9s.

PROFITS OF THE TRADE.

The present prices in New York, packages included, are, for crude per gallon, 29½ to 30 cents; refined "prime light straw to white," 110° fire-test, 48 cents; naphtha, 12½ cents; residuum, \$6 to \$7 per barrel.

The price of gold is \$1 37½, and these prices are equivalent to the following prices in gold: for crude, 21½ cents; refined, 34½ cents; naphtha, 9½ cents; residuum, \$4 36 to \$5 09.

Add to these prices the freights to London, for example, which will be 3½ cents per gallon. Allow four cents per gallon to cover insurance, leakage, and cartage, and other charges on the other side, and we find that crude will cost the shipper in London 29 cents per American gallon. Refined will cost the shipper in London 42½ cents. Now, although the prices abroad are at present higher, it will be remembered that in July last the English producers of coal oil were selling their best refined oil at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per imperial gallon, which is equal to 1½ American gallons. These prices would be equivalent to 30 and 31½ cents per American gallon. The actual cost to the English manufacturer was stated at 1s. 3d. per imperial gallon, or 25 cents per American gallon. So that, the cost remaining the same, the English producer would have a margin of 17½ cents per gallon over our shipper. Allow 5 cents per gallon for the difference in quality, and his margin would still be 13½ cents per gallon. It is not probable that the cost has materially increased, as the supply of coal, labor, and money has not been subject to fluctuation. It follows that the present profits of the foreign producer must be very great, and the increasing demand for the article gives him such a certain market that he has no inducement to destroy our trade by lowering his prices; but it also follows that, if the demand should fall off greatly, we will be driven from the markets of Europe, unless there should be a reduction of the charges, expenses, and burdens on our commodity upon this side. The only advantage we have is in the finer quality of our oil, which causes it to be preferred by the better class of consumers. But if the difference in price should increase greatly, that preference will be abandoned.

* 7s. 6d. flat means to take freight for one stated price upon orders at Cork, either to United Kingdom or the continent, at the shipper's option. To the continent, on Cork orders, means to any port from Havre to Hamburg, both included.

Let us see whether the refiner can make any profit in his business, buying the crude oil at thirty cents, and selling the refined at forty-eight. It will be remembered, that one gallon of crude will yield three-fourths of a gallon of refined, or one and one-third gallon of crude will yield one gallon of refined. The cost of the oil itself, therefore, is forty cents; the cost of refining is five cents per gallon. A number of the refiners have from three to four hundred thousand dollars invested. The depreciation of the property is great, and the risk of total loss by fire is also very great. Now will three cents per gallon difference between the bare cost and the selling price of refined pay for all this depreciation and risk, and for the use of the capital, and yield a living profit? It is evident that it will not.

Whether the dealer in the crude article can afford a further reduction in his price is the next question. The answer to that question will be found in the following account, presented to the commission by Mr. Wm. L. Lay, one of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Oil City, Pennsylvania, showing the cost, expenses and returns of an actual purchase of one hundred barrels, made about the 19th of January, and settled on the 7th inst. The purchase was at the Tarr farm in Venango county:

100 barrels oil, a \$4 25 each.....	\$425 00
100 barrels to contain same, a \$3 50.....	350 00
Wagon freights to Reno, a \$1 25.....	125 00
Freight by railroad to New York, a \$4 50.....	450 00
Cooperage, leakage, &c., 50 each.....	50 00
Commission 2½ per cent.....	31 00
	<hr/>
	1, 431 00
4,000 gallons sold, a 31 cents.....	1, 240 00
	<hr/>
Loss.....	191 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

The actual loss was \$1 91 per barrel. To have saved himself, the dealer should have bought the oil at \$2 34 per barrel. Let us see what the well-owner would make at \$2 34. First, the government tax of \$1 per barrel must be deducted. That leaves him \$1 34. Now he probably pays a royalty of one-half the oil to the owner of the land, for that is his condition in a large majority of the cases. If his well produces twenty barrels per day, which is much above the average, he has ten barrels of oil, worth to him \$13 40. His account for expenses will be about as follows, according to the testimony of many witnesses:

Interest on capital of \$4,055, for 313 working days, a 10 per cent.....	\$1 29
Repairs and oil.....	2 00
1 engineer, \$3 50.....	6 00
¾ ton coal, a \$16 50.....	14 44
	<hr/>
	23 73
By 10 barrels of oil, a \$1 34.....	13 40
	<hr/>
Loss.....	10 33
	<hr/> <hr/>

PRICES AND VALUES IN THE OIL REGION.

The minimum cost of a well would be about as follows :

Boring 500 feet, at \$3 50.....	\$1,750 00
Seven sections, of 10 feet each, 5-inch iron pipe, at \$40 each.....	280 00
One eight-horse power engine.....	1,550 00
Surface-rigging and sheds.....	300 00
Tank of capacity of 250 bbls. at 70 cents.....	175 00
Total.....	<u>4,055 00</u>

The following table of prices was verified by the commission at Titusville on the 16th of November last :

Wages of common laborers, per day.....	\$2 50	to	\$3 00
“ “ “ at Pit-hole.....	3 50	to	4 00
“ mechanics at Titusville.....	4 00	to	4 50
“ “ Pit-hole.....	5 00	to	6 00
Crude petroleum in Oil creek*.....			7 00
“ “ at Pit-hole.....	4 50	to	5 00
“ “ at Titusville, barrels included.....			11 50
Refined, in bond, per gallon.....			50
“ free “.....	70	to	75
Empty barrels.....	3 25	to	3 60
Teaming from creek to Shaeffer, per barrel.....			1 00
“ “ Pit-hole “ “.....			3 00
“ “ Pit-hole to Titusville.....			2 50
“ “ Oil creek “.....			1 50
Coal, bituminous, per ton.....			14 00
“ anthracite, “.....			18 00
“ Blossburg, “.....			18 00
“ Snow-shoe, “.....			15 00
“ blacksmith's, “.....	14 00	to	15 00
Lumber, common, per M.....	25 00	to	30 00
“ clear, “.....	50 00	to	60 00
“ shingles.....	5 50	to	7 50
“ lath.....	5 00	to	6 00
Lime, common, per barrel.....	4 00	to	4 50
Water, lime, “.....			5 00
Plaster, calcined, “.....			6 00
Bricks, per M.....	20 00	to	25 00

* The prices of oil have declined greatly since.

The following is a statement of prices of crude oil in the Pennsylvania oil region for the year 1865:

Price of crude oil.

Date.	At Oil creek.	At Oil City.	At Pitt-hole.	Date.	At Oil creek.	At Oil City.	At Pitt-hole.
1865.				1865.			
January 4.....	\$9 50	\$11 00	.....	July 20.....	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$3 25
26.....	8 00	9 00	.....	27.....	5 00	6 00	3 25
February 2.....	7 50	8 50	.....	August 3.....	4 50	6 00	3 00
9.....	7 75	8 75	.....	10.....	4 50	6 00	2 75
16.....	8 00	9 00	.....	17.....	4 50	6 00	2 50
23.....	8 50	9 50	.....	24.....	4 25	5 25	2 50
March 2.....	6 50	8 00	.....	31.....	4 75	5 50	2 50
9.....	7 50	8 50	.....	September 7.....	4 50	5 50	2 50
16*.....	.....	.....	.....	14.....	5 50	6 50	3 00
24*.....	.....	.....	.....	21.....	6 00	7 00	3 00
30.....	5 00	6 00	.....	28.....	8 25	9 25	4 00
April 6.....	5 50	6 50	.....	October 5.....	9 00	9 50	5 50
13.....	6 00	7 00	.....	12.....	9 50	10 50	6 00
20.....	6 50	7 00	.....	19.....	8 50	9 50	6 00
27.....	6 50	7 00	.....	26.....	7 00	8 00	5 50
May 4.....	7 50	8 50	.....	November 9.....	7 00	8 00	4 50
11.....	8 00	9 00	.....	16.....	7 50	8 50	5 00
18.....	8 00	8 75	.....	23.....	6 00	7 00	4 00
25.....	6 00	7 00	.....	30.....	7 50	8 50	5 50
June 8.....	5 50	6 50	\$3 50	December 7.....	8 00	8 75	6 00
15.....	5 25	6 00	3 25	14.....	8 00	9 00	6 00
22.....	5 00	6 00	3 00	21.....	8 00	9 00	6 50
29.....	5 50	6 50	3 50	30.....	6 00	7 00	4 50
July 13.....	5 00	6 00	3 50				

It is in evidence that, even in November last, when prices were much higher than at present, within two miles of Titusville, more than one hundred wells had stopped, most of them on account of the government tax, being wells which would yield from five to seven barrels per day. Generally these were owned by poor men who were greatly oppressed by the tax.

LIST OF WELLS.

The following statement will give a tolerably correct idea of the number of producing and non-producing wells in the Pennsylvania oil region:

1865.—*Wells in Venango county, Pa.*

Owners of farms.	Wells producing.	Wells not producing.	Owners of farms.	Wells producing.	Wells not producing.
Holiday.....	1	.....	Brannon.....	4	1
Nevins.....	6	4	Shirk.....	.....	6
Moran.....	3	1	Highlands.....	.....	13
Pignet.....	5	2	Plumer.....	5	5
Wilson.....	10	.....	Martin and Eply.....	8	8
Shaffer.....			Blakeley.....	.....	8
Ormsby.....			Hastings.....	2	1

* No transactions—flood:

1865.—*Wells in Venango county, Pa.—Continued.*

Owners of farms.	Wells producing.	Wells not producing.	Owners of farms.	Wells producing.	Wells not producing.
Harmon	6	7	Tar, "Cherry Tree"		2
Hoover	15	15	Ward		3
Porter	1	4	Boyd		3
Hoover	1	4	Brown		1
Bissell and Stewart		2	Sully	1	1
Fuller		7	Black		2
Milton		2	Dempsey	2	6
Neely		2	Barney	1	4
Plowman		3	Pierson		2
Hough	6		John McClintock	27	17
Hays	3	6	Knapp	4	24
Farrand	6	9	Centre Oil Co.	21	6
Moran	2	1	Smith	20	23
Lee	3	8	Cherry Run Pet. Co.		22
Bastian	3	6	McFait		21
Downing		6	McCalmont		9
Graff and Hasson	2	28	A. C. Prather		13
Plumer Tract	29	77	Ricketts		7
Cornplanter	10	60	Stowell	1	1
H. McClintock	20	80	Nevins	1	8
Buchanan	21	138	McCormick	3	4
John McClintock	32	53	Dubbs	1	5
Widow McClintock	15	58	Brown		3
Rynd	12	49	McElrath	5	2
Blood	15	60	Brown	4	5
Tarr	26	63	Roberts	1	7
Story	60	62	Hays		2
Hays	2	19	Blakely	2	3
Egbert and Hyde	18	42	Russel	1	2
G. W. McClintock	33	40	Homan	4	1
McCrea		6	McCalmont	1	1
Boyd	1	15	Graff Hasson	3	1
McElhenry "Lower"	14	65	Clapp		1
Benuehoff	8	10	Alcorn	2	2
Espey	2	5	Downing	2	5
McElhenry "Upper"	11	47	Eaker	1	2
Colwell	4	5	Ivens	1	2
Foster		50	Carey	3	1
Farrell	1	12	Lamb	4	6
Beaty	2	8	Renvalf	2	18
Gregg		40	Bleakley	1	6
Saney		14	Nellis		3
Shaffer		12	Crotzer	7	6
Miller		14	Delvro		3
Fleming		10	Dotson		3
Jones		15	Crotzer	2	8
Stackpole		20	Tolles	2	9
Bissell & Co		2	Converse		12
Conley		6	Kinsler	1	6
Griffen	3	3	McMahon	1	10
Bissell & Co	6	18	Bruner		17
Watson Petroleum Co.		4	Walnut Island	4	6
Kingsland	1	10	Anderson	4	14
Watson flats	6	54	Hydrick	1	19
Parker	12	24	Clark		4
Watson	2	18	Stein	5	14
Gile		18	Turner		7
Brewer		1	Vose	1	6
Patterson	3	3	Ogden	2	2
Warner, Stevenson	15	3	Irwin		2
Wild-cat Hollow	4	18	Stewart		4

1865.—*Wells in Venango county, Pa.*—Continued.

Owners of farms.	Wells producing.	Wells not producing.	Owners of farms.	Wells producing.	Wells not producing.
Skinner	3	4	Woods		13
Crescent Oil Co		5	Ricketts		7
Hickory island	1	3	Woods		9
Shaw		1	Woods & Co		9
E. Shaw		6	Blackmer	Pit-hole	20
McKissick		1	Rooker, "	7	16
Hone	2	5	Holmden, "	17	115
Alexander	2	2	Hyner, "	7	9
Mouth of Pit-hole creek		2	Copeland, "	8	62
Russel		3	McKinley, "	5	
McFait	4	8	Ball, "		17
Lower Walnut island	1		Dawson, "	1	13
Marsh Tract		3	Blauk, "		3
Barr	1	10	Hanworth, "		13
Booth	1	2	McCaslon, "		8
Rice	2	7	Stewart, "		4
Nichlan	6	2	Conley, "		10
Irvine	1	2	Siggins, "		3
Cochran	14	5	Pratt, "		3
Pope	5	5	Van Wyck, "		2
Martin	6	4	Widow Holmden "		2
Newell	1	10	Lyon, "		3
Shaffer		15	Dale	1	1
McCalmont		1	Hays		4
Armstrong		8	Bowman		2
Henry		6	Longwell	1	3
Culbertson		11	Sutley	4	13
McCrea	3	7	Hoge island	2	2
Clapp		15	Saverly	4	1
Harper	2	2			
Elliott		3		741	5,328
Colwell	●	3			

EFFECT ON PRODUCTION OF THE TAX ON CRUDE.

The total number of farms on the list is 197. The total number of wells is 3,069. The number of wells not producing is 2,328, and of these at least one fifth, or 465, would yield on the average, if worked, five barrels each per day,* which would be an addition of 2,325 barrels per day to the present production. From this additional product, adopting the ratio of Mr. Summer, Mr. Frew, and other witnesses, there would be made for home consumption, paying government tax of \$8 per barrel, 465 barrels per day of refined. The additional revenue on refined, to offset the loss of the revenue from crude, would be \$3,720 per day, and for the year of 313 working days, \$1,164,360. It is also certain, that if the present tax on crude were abolished many more wells would be sunk on territory from which a small but remunerating product could be obtained. The hope of good luck ahead—which with the desire to keep on pumping small wells at a loss—would further stimulate development. The permanent pro-

* The superintendent of the A. Buchanan farm reports the following as the yield per day, if pumped, of certain wells on that farm, "shut down" on account of not being able to pay running expenses and the government tax: Cherry Run well, five to eight barrels; Walch, three barrels; Truax, six barrels; Dearborn, six barrels; Taylor & Rockwell, six barrels; Bingay, six barrels; Bonville, five barrels; Allen & Hibbard, six barrels; Utica, six barrels; Long, six barrels; Bull Head, five barrels; and the Ricketts well, four barrels.

duction of the country must eventually be obtained from pumping-wells yielding but a few barrels per day, and legislating these small wells out of existence, besides the wrong and injury to their owners, has a direct tendency to destroy the entire oil production of the country, one of the largest and most important branches of its industry.

The commission have the reported production of each of the one hundred and ninety-seven farms. This reported production, in their opinion, is from one quarter to one third in excess of the actual steady production. But taking the reported production to be the actual production, the following statement is approximately correct. Of the one hundred and ninety-seven farms, only sixty-one produce daily over twenty barrels each. Of these farms, six are on Pit-hole creek, and the average daily production of the producing wells upon them is one hundred and forty barrels each.

Upon the remaining fifty-five of the sixty-one farms there are five hundred and seventy-one producing wells, and the average yield for each well is sixteen and two-thirds barrels per day.

If it be true that a twenty-barrel well worked upon a royalty entails a loss on the owner of ten dollars per day, it is evident that the oil-producing business, as a whole, is a losing business, and no further argument is needed to prove the necessity of the immediate abolition of the tax upon crude.

It may be stated, however, as the unanimous opinion of the commission, that of all taxes, the most just and the least obnoxious are those laid equally upon accumulations of capital, and the most unjust and most obnoxious those which trammel and burden the processes of production, or tend to increase to the poorer classes the expenses of living. In both of these respects the duties on oil are objectionable, and therefore, while the commission have proposed no immediate reduction of the tax on refined oil, they have expressed the opinion, in their general report, that hereafter that tax should also be reduced.*

NUMBER OF REFINERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION.

The following table will show approximately the number of refineries at the leading places of manufacture in the United States, working petroleum, and from official sources the amount of tax paid on refined, and the number of barrels manufactured in each State, and paying duty during the six months from June 30, 1865, to January 1, 1866. It is probable that a number of refineries have not been included, but the list is believed to be almost complete.

*The tax on crude as now levied, without a drawback, is a direct discrimination against our own oil in the foreign markets, amounting, leakage and interest considered, to three cents per gallon on refined.

State.	Places.	Number of refineries.	Duties paid on refined.	No. of gallons of refined paying duty.
Vermont.....	.....	1	\$212 50	1, 062
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	6	166, 623 28	1, 333, 116
	New Bedford.....	3		
Rhode Island.....	.....	1	7, 791 80	7, 563
Connecticut.....	.....	1	543 90	2, 719
New York.....	New York, &c.....	25	634, 425 91	3, 172, 129
	Albany.....	5		
	Buffalo.....	10		
	Elsewhere.....	6		
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	146, 171 26	730, 806
Pennsylvania.....	Oil region.....	30	679, 488 71	3, 397, 443
	Erie.....	10		
	Pittsburg.....	40		
Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	20	954, 131 28	4, 270, 656
	Elsewhere.....	6		
Illinois.....	.....	1	749 84	3, 749
Michigan.....	.....	1	586 55	2, 932
Delaware.....	.....	1	972 10	4, 860
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	2	58, 467 32	292, 336
West Virginia.....	Parkersburg.....	10	33, 882 56	169, 412
Louisiana.....	.....	1	231 10	1, 155
Kentucky.....	.....	6	37, 680 60	188, 403
Missouri.....	.....	6	71, 229 06	356, 145
California.....	.....	1	654 00	3, 270
Colorado.....	.....	1	182 00	910
	Total.....	194	2, 794, 023 77	13, 970, 062

GENERAL VIEW OF THE TRADE.

It is important to ascertain, if possible, the amounts of petroleum that have reached market heretofore, and in what shape, and where they have been consumed. This is a question very difficult of solution, and any results obtained must be taken as only approximate. The difficulty is increased from peculiar circumstances, among which are the remoteness of the oil region, the constant exaggerations resulting from speculation there, on the one hand, and the disturbing influence of a new and onerous excise system on the other.

The business is so new, and the data are so imperfect, that we will not attempt to follow the inquiry further back than 1864.

The following statement for the years 1862 and 1863 may, however, be found useful :

Time.	Collections on refined petroleum.	Rate of tax per gallon.	Collections on coal oil.	Rate of tax per gallon.
		Cts.		Cts.
September 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863.....	\$237, 389 33	10	\$2, 507 14	8
January 1, 1863, to July 1, 1863.....	406, 237 50	10	3, 828 12	8
July 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864.....	773, 038 71	10	23, 432 50	8

Reducing the gallons paid on to barrels, and allowing 100 gallons crude for every 75 gallons refined, and we have for the petroleum used in the manufacture of refined, consumed at home—

Time.	Barrels, crude.
From September 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863.....	59, 347
January 1, 1863, to July 1, 1863	101, 559
July 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864	193, 259

The exports for the year 1862 were 272,192 barrels, mostly crude. For 1863 there were 706,268 barrels, of which, perhaps, forty per cent. was crude.

Since January 1, 1864, the collections from refined coal oil have been, for the first half year, \$30,323 10; for the second, \$38,804 03; for the third, \$57,194 87. For the last half year the returns on coal oil are not at hand.

The following table shows the internal duties on refined petroleum and naphtha since January 1, 1864, with the number of barrels of refined paid on, and the number of barrels of crude used in its manufacture.

Time.	Tax collected.	Barrels re- fined.	Barrels crude used.
January 1, 1864, to July 1, 1864.....	\$1,428,534 49	357,133	476,177
July 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865.....	1,078,918 82	269,729	359,638
January 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865	1,872,295 05	312,049	416,065
July 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866.....	2,794,023 77	349,253	465,670

For 1864, number of barrels refined.....	626, 862
1864, " " crude used.....	835, 815
1865, " " refined.....	661, 302
1865, " " crude used.....	881, 735

For omissions in collections allow ten per cent. in addition, which is fully justified by our information, and we have for the amount of refined, manufactured, and consumed in the United States—

For 1864.....	689, 548 barrels.
1865.....	727, 432 barrels.

The amount of crude used in the manufacture of this refined was—

For 1864.....	919, 396 barrels.
1865.....	969, 912 barrels.

The exports of 1864 were, of crude and refined together, 796,824 barrels. The proportions of each, as estimated by parties in the trade, were, of refined 71 per cent., of crude 29 per cent. We have, therefore, of crude 231,079 barrels, and of refined 565,745 barrels, in the manufacture of which there were used 754,326 barrels of crude. We have thus obtained for 1864 :

	Barrels.
Refined consumed at home.....	689,548
Refined shipped (free of tax).....	565,745
Total of refined.....	1,255,293
We have of crude, for 1864 :	
Converted into refined.....	1,673,722
Shipped.....	231,079
Total.....	1,904,801

Add to this for crude wasted en route, and consumed in the country, the amount of the crude shipped, which accords with the estimates of well-informed parties, 231,079 barrels, and we have the following figures :

	Approx. value.
Refined, 1,255,293 barrels.....	\$32,638,873
Add duties paid.....	2,507,453
Total value.....	<u>35,146,326</u>
Crude, 462,158 barrels.....	<u>\$7,729,130</u>

The total value of crude and refined was \$42,875,456. The value of that exported, crude and refined, was \$18,574,499. These values are obtained by taking the average price of crude and the average price of free refined in New York for the year.

The total of crude oil thus accounted for, for the year, is 2,135,880 barrels, being a daily product for 313 working days of 6,823 barrels. No allowance is made for the increase of stock on hand, of which we have no reliable estimate.

The following is an approximate statement of the oil transported from the Pennsylvania oil region by three routes, in 1864, of which part was refined :

	Barrels.
By Atlantic and Great Western railway.....	775,000
By Oil Creek and Philadelphia and Erie railway.....	300,000
By Alleghany river to Pittsburg.....	500,000
	<u>1,475,000</u>

For 1865 we have, as above:

Refined, consumed in United States.....	727,434
Crude, converted into said refined.....	969,912

The proportions of the different products exported, excepting residuum, are as follows :

According to Mr. Heinlein, crude, 18.41 per cent ; refined, 78.41 per cent ; naphtha, 3.18 per cent. According to Messrs. Eagle & Blakslee, crude, 19.97 per cent.; refined, 76.68 per cent.; naphtha, 3.35 per cent.

The average of the two is : crude, 19.19 ; refined, 77.54 ; and naphtha, 3.26 ; or, in round figures, crude, 19 per cent.; refined, 78 per cent.; residuum, 3 per cent.

For this calculation we take Mr. Heinlein's figures, which are fuller, but not materially different from, and are confirmed by, those of Messrs. Eagle & Blakslee.

The exports for 1865, leaving out residuum and naphtha, were of crude, 136,709 barrels ; of refined, 582,191 barrels, in the manufacture of which there were used 776,255 barrels of crude.

We have thus, for 1865 :

	Barrels.
Refined, consumed.....	727,434
Refined, exported.....	582,191
Total.....	<u>1,309,625</u>

We have of crude :		Barrels.
Converted into refined.....		1, 746,167
Shipped.....		136,709
Wasted en route, and used, say.....		200,000
Excess of stocks remaining, say.....		262,000
Total.....		<u>2,344,874</u>

The amount of the products and their values is as follows :

	Barrels.	Value.
Refined.....	1, 309, 625.....	\$30, 841, 668
	Duties paid.....	2, 794, 023
		<u>33, 635, 691</u>
Crude.....	598, 709.....	9, 280, 183
Naphtha.....	23, 563.....	474, 794
Resduum.....	2, 708.....	18, 956
Total of values.....		<u>43, 409, 624</u>

The value of the oil and oil products exported was \$14,149,348.

The total of crude oil thus accounted for, for the year, is 2,344,876 barrels, being a daily product of 7,491 barrels.

The following is an approximate statement of the number of barrels of oil refined, included, transported from the Pennsylvania oil regions in 1865 :

	Barrels.
By Atlantic and Great Western railroad.....	750,000
By Oil Creek and Pennsylvania and Eastern railroad, estimated...	400,000
By Alleghany river.....	689, 000
	<u>1, 839, 000</u>

Add three gallons per barrel for increased size of barrels, owing in part to the forty-five-gallon limitation in the law, and we have for the number of barrels of forty gallons each—

	Barrels.
Transported by three routes.....	1, 976, 925
Excess of stocks in oil regions.....	105, 000
Total.....	<u>2, 081, 925</u>

This estimate does not include the consumption for the year in the oil region.

The commission have been furnished by the Hon E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the following interesting table, showing the collections on account of the excise duty upon crude oil, of one dollar per barrel, by congressional districts, and for each of the six months from June 30, 1865, to January 1, 1866. The aggregate of collections for the six months is \$1,046,914. The increase from month to month, with other information, shows that the tax was not fully collected. We will assume the proportion escaping taxation to be fifteen per cent. Our information warrants the inference that the proportion was greater. Add fifteen per cent., 157,037 barrels, to the 1,046,914 barrels paying the tax, and three gallons per barrel for excess over forty

gallons, and we have for six months 1,294,247 barrels, or an average production per day of 8,270 barrels. Allow the same daily average for May and June, and we have 431,415 barrels as the product of those months. For the preceding four months we take the average between the daily production of 1864 of 6,823 barrels, and the estimated daily yield immediately before the discoveries in Pit-hole creek, 4,000 barrels per day. That average is 5,411, and gives as the production from January 1 to May 1, 1865, an aggregate of 564,547 barrels. The total production thus obtained for the year 1865 will be 2,290,209 barrels. The mean between that sum and the sum obtained by the first process, 2,317,542 the commission adopt as their estimate.

PRESENT DAILY PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The average number of barrels paid on for the months of November and December, with the fifteen per cent. added, gives a daily production of 10,064 barrels. If we add 19.36 per cent. for the amount consumed as fuel, waste at the wells, and loss by evaporation, the present yield may be stated approximately at 12,000 barrels per day, which agrees with the opinion of most of the judicious observers who have reported to the commission the results of observations made on the ground. The tax has been paid on a few barrels in Missouri and California. The table also confirms the statements respecting the small yield in West Virginia and Kentucky. These data warrant the following estimate :

States.	Barrels.
Pennsylvania.....	11, 415
Ohio.....	200
West Virginia.....	2 0
Kentucky.....	150
Total.....	12, 000

The commission have been at a loss to obtain reliable data from West Virginia and Kentucky, and have been necessarily governed by the amount of tax collected. They have information of about 5,000 barrels of crude in the tanks in Kentucky, which they have also taken into the account. Their conclusion agrees with the estimates of the largest and best informed of the Pittsburg refiners. They, however, think it not improbable that a very large increase of production may take place in these two States.



PETROLEUM.

Statement of the collections on crude petroleum, by collection districts, for the six months ending December 31, 1865.

Districts.	States.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
19th	Pennsylvania		\$2,536 50	\$2,498 00	.....	\$4,227 25	\$1,490 00	\$10,751 75
29th	do	\$81,345 55	160,313 88	151,209 31	\$175,511 67	227,995 50	207,147 05	1,003,522 96
23d	do	28 00			10 00	16 00	602 00	656 00
24th	do		1,107 50	1,524 54	984 33	428 50	1,151 29	5,196 16
14th	Ohio	21 00			.....	.....	.....	21 00
15th	do	475 11	1,502 00	724 80	2,241 75	1,733 25	1,988 00	8,664 91
16th	do	22 50		146 00	.....	201 00	760 00	1,129 50
17th	do .....				.....	282 00	36 00	318 00
19th	do	27 00	172 20	101 00	.....	114 50	128 00	542 70
1st	West Virginia	1,004 00			1,739 00	5,546 00	3,944 00	12,233 00
3d	do .....				.....	954 00	473 00	1,427 00
2d	Kentucky			827 00	1,273 00	305 06	.....	2,405 00
1st	Missouri				6 00	.....	.....	6 00
2d	California .....				.....	.....	10 00	10 00
5th	do .....				.....	30 50	.....	30 50
Total .....	.....	82,923 16	165,632 08	157,030 65	181,765 75	241,838 50	217,729 34	1,046,914 46

FUTURE SUPPLY.

Should Congress repeal the duty upon crude petroleum, the production will probably be increased as hereinbefore estimated. How long the present production will continue, is purely matter of surmise; but, from present appearance, and considering the permanent character of the wells in Asia, it seems reasonable to suppose that it will always be sufficient for the wants of this country.

Should it, however, come to an end, an ample and permanent supply of oil will be obtained, but at higher prices, from the shales and rich bituminous coals which are found in almost all parts of the United States, and in the greatest abundance.

Without going into the details of the calculation, the commission give it as their opinion that the consumption of refined petroleum will increase rapidly in the United States, particularly in the southern States; and that if the duty upon crude should be abolished, the revenue from refined, at twenty cents per gallon, may be expected to amount to six millions of dollars per annum.

The commission decline to recommend any change in the duty upon naphtha, as at present advised, as difficulties in collection of the tax, and fraudulent evasions, might result from different duties upon that article and upon illuminating oil.

They submit herewith the form of a bill, in accordance with the recommendations made by them in the foregoing report.

Respectfully submitted by order of and for the United States Revenue Commission.

S. S. HAYES,
Chairman Special Committee.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A BILL for an act relative to duties on petroleum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the duty now required by law to be levied, collected, and paid upon crude petroleum shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that so much of the act of March 3, 1865, amending an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1865, as imposes a duty upon crude petroleum, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all other duties by said act of March 3, 1865, provided to be levied upon coal illuminating oil, refined, and naphtha, distillate, benzine, and benzole, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances, and upon gasoline, be and the same are hereby continued in force.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the mode of assessing and collecting, and the form and manner of making returns of the duties accruing upon said refined oils and other products mentioned in the second section of this act, shall be and continue as heretofore provided by law: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized to appoint special inspectors of oil refineries, and to make general regulations for the more certain collection of said duties.



LIST OF CLERKS EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A list of the clerks employed in the Treasury Department, with amount paid them.

FEBRUARY 27, 1866.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 26, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of April 20, 1818, and August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in the Treasury Department during the year 1865, the time each person was employed, and the amount paid to each.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury during the year 1865, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
J. F. Hartley	Maine	Jan. 1 to July 12, 1865, inclusive.	\$2,200 00	\$158 96	\$1,349 69
William H. West	Maryland	do.	1,800 00		953 80
Do.	do.	July 12 to December 31.	2,200 00	316 04	1,350 28
S. M. McKean	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31.	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
John N. Lovejoy	Virginia	do.	1,800 00		1,800 00
William Handy	Maryland	do.	1,800 00	100 00	1,900 00
R. T. Birchett	Florida	do.	1,800 00	100 00	1,900 00
William Elder	Pennsylvania	do.	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
S. H. Kauffman	Ohio	do.	1,800 00	1,200 00	3,000 00
Lewis Heyl	do.	do.	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
D. Lyman, jr.	do.	do.	1,800 00	100 00	1,900 00
Aug. Edwards	Pennsylvania	do.	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
E. P. Gaines	New York	do.	1,800 00	200 00	2,000 00
C. A. Sherman	New Jersey	January 1 to October 1.	1,800 00	50 00	1,355 00
M. F. Lackey	Virginia	January 1 to June 30.	1,400 00		700 00
Do.	do.	July 1 to September 30.	1,600 00		400 00
Do.	do.	October 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		450 00
William Fessenden	Maine	January 1 to January 31.	1,400 00		120 56
Do.	do.	February 1 to September 30.	1,600 00		1,062 22
Do.	do.	October 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		450 00
Charles Dummer	do.	February 1 to December 31.	2,000 00		1,858 30
De Witt Morris	Pennsylvania	January 1 to February 28.	1,200 00		196 67
Do.	do.	March 1 to June 30.	1,400 00		470 66
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		900 00
J. T. Morrison	Indiana	June 15 to October 31.	1,600 00		645 10
Do.	do.	November 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		298 37
W. H. Coleman	Rhode Island	July 1 to October 31.	1,600 00		534 78
Do.	do.	November 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		298 37
M. A. Clancey	Pennsylvania	August 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		596 74
George S. Parker	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30.	1,600 00		800 00
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31.	1,800 00	750 00	1,650 00
C. Eaton Creecy	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to June 30.	1,400 00		700 00
Do.	do.	July 1 to October 31.	1,600 00		534 78
Do.	do.	November 1 to December 31.	1,800 00		298 37
Hamilton Seville	Illinois	January 1 to June 30.	1,600 00		800 00
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31.	1,800 00	100 00	1,000 00
S. H. Cutts	Maryland	January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		1,600 00
George Wood	Massachusetts	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
H. C. Westervelt	New York	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
John Pierpont	Massachusetts	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
N. B. Devereaux	Pennsylvania	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
S. Y. At Lee	Michigan	do.	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
H. C. Niles	Illinois	January 1 to September 30.	1,400 00		1,050 00
Do.	do.	October 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		400 00
J. Fred Meyer	Ohio	January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		1,600 00
William Mathews	do.	do.	1,600 00	100 00	1,700 00
E. W. Hall	Maine	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
Rufus Leighton	Massachusetts	January 1 to May 1.	1,600 00		531 87
A. Lindsay	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to October 31.	1,400 00		1,167 93
Do.	do.	November 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		265 22
B. Birch	Illinois	January 1 to September 30.	1,400 00		1,050 00
Do.	do.	October 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		400 00
B. P. Hubbard	do.	January 1 to June 30.	1,600 00		817 93
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		800 00
James M. Davis	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		1,600 00
J. O. Greene	New York	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
Fred. Chase	New Hampshire	do.	1,600 00		1,600 00
F. A. Simpkins	Ohio	November 1 to December 31.	1,600 00		265 22
W. H. Woodbury	Massachusetts	July 18 to December 31.	1,600 00		726 09
A. B. Morse	New York	July 27 to December 31.	1,600 00		686 88
J. D. B. Little	Texas	July 31 to December 31.	1,600 00		601 64
H. P. C. Wilson	Maryland	September 15 to December 31.	1,600 00		443 47
E. W. Brown	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31.	1,400 00		1,400 00
M. L. Noerr	Missouri	do.	1,400 00		1,400 00
H. Kallusowski	New York	January 1 to January 31.	1,200 00		103 33
Do.	do.	February 1 to December 31.	1,400 00		1,279 44
W. H. Roberts	do.	January 1 to January 31.	1,200 00		103 33
Do.	do.	February 1 to December 31.	1,400 00		1,279 44
H. B. James	do.	January 1 to January 31.	1,200 00		103 33
Do.	do.	February 1 to December 31.	1,400 00		1,279 44
L. H. Crall	Indiana	January 1 to January 31.	1,200 00		103 33
Do.	do.	February 1 to December 31.	1,400 00		1,279 44
William F. Williams	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to November 30.	1,400 00		1,282 07
H. Y. Smith	Iowa	January 1 to June 30.	1,200 00		701 09
H. Y. Smith	Iowa	July 1 to July 31, 1865.	1,400		117 93
C. F. A. Colman	California	January 1 to January 31.	1,200		103 33
Do.	do.	February 1 to December 31.	1,400		1,279 44

Names of the clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
Robert A. Edwards	Pennsylvania	January 1 to November 30	\$1,200		\$1,088 91
Do	do	December 1 to December 31	1,400		117 93
W. P. Harvey	New Hampshire	March 10 to November 30	1,200		868 91
Do	do	December 1 to December 31	1,400		117 93
S. A. Johnson	Ohio	March 21 to June 30	1,200		336 67
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
George E. Leeffe	New York	March 18 to October 31	1,200		747 76
Do	do	November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
T. B. Sanders	Maine	June 29 to October 31	1,200		407 68
Do	do	November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
E. B. Fogg	Pennsylvania	July 26 to October 31	1,200		322 92
Do	do	November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
George B. Bailey	New Hampshire	September 12 to October 31	1,200		163 04
Do	do	November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
Calvin G. Wilson	Iowa	January 1 to June 13	1,400		616 48
T. D. Anderson	Maine	July 22 to November 30	1,200		427 36
Do	do	December 1 to December 31	1,400		117 93
George W. McGill	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
J. B. Chapman	Indiana	do	1,200		1,200 00
J. M. Gurley	Illinois	January 1 to October 8	1,200		936 08
H. C. Cooper	Tennessee	January 1 to February 25	1,200		190 00
O. H. Ames	Virginia	January 1 to December 13	1,200		1,141 30
W. E. Sweet	Ohio	March 8 to September 30	1,200		636 67
A. F. Randall	Illinois	December 1 to December 31	1,800		151 63
William A. Dumphy	New York	June 1 to August 31	1,200		301 08
Do	do	September 1 to December 31	1,400		464 14
E. A. Paul	Pennsylvania	October 1 to December 31	1,200		316 30
Horace Munroe	Maine	November 1 to December 31	1,200		198 91
W. L. Walker	Pennsylvania	October 18 to December 31	1,200		238 04
J. C. R. Clarke	Mississippi	August 17 to December 31	1,200		443 47
E. Brown	Massachusetts	October 1 to December 31	1,200		276 73
William B. Morgan	Pennsylvania	October 1 to October 9	1,200		30 00
Do	do	October 10 to December 31	1,400		237 92
John S. Woodworth	Ohio	December 12 to December 31	1,200		65 21
W. S. Seaford	do	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,656 66
N. A. Robbins	Maine	October 9 to December 31	1,200		270 64
John Thaw	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,200		270 64
J. D. Rittenhouse	Pennsylvania	July 5 to December 31	1,200		586 95
James West	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,200		923 43
S. Wills	Maine	do	1,200		1,200 00
Charles H. Patterson	New Hampshire	January 1 to June 1	1,200		501 10
J. G. Vann	Ohio	July 1 to October 1	1,200		300 00
W. D. Lindsay	Dist. of Columbia	July 1 to December 31	1,200		600 00
W. G. Barbour	New York	September 21 to December 20	1,200		293 47
J. C. McLaughlin	California	October 4 to December 31	1,200		286 94
George T. Driggs	New Hampshire	October 14 to December 31	1,200		264 12
D. D. Cone	Kansas	October 1 to December 31	1,200		300 00
C. F. Conant	New York	November 1 to December 31	1,200		199 91
P. R. Darnall	Maryland	do	1,200		199 91
Aaron Johns	Ohio	November 8 to December 31	1,200		176 09
Benjamin Swallow	Arkansas	December 9 to December 31	1,200		75 00
H. Cushing	Illinois	November 29 to December 31	1,200		107 61
Benjamin Carr	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,200		935 54
R. H. Andrews	Pennsylvania	June 1 to December 31	1,200		597 81
S. Johnson	do	January 1 to December 31	1,000		939 89
T. J. Fallon	do	do			758 48
J. P. Hutton	do	do			758 48
T. Crux	do	do			720 00
P. Kaufman	do	do			720 00
J. R. Adams	do	do			720 00
Henry Piper	do	do			720 00
James Dorey	do	do			720 00
W. W. Stephens	do	do			720 00
Moses Furlong	do	do			720 00
James Liston	do	do			720 05
N. J. Higgins	do	do			720 00
Daniel Humphreys	do	do			720 00
M. Byrns	do	do			720 00
M. Warner	do	do			720 00
E. Demester	do	February 1 to December 31			660 00
H. Fries	do	April 1 to December 31			540 00
R. Courtney	do	June 1 to December 31			420 00
Richard Morris	do	July 1 to December 31			360 00
S. Jockneck	do	September 1 to December 31			240 00
C. W. Moxley	do	June 23 to December 31			405 49
Thomas Cox	do	August 10 to December 31			255 56
A. P. Reeves	do	May 5 to December 31, 1865			479 07
George Eigelow	do	April 1 to April 31			39 00
B. R. Swan	do	May 15 to December 31			449 68
W. Doyle	do	July 1 to December 31			219 60

Names of the clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
W. W. Burnett		January 1 to December 31			\$907 58
John L. Bentzler		do			892 42
William C. Harte		May 23 to December 31			463 49
R. E. Thompson		August 1 to December 31			415 76
Milton E. Stoops		October 1 to December 31			247 27
Charles Smith		January 1 to December 31			880 88
C. Miller		do			805 65
E. A. Watson		do			1,000 00
H. C. Clark		May 1 to December 31			319 12
N. K. Burkott		January 1 to December 31			435 60
C. E. Wixon		May 1 to December 31			299 17
Columbus Thaw		January 1 to December 31			1,000 00
John G. McGregor	Minnesota	December 18 to December 31			45 61
W. R. Stokes	Indiana	December 14 to December 31			58 69
E. S. Kimball	Maine	December 16 to December 31			52 17
William Wheeler		January 1 to July 9			377 61
W. J. Taltson		January 1 to July 31			420 00
F. Pfaff		January 1 to July 27			354 77
Richard Reed		January 1 to June 1			300 00
C. Donovan		January 1 to December 31			720 00
G. Chaves		do			720 00
W. Shelley		do			720 00
R. Donovan		do			720 00
John Martin		do			720 00
S. Stern		do			720 00
John Bell		do			720 00
C. Shambaugh		do			720 00
Peter Flynn		do			720 00
C. Cheves		do			720 00
H. Sipe		do			720 00
J. Wolfstimer		do			720 00
C. N. Sangstack		do			720 00
W. C. Goddard		do			720 00
M. O'Brien		January 1 to August 1			420 00
Brice Hall		January 1 to June 1			240 00
W. D. McGregor		May 17 to December 31			453 63
R. J. Thompson		January 1 to July 1			360 00
E. Clark		January 1 to August 1			420 00
J. H. Sperry		do			420 00
C. Carey		January 1 to March 1			120 00
James Reynolds		January 1 to December 31			720 00
J. E. Norrille		January 1 to August 1			420 00
R. Crofton		do			420 00
S. Childrew		do			420 00
W. R. Baker		do			420 00
John W. Burns		do			420 00
S. F. Hobbs		do			420 00
S. M. Baldwin		do			420 00
J. Carroll		January 1 to December 31			720 00
P. Plant		January 1 to August 1			420 00
W. Middleton		January 1 to April 1			180 00
J. Crowley		January 1 to August 1			420 00
A. Noble		January 1 to May 1			240 00
John Maguire		January 1 to December 31			720 00
W. B. Wilson		January 1 to August 1			420 00
John Griffin		do			420 00
Samuel Cook		do			420 00
P. Bomgrass		January 1 to June 1			300 00
D. C. Helges		March 1 to December 31			600 00
E. Brown		August 1 to December 31			300 00
Michael Garvin		January 1 to December 31			720 00
E. G. Handy		do			1,200 00
J. W. Goldsmith		do			720 00
George Folsabee		January 1 to September 1			480 00
George B. Burgess		February 1 to December 31			660 00
M. Goldin		January 1 to August 1			420 00
A. McKenna		August 1 to December 31			420 00
B. F. Surby		January 1 to December 31			720 00
George H. Heron		do			720 00
W. R. Baker		August 24 to December 31			253 70
John A. Gray		do			
Charles Handy		September 12 to December 31			217 17
W. H. Goodnere		October 5 to December 31			173 82
W. H. Douglass		August 1 to December 31			180 00
Martin Kelley		January 1 to December 1			720 00
Wm. Wright		do			720 00
F. Henshaw		January 1 to August 1			420 00
George A. Woolley		March 24 to December 31			106 46
James Halliday		March 26 to June 2			145 24
Thomas Lenehin		May 7 to December 31			405 47
John Connelly		June 6 to December 31			409 45

Names of the clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
M. Sommers		June 6 to September 1			\$169 45
Charles F. McCarty		June 6 to December 31			409 41
John Connor		June 1 to June 17			33 64
George W. Graham		July 1 to December 31			341 09
William F. Williams		December 4 to December 31			54 78
W. Wilder		December 11 to December 31			39 13
E. Percell		January 1 to December 31			720 00
John Myers		do.			720 00
John E. Scheel		April 1 to December 31			540 00
L. Dapau		June 1 to December 31			420 00
N. Webster		February 1 to December 31			660 00
M. Long		January 1 to December 31			720 00
L. Trumbull		January 1 to August 1			420 00
Samuel Adams		November 28 to December 31			116 09
John Johnson		December 16 to December 31			21 30
M. A. Dillon		December 21 to December 31			21 51
J. Butler		January 1 to November 1			600 00
James T. Adams		November 13 to December 31	\$1,200		153 26
Henry Cook		November 16 to December 31	1,000		127 14
Joa. Wolf		January 1 to November 1			600 00
W. D. Crampsey		January 1 to September 27			532 17
F. Dowling		January 1 to December 31			376 26
James Martin		do.			1,154 00
<i>Ladies.</i>					
Lettie Marks		January 1 to December 31			624 00
Harriet Debbo		do.			624 00
Helen Griffin		May 5 to December 31			467 47
C. A. Morris		May 1 to December 31			480 00
Annie Lymanoskie		July 11 to December 31			311 73
Mrs. H. Kimball		January 1 to December 31			720 00
A. Cornwall		January 1 to May 30			245 93
Mrs. Mary Johnson		January 1 to December 31			720 00
Mrs. M. W. Tod	Ohio	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. H. C. Briggs	New York	do.	720		720 00
Miss Juliette G. Shearer	Pennsylvania	do.	720		720 00
Miss C. E. Bowie	Maryland	do.	720		720 00
Miss Sallie G. Anderson	Dist. of Columbia	do.	720		720 00
Miss Annie E. Clark	do.	January 1 to November 30	720		660 00
Miss Eva Sprague	New York	June 1 to December 31	720		420 00
Mrs. Victoria Forrest	do.	May 1 to September 30	720		300 00

CLERKS IN THE LOAN BRANCH OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

R. W. Marsh	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	\$2,000	\$250	\$2,250 00
William H. Fry	do.	do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
William H. Andrews	New York	March 1 to December 31	1,800	100	1,900 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,600		262 22
Thomas G. Jones	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	1,800	100	1,900 00
J. H. Joslin	Ohio	March 1 to December 31	1,800		1,505 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,600		262 22
John Irwin	Maryland	July 1 to December 31	1,800	100	1,900 00
Do.	do.	March 1 to June 30	1,600		537 78
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,400		229 44
George A. Bates	Massachusetts	July 1 to December 31	1,800	100	1,900 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
William A. Meloy	New York	September 1 to December 31	1,800	50	646 74
Do.	do.	May 1 to August 31	1,600		537 69
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,400		465 38
John J. Knox	Minnesota	July 1 to December 31	1,800		900 00
J. W. McMullen	New York	January 1 to July 31	2,000		1,168 48
D. L. Perkins	New Hampshire	January 1 to December 31	1,600		1,600 00
E. L. Wells	Indiana	do.	1,600		1,600 00
Edward Moran	Dist. of Columbia	do.	1,600		1,600 00
Daniel Baker	Maine	March 1 to December 31	1,600		1,337 78
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,400		229 44
A. Q. Stebbins	New York	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,400		350 00
John P. Bigelow	Virginia	May 1 to December 31	1,600	100	1,168 13
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,400		465 38
Henry R. Hall	New Hampshire	May 1 to December 31	1,600		1,068 13
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,400		465 38
Mark Andrews	New York	July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
George L. Warren	Connecticut	July 1 to December 31	1,600	50	850 00
Do.	do.	March 1 to June 30	1,400		470 56
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,200		196 67
A. William Lee	New York	July 1 to December 31	1,600	100	900 00
Do.	do.	March 1 to June 30	1,400		470 56

Names of the clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
A. William Lee	New York	January 1 to February 29	\$1,200		\$196 67
Walter Stewart	Maryland	July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Do.	do.	April 1 to June 30	1,400		350 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
William Fletcher	Michigan	July 1 to December 31	1,600	\$100	900 00
Do.	do.	April 1 to June 30	1,400		350 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
O. Corvin	New York	June 1 to December 31	1,600		931 87
G. H. Stocking	do.	do.	1,600		931 87
C. C. Sniffen	do.	August 1 to December 31	1,600		664 76
Do.	do.	April 1 to July 31	1,400		467 93
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
F. G. Ranney	do.	August 1 to December 31	1,600		664 67
Do.	do.	April 1 to July 31	1,400		467 93
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
F. V. Robinson	Dist. of Columbia	October 1 to December 31	1,800		460 00
B. Fabian	New York	January 1 to February 29	1,800		262 22
T. H. G. Todd	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to October 31	1,600	100	1,434 78
George W. Maher	do.	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
J. M. Coburn	Tennessee	do.	1,400		1,450 00
S. F. Dolbear	Minnesota	do.	1,400	50	1,450 00
George W. Williams	Dist. of Columbia	do.	1,400		1,450 00
Henry Lawrence	Iowa	do.	1,400	50	1,450 00
C. F. Brainard	New York	March 1 to December 31	1,400		1,170 56
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,200		196 67
J. H. Reiss	Dist. of Columbia	March 1 to December 31	1,400		1,170 56
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,200		196 67
Nelson A. West	Michigan	April 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
Benjamin W. Jewell	Massachusetts	April 1 to December 31	1,400		1,050 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
S. B. B. Tilley	Indiana	April 1 to December 31	1,400		1,050 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
William H. Boyer	Pennsylvania	April 1 to December 31	1,400		1,050 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
George Shuffebotham	Michigan	May 1 to December 31	1,400		934 62
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		398 90
E. N. Wood	New York	May 1 to December 31	1,400		934 62
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		398 90
W. C. Murdock	do.	May 1 to December 31	1,400		934 62
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		398 90
G. Thomas Noyes	Dist. of Columbia	May 1 to December 31	1,400		934 62
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		398 90
W. H. Bates	Maine	June 1 to December 31	1,400		815 38
Richard Stoops	Dist. of Columbia	August 1 to December 31	1,400		582 07
Do.	do.	March 1 to July 31	1,200		504 42
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 29	1,000		163 89
G. R. Spalding	New York	May 1 to December 31	1,400		850 83
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		398 90
W. W. Morrow	California	January 1 to July 31	1,400		817 83
Charles Van Dusen	Minnesota	January 1 to February 8	1,400		151 67
C. O. Shepard, Jr.	Ohio	January 1 to May 20	1,400		542 30
Anthony Schoeder	Michigan	January 1 to April 7	1,400		376 92
J. W. Chaffin	Ohio	January 1 to August 31	1,400		835 86
J. E. Foster	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
J. L. Howland	Dist. of Columbia	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Michael Larnier	do.	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Stover Rines, Jr.	Maine	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Alvan H. Dibble	Ohio	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Julius Golay	Massachusetts	May 27 to December 31	1,200		715 38
A. T. Huntington	do.	July 10 to December 31	1,200		570 64
W. P. Bacon	Pennsylvania	December 1 to December 31	1,200		101 08
Frank R. Milton	Iowa	July 1 to December 11	1,200		534 77
H. P. Stoddard	New York	December 21 to December 31	1,200		32 60
J. Franklin Bates	Massachusetts	January 1 to February 18	1,200		163 32
James G. Hill	Unknown	January 1 to March 17	1,200		253 32
William Slade	do.	June 1 to December 31	1,000		582 42
W. Wheeler	do.	July 10 to December 31			400 57
Roman F. Keach	do.	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
James L. Thomas	do.	June 12 to December 31	720		397 58
William H. Clark	do.	June 21 to December 31	720		379 78
Renus Foster	do.	September 21 to December 31	790		199 56
Watkins Addison	do.	September 20 to December 31	720		201 52
Henry Brown	do.	October 1 to December 31	720		180 00
Thomas S. Boston	do.	January 1 to September 30	720		540 00
<i>Ladies.</i>					
Miss M. B. Moore	do.	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Mrs. S. Z. Evans	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mira L. Huetics	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mildred C. Webb	do.	do.	720		720 00

Names of the clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
E. A. Prescott.		January 1 to December 31	\$720		\$720 00
Henrietta S. Haines		April 3 to December 31	720		535 38
Georganna S. Cooper		April 6 to December 31	720		529 47
Sarah Kolb		do.	720		529 47
Annie E. Hitzelberger		April 24 to December 31	720		493 84
Maria L. Burchett		March 19 to July 31	720		264 00
Annie E. Cassel		January 1 to March 31	720		180 00

CLERKS IN THE NOTE AND REDEMPTION DIVISION, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

A. S. Pratt	New York	January 1 to December 31	\$1,800	\$200	\$2,000 00
E. S. Turner	do.	do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
F. K. Arnold	Massachusetts	do.	1,400	100	1,500 00
C. L. Washburne	Maine	do.	1,400		1,400 00
L. B. Wyman	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
O. D. Thatcher	Minnesota	January 1 to May 11	1,200		435 13
John J. Suman	Maryland	May 4 to December 31	1,200		787 92
J. N. Burket	Pennsylvania	May 16 to December 31	1,200	100	848 35
George H. Jackson	Vermont	January 1 to December 31	1,000		907 58
Thomas A. Greateorex	New York	do.	900		900 00
James K. Moore	Michigan	September 22 to December 31	720		197 61

Ladies.

Miss Mary Ashby	Maine	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Miss E. Lester	Dist. of Columbia	do.	720		720 00
Miss E. J. Hartwell	Oregon	do.	720		720 00
Miss A. E. Sommers	Virginia	do.	720		720 00
Miss E. Wingate	Maryland	do.	720		720 00
Miss S. E. Malone	Dist. of Columbia	do.	720		720 00
Miss A. Moore	Michigan	do.	720		720 00
Miss H. Wetmore	New York	do.	720		720 00
Miss Ella Mygatt	Dist. of Columbia	do.	720		720 00
Miss Emily Wilkes	New York	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. H. D. Handy	Maryland	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. E. C. Washburne	Illinois	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. F. C. Sneed	Kentucky	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. C. M. Bloor	Dist. of Columbia	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. C. McIntyre	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. N. C. Beard	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. F. C. Steele	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. Mary E. Little	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. Jennie A. Tall	New York	do.	720		720 00
Miss E. Macleod	Dist. of Columbia	do.	720		720 00
Miss E. Wingate	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. W. W. Markley	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. A. G. Sprigg	do.	do.	720		720 00
Mrs. M. A. Willis	do.	do.	720		720 00
Miss Hannah Hanscom	Maine	February 20 to December 31	720		619 94
Miss Ella Ludde	Rhode Island	January 1 to December 31 (less month of October.)	720		639 35
Miss Jennie Duvall	Maryland	January 1 to December 31	720		718 04
Miss Nettie Shaw	Dist. of Columbia	February 13 to December 31	720		634 94
Miss L. M. Baker	Connecticut	February 10 to June 30	720		290 72
Mrs. L. Smith	Maryland	January 1 to December 31	720		718 04
Mrs. A. E. Trewitt	Pennsylvania	January 1 to March 31	720		180 00
Mrs. H. M. Joslyn	Ohio	April 1 to December 31	720		540 00
Mrs. A. P. Jennings	New York	January 1 to August 31	720		480 00
Miss C. Albrecht	Pennsylvania	January 1 to January 31	720		60 00
Mrs. A. R. Story	Massachusetts	January 1 to March 31	720		180 00
Mrs. A. G. Upham	California	January 1 to October 16	720		571 21
Miss Fannie Krebs	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to November 1	720		602 11
Miss E. L. McGill	Ohio	January 1 to July 5	720		369 78
Miss Kate Kearon	Maine	May 1 to December 31	720		480 00
Miss Annie Brennan	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to April 30	720		240 00
Mrs. Maria Hinckley	New York	do.	720		240 00
Mrs. Eliza Reeves	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to November 17	720		633 91
Miss R. C. Perry	do.	January 1 to October 31	720		596 78
Mrs. L. M. Johns	do.	April 1 to December 31	720		540 00
Mrs. H. Brown	Connecticut	April 4 to December 31	720		534 00
Mrs. N. Saunders	Indiana	April 24 to December 31	720		494 00
Mrs. M. E. Glines	Maine	do.	720		494 00
Miss L. E. Everett	Maryland	April 7 to December 31	720		528 00

E. J. Turner 2d class from January 1 to March 31, 1865; 3d class from April 1 to December 31, 1865.

F. K. Arnold 1st class from January 1 to March 31, 1865; 2d class from April 1 to December 31, 1865.

C. L. Washburne 1st class from January 1 to March 31, 1865; 2d class from April 1 to December 31, 1865.

George H. Jackson, salary \$720 per annum from January 1, 1865, to April 30, 1865; \$1,000 from May 1 to December 31, 1865.

Names of the clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
Miss M. E. Kelley	Dist. of Columbia	April 24 to December 31	\$720		\$494 00
Miss Clara O. Whittier	Massachusetts	May 5 to December 31	720		472 26
Miss Ann Hayward	New York	do	720		472 26
Mrs. E. E. Spannler	do	May 6 to December 31	720		470 32
Mrs. Julia Gustin	Michigan	May 8 to December 31	720		466 45
Mrs. L. M. Chaffee	Pennsylvania	May 11 to December 31	720		460 65
Mrs. M. A. Newkirk	Massachusetts	May 15 to December 31	720		452 90
Mrs. M. A. Gibson	Pennsylvania	May 17 to December 31	720		449 03
Mrs. E. Barber	New York	May 22 to December 31	720		439 35
Miss Margaret Bennett	Connecticut	May 13 to December 31	720		436 77
Miss Clara L. Cutter	Dist. of Columbia	May 20 to December 31	720		443 32
Miss Mary Keen	Pennsylvania	May 22 to December 31	720		439 35
Miss Virginia Carter	Dist. of Columbia	June 5 to December 31	720		412 00
Miss Carrie Williamson	Kentucky	May 9 to October 31	720		345 16
Mrs. Sarah A. Draine	Dist. of Columbia	June 7 to December 31	720		408 00
Mrs. Lucy A. Scott	Missouri	May 12 to October 31	720		339 36
Mrs. Jennima Sleigh	Pennsylvania	June 12 to November 1	720		280 61
Miss L. V. Gross	do	May 11 to November 1	720		343 26
Mrs. Sarah A. Mason	Dist. of Columbia	June 12 to December 31	720		358 00
Miss L. C. O'Flynn	Illinois	June 13 to December 31	720		396 00
Miss Annie McWilliams	Pennsylvania	June 16 to December 31	720		380 00
Mrs. H. R. DeRoncey	Maryland	June 19 to December 31	720		384 00
Mrs. S. E. Thomason	Pennsylvania	June 25 to December 31	720		370 00
Miss A. H. Foster	Dist. of Columbia	do	720		370 00
Miss Susan Hebb	do	do	720		370 00
Mrs. Lizzie A. Rogers	New York	July 17 to December 31	720		329 04
Mrs. Martha Caney	do	July 15 to December 31	720		332 91
Miss Cordelia Emmons	Dist. of Columbia	July 11 to December 31	720		340 65
Mrs. M. J. Flood	Army	July 7 to December 31	720		348 39
Mrs. M. V. Tension	Dist. of Columbia	July 1 to December 31	720		360 00
Miss Pauline Rodier	do	do	720		360 00
Mrs. E. J. Stevens	Wisconsin	do	720		360 00
Miss P. Tyler	Indiana	July 5 to December 31	720		352 26
Mrs. A. E. Cunningham	Dist. of Columbia	July 1 to December 31	720		360 00
Miss M. E. Alter	Indiana	do	720		360 00
Miss Julia S. Wheelock	Michigan	do	720		360 00
Mrs. M. F. Calvert	Indiana	do	720		360 00
Miss Mollie M. Little	Dist. of Columbia	do	720		360 00
Mrs. S. C. Harrison	do	do	720		368 00
Miss L. H. Chase	Maine	July 5 to December 31	720		332 26
Miss Sarah Hughes	Massachusetts	July 1 to December 31	720		360 00
Mrs. R. C. W. Brush	Dist. of Columbia	June 19 to October 31	720		264 65
Mrs. A. S. Peacock	do	July 10 to October 31	720		223 23
Miss H. R. Reed	do	July 3 to November 1	720		238 74
Mrs. Mary Powell	Maryland	July 1 to November 19	720		277 83
Mrs. C. L. Williams	Dist. of Columbia	July 1 to November 1	720		242 61
Miss Fannie M. Gilbert	New Hampshire	August 1 to December 31	720		300 00
Miss J. E. Jennings	Wisconsin	August 11 to December 31	720		280 64
Miss Sarah Stratton	Dist. of Columbia	August 17 to December 31	720		269 04
Mrs. Martha Stewart	Pennsylvania	do	720		263 04
Mrs. Cecelia Barr	New York	August 14 to December 31	720		274 84
Miss Mary Roach	Dist. of Columbia	August 7 to December 31, (less five days.)	720		272 81
Mrs. E. R. L. Norris	Michigan	August 18 to December 31	720		269 04
Mrs. S. Pochon	Maryland	September 1 to December 31	750		240 00
Miss Lucille De Land	Maine	September 12 to December 31	720		220 00
Miss Gertrude K. Pearson	do	December 1 to December 31	720		60 65
Miss Maggie Mitchell	Illinois	December 22 to December 31	720		19 56
<i>Laborer.</i>					
Walter S. Pratt	New York	June 28 to December 31	720		292 80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, January 3, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statement, showing in detail the names, grades, time employed, and compensation of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1865.

Very respectfully, yours, &c,

R. W. TAYLER, *Comptroller.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed of the several clerks, messenger, and laborers in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year 1865, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Additional compensation.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Wm. Hemphill Jones	Delaware	January 1 to December 31	\$200	\$2,000	\$2,200 00
John Y. Laub	Dist. Columbia	do do	100	1,800	1,900 00
A. B. Claxton	do	do do	100	1,800	1,900 00
C. S. Mygatt	Ohio	do do		1,800	1,800 00
George Chipman	Vermont	do do		1,800	1,800 00
James Auld	Dist. Columbia	do do	100	1,800	1,900 00
D. Wald MacLeod	Maryland	do do		1,800	1,800 00
William Ferguson	Pennsylvania	March 17 to December 31		1,800	1,425 00
William Anderson	Tennessee	January 1 to December 31		1,600	1,600 00
Brooke Mackall	Maryland	do do		1,600	1,600 00
Andrew J. Jones	Dist. Columbia	do do		1,600	1,600 00
J. Ad. Thompson	Pennsylvania	do do	100	1,600	1,700 00
B. A. Barnes	do	do do		1,600	1,600 00
William Brewster	New York	do do	100	1,600	1,700 00
Sam C. Clarke	Connecticut	do do	100	1,600	1,700 00
George B. Sherman	Iowa	do do	100	1,600	1,700 00
J. K. Garrison	Virginia	do do		1,400	1,400 00
Z. M. Lawrence	Mississippi	do do	100	1,400	1,500 00
George Neilson	Maryland	do do		1,400	1,400 00
Charles P. Morrill*	Maine	do do		1,400	1,382 77
H. B. Bennett†	Massachusetts	do do		1,400	1,333 52
C. N. Wilson‡	Pennsylvania	March 23 to December 31		1,400	1,430 00
Thomas Johnson	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31		1,200	1,200 00
D. R. Lockwood	Vermont	January 25 to December 31		1,200	1,120 00
George Taylor	Ohio	August 1 to December 31		1,200	498 91
<i>Messenger.</i>					
E. Ourand	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31		1,000	1,000 00
<i>Laborers.</i>					
John McMahon	do	do do		720	720 00
Thomas Barrett	do	do do		720	720 00

C. P. Morrill, 1st class from January 1 to 31; 2d class from February 1 to December 31, 1865.

H. B. Bennett, 1st class from January 1 to April 30; 2d class from May 1 to December 31, 1865.

C. N. Wilson, 1st class from March 23 to June 30; 2d class from July 1 to December 31, 1865.

The five per cent. tax on salaries was deducted from the amount paid at the time of each monthly payment.

The foregoing statement exhibits in detail the names, grade, time during which they were employed, and compensation of the several clerks, messenger, and other persons in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1865, together with the States and Territories of which they were respectively citizens at the time of their appointment.

The clerks and other employes have been assiduous in the discharge of their duties, and the increase of public business requires not only the continued employment of the entire force of the office, but a considerable addition to its numerical strength, of which I have heretofore advised you.

R. W. TAYLER, *Comptroller.*

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, January 3, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, January 8, 1866.

SIR: In conformity with the requirement of your letter of the 23d ultimo, I herewith transmit the annual list of names of clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1865, with the residence of each when appointed, and the total compensation allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, residences, whence appointed, time employed, and amount paid each of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury during the year 1865, as required by the 9th section of the act of April 20, 1818, the 11th section of act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution passed by the House of Representatives January 13, 1846.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
G. Buckingham.....	Iowa.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000	\$200	\$2,200 00
George D. Abbott.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,700 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800		1,700 00
M. Campbell.....	Virginia.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
John C. Willson.....	New Hampshire.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,600 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
D. S. Hubbard.....	Massachusetts.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
J. L. Cathcart.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
Alex. Ervine.....	Massachusetts.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	50	1,650 00
William S. Fort.....	New Jersey.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,593 32
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800		1,400 00
Jos. T. Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,400 00
John N. Dickson.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,400 00
Norton Spencer.....	Illinois.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,500 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,450 00
Lewis M. Vimou.....	Kentucky.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,450 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,200		1,350 00
David Potts.....	Ohio.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,200	50	1,350 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,200		1,369 77
John W. Smith.....	Iowa.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,200	50	1,300 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,300 00
Thomas W. Trott.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,200		1,300 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,000		1,000 00
William Chambers.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,000		1,000 00
Edwin B. Olmstead.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to September 30.....	1,600	100	1,300 00

ADDITIONAL CLERKS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1863, MARCH 14, 1864, AND MARCH 2, 1865.

R. L. B. Clark.....	Iowa.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,800	100	1,900 00
J. A. Coburn.....	Indiana.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
H. B. Butler.....	Massachusetts.....	January 1 to January 12.....	1,800		60 00
F. A. Jennings.....	Minnesota.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,800	100	1,900 00
James S. Delano.....	Illinois.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
J. W. Butterfield.....	Maine.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
E. B. Curtis.....	New York.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
Charles Colné.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
E. F. French.....	Massachusetts.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800		1,800 00
John A. Prescott.....	New Hampshire.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,793 33
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800		1,700 00
James L. Clark.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,700 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,800		1,700 00
William W. Sheed.....	New Jersey.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
Jos. F. Evans.....	Illinois.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
A. J. Chipman.....	Kansas.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
John Prince.....	Massachusetts.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
Jos. W. Cox.....	New Jersey.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
F. Purrington.....	Illinois.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
Charles C. Stevens.....	Iowa.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
W. J. Dockstader.....	Ohio.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
R. Lombard.....	Massachusetts.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,200		1,693 33
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,600 00
A. S. White.....	Indiana.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400		1,400 00
C. E. Dalley.....	Connecticut.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,500 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,500 00
John B. Motley.....	Missouri.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,500 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,400 00
H. L. Thomas.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. B. Stitt.....	Tennessee.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,600 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,600 00
C. Hosmer.....	Illinois.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,600 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600	100	1,600 00
J. T. Pike.....	New Hampshire.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		1,400 00
Geo. Chahoon.....	Virginia.....	January 1 to January 10.....	1,400		38 89
Henry F. Baker.....	Kentucky.....	January 1 to May 26.....	1,400		550 00
Henry Spaulding.....	Connecticut.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400		1,500 00
Do.....	do.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,600		1,400 00
James Story.....	Kentucky.....	do. do. do. do. do.	1,400		350 00
E. V. Smally.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to March 31.....	1,400		1,400 00
Alexander Leib.....	Indiana.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400		1,400 00
William M. Locke.....	do.....	January 1 to November 15.....	1,400		1,157 87

Statement exhibiting the names of clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
E. N. Lewis	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	\$1,400		\$1,400 00
L. S. Thomas	Iowa	do. do.	1,400	\$100	1,500 00
H. S. Marvin	Missouri	do. do.	1,400		1,377 18
M. B. Goodwin	New Hampshire	do. do.	1,400		1,400 00
R. Marriott	Maryland	do. do.	1,400		1,400 00
William P. Freeman	Maine	do. do.	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,393 33
J. D. Bartlett	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,393 33
J. M. Cobb	Ohio	do. do.	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400	50	1,350 00
E. C. Merrick	do.	January 1 to July 23	1,200		737 50
William C. Flenner	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,287 50
N. J. Henderahot	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,287 50
O. T. Atwood	New York	do. do.	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,300 00
L. C. Loomis	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to August 14	1,200		771 19
W. H. Cox	New Jersey	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
John W. Howard	Massachusetts	February 2 to July 26	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		577 03
B. R. Tracy	Pennsylvania	February 3 to December 31	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,149 24
H. S. Cummings	New Hampshire	February 17 to December 31	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		1,093 33
J. G. Camp, Jr.	New York	February 18 to February 29	1,200		36 67
S. E. Peck	do.	March 19 to December 31	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		993 39
Leander Clark	Dist. Columbia	March 21 to October 31	1,200		737 82
J. D. Turrell	Michigan	April 8 to December 31	1,200		876 92
N. C. Sweat	New Hampshire	April 11 to December 31	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		894 58
O. D. Thatcher	Minnesota	May 12 to December 31	1,200		
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		864 83
John M. Gardner	Dist. Columbia	May 27 to December 31	1,200		
D. W. C. Brodhead	Pennsylvania	June 2 to December 31	1,200		715 38
Do.	do.	do. do.	1,400		805 60
William Gray	Massachusetts	June 8 to December 31	1,200		675 84
Lewis F. Thomas	Dist. Columbia	May 29 to December 31	1,000		
Do.	do.	do. do.	800		573 81
S. C. Buckingham	Iowa	July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Nicholas Lemen	Virginia	do. do.	1,200		600 00
W. C. Briscoe	Dist. Columbia	July 1 to August 10	1,200		113 69
J. H. Houston	Pennsylvania	July 1 to December 31	1,200		600 00
R. N. Tilton	New Hampshire	July 5 to December 31	1,200		586 95
A. W. Nichols	Michigan	July 17 to December 31	1,200		547 82
William H. Redden	Illinois	July 25 to December 31	1,200		521 73
Adelbert P. Munson	Connecticut	do. do.	1,200		521 73
Thomas L. Eys	Illinois	July 27 to December 31	1,200		515 21
Thomas Raftery	New Jersey	July 1 to December 31	1,200		600 00
Edgar Stevens	Illinois	do. do.	1,200		600 00
Henry Foster	New York	July 1 to October 10	1,200		332 60
W. A. Saxton	Pennsylvania	August 22 to October 10	1,200		430 42
J. W. Babbitt	Michigan	September 10 to October 10	1,200		368 47
J. H. Sieffert	Dist. Columbia	November 1 to October 10	1,200		198 91
Charles T. Green	New York	November 14 to October 10	1,200		156 52

LADIES EMPLOYED IN SAME OFFICE.

F. Lina Howard	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
M. A. Nichols	Tennessee	do. do.	720		720 00
S. Stratton	Virginia	January 1 to August 16	720		450 96
Ida Sloane	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
E. C. Whitman	Maine	do. do.	720		720 00
F. H. Hebb	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	720		720 00
M. A. Stetson	Massachusetts	do. do.	720		720 00
L. R. Russell	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	720		720 00
A. H. Roberts	Vermont	January 1 to March 14, and October 13 to December 31	720		302 21
F. R. L. Norris	Michigan	January 1 to August 16	720		450 96
M. Stewart	Pennsylvania	February 14 to August 16	720		362 96
J. Whitman	Dist. Columbia	February 15 to December 31	720		630 00
Ida Poehon	do.	March 28 to September 30	720		308 00
A. C. Houston	do.	March 11 to December 31	720		582 00

Asst. Messenger.

John McCommick	do.	January 1 to December 31	840		840 00
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Statement exhibiting the names of clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
<i>Laborers.</i>					
M. C. Douglas.....	Dist. Columbia ..	September 12 to December 31...	\$45, \$50 per mo.	.....	\$162
Jacob Lion	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$48, \$60 per mo.	.....	648 00
James H. Gaskin	do.....	January 1 to March 31.....	\$12 p. mo.	.....	36 00
Charles Davis	do.....	April 1 to December 31.....	\$12, \$15, \$25 p. mo.	.....	133 00

Statement exhibiting the names, time employed, compensation, and residence when appointed, of the clerks, messengers, and laborers in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1865; prepared in compliance with the 4th section of the act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bill without authority of law, approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
D. W. Mahon	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000	\$200	\$2,200 00
M. H. Miller	Ohio	do.....	1,800	100	1,900 00
L. B. S. Miller	Wisconsin.....	do.....	1,800	100	1,900 00
James Colgate	Dist. of Col.	do.....	1,600	.....	1,600 00
John Trader	North Carolina..	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
George Hartwell.....	New York	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
R. E. Preston	Virginia	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
John H. Bartlett	Dist. of Col.	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
G. E. W. Sharretts	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
John P. Bentley	West Virginia ..	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
D. M. Kelsey	Nebraska	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
A. P. Hibshman	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,600	.....	1,600 00
Henry Townsend	Massachusetts ..	do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
Edward Pearce	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to July 2	1,400	.....	707 61
J. D. Bradley	Michigan	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400	.....	1,400 00
Thaddeus Sturgis	Georgia	do.....	1,400	100	1,500 00
J. H. Nicolay	Illinois	do.....	1,400	.....	1,400 00
W. T. Brooke	Dist. of Col.	do.....	1,400	.....	1,400 00
John W. Foster	Wisconsin.....	do.....	1,400	100	1,500 00
John M. Varnum	Massachusetts ..	January 1 to June 30	1,400	.....	584 62
F. J. Jones	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400	100	1,500 00
Charles A. Taylor	Maryland	do.....	1,400	50	1,450 00
A. F. Randall, Jr.	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,400	50	750 00
F. A. Lueber	Maryland	July 1 to December 31.....	1,400	.....	700 00
Do	do.....	January 1 to June 30	1,200	.....	600 00
J. D. Sailer	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to July 11	1,200	.....	617 93
David Pool	do.....	July 3 to December 31.....	1,400	.....	692 34
Do	do.....	January 1 to July 2	1,200	.....	606 52
G. Goble	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,200	.....	1,200 00
H. K. Leaver	New Hampshire ..	do.....	1,200	.....	1,200 00
George W. Fales	Maine	do.....	1,200	.....	1,200 00
R. M. Bracher	Dist. of Col.	June 1 to December 31.....	1,200	.....	698 90
H. C. Daily	Connecticut.....	July 6 to December 31.....	1,200	.....	583 69
A. B. Jamison	Pennsylvania.....	September 16 to December 31.	1,200	.....	348 91
James W. Garner	Virginia	January 1 to December 31.....	1,000	.....	1,000 00
Frederick Pfaff	Dist. of Col.	do.....	840	.....	840 00
Arthur Chew, (laborer) ..	do.....	do.....	720	.....	720 00
<i>Temporary clerks.</i>					
George C. Rice.....	Illinois	April 1 to December 31.....	1,600	.....	1,200 00
W. D. Dana	Maine	January 1 to December 31.....	1,200	.....	1,200 00
J. W. Hasbrouck	New York	do.....	1,200	.....	1,200 00
H. C. Whiting	Dist. of Col.	May 15 to December 31.....	1,200	.....	754 98
John W. Porter	Ohio	June 6 to December 31.....	1,200	.....	692 40
W. W. Miller	Wisconsin.....	September 22 to December 31.	1,200	.....	329 35

I hereby certify that the clerks, messengers, and laborers named in the foregoing list were actually and usefully employed during the periods of time therein stated; that the services of none of them could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that no greater allowance has been made to any such clerk or other person than is authorized by law.

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 3, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statement of clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1865, or any part thereof, showing the time that each person was actually employed, the amount paid to each, and the residence of each at the time of appointment, prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of 26th of August, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. FRENCH, Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Statement of the names of the clerks and other persons employed during the year 1865, or any part thereof, in the office of the Second Auditor; together with the time that each clerk, or any other person, was actually employed, and the sum paid to each, prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
F. Andrews	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	\$2,000	\$250 00	\$2,250 00
John M. Sims	Pennsylvania	do	1,800	250 00	2,050 00
R. W. Middleton	Pennsylvania	do	1,800		1,800 00
D. H. Lusk	Pennsylvania	do	1,800	250 00	2,050 00
Charles P. Blackmar	Connecticut	January 1 to June 30	1,600		1,950 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,800	250 00	
S. L. Kimball	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,600		1,950 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,800	250 00	
John B. Patterson	N. Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,600		1,950 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,800	250 00	
Thos. L. Moody	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,600		1,600 00
J. W. Brown	N. Carolina	do	1,600		1,600 00
Charles W. Forrest	Dist. Columbia	do	1,600	50 00	1,650 00
F. H. Morgan	N. Hampshire	do	1,600		1,600 00
O. C. Houghton	Maine	do	1,600	200 00	1,800 00
C. J. Hascall	S. Carolina	January 1 to June 30	1,600		800 00
S. W. D. Jackson	Massachusetts	January 1 to January 31	1,600		137 78
A. W. Eastlack	Virginia	January 1 to December 31	1,600		1,600 00
E. F. Ferris	Pennsylvania	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
E. G. Guest	Maryland	January 1 to July 31	1,600	50 00	984 78
C. Richards	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	1,600		1,600 00
Jas. McQueen	Michigan	do	1,600		1,600 00
J. G. Buxman	Tennessee	do	1,600		1,600 00
J. Evans	New York	January 1 to August 31	1,600		1,069 56
Charles Mygatt	Connecticut	January 1 to March 17	1,600		337 01
Thomas E. Martin	Maryland	January 1 to February 18	1,600		187 64
T. C. Smart	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
O. L. Keene	Florida	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
Joseph Barton	New York	do	1,600	50 00	1,650 00
J. M. Colby	Maryland	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
Wm. E. Spencer	Wisconsin	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
C. M. Parks	New Jersey	January 1 to July 15	1,600	50 00	915 22
N. H. Goodman	Illinois	January 1 to December 31	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
John V. Wilson	California	do	1,600		1,600 00
Samuel B. Morse	Wisconsin	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
Frank G. Brown	Ohio	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
R. F. Cutter	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,600		800 00
R. E. O'Neill	Illinois	January 1 to December 31	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
John H. Thompson	Ohio	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
Henry A. Whallon	New York	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
Charles H. Moulton	Maine	do	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
J. B. Lawyer	New York	January 1 to February 21	1,400		168 89
Do	do	February 22 to December 31	1,600	100 00	1,468 89
J. D. Stevens	N. Hampshire	January 1 to February 21	1,400		168 89
Do	do	February 22 to December 31	1,600	100 00	1,468 89
Wm. A. Hill	Pennsylvania	April 17 to December 31	1,600	100 00	1,129 66
F. A. Schmidt	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
E. G. Luce	New York	January 1 to June 30	\$1,400		\$700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
A. J. Swartz	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to July 26	1,600		113 05
V. Harrington	Iowa	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
B. F. Baker	Indiana	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Wm. F. Farish	California	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
H. C. Harmon	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Dudley Webster	Col. Territory	January 1 to June 30	1,400	\$50 00	700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
B. F. Parsons	Missouri	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600	50 00	850 00
Charles R. Clement	Vermont	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to September 9	1,600		308 62
James B. Osgood	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
A. Williamson	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
George W. Akers	Michigan	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Charles H. Dwinall	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,500	100 00	800 00
A. V. S. Smith	Connecticut	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
George Gambs	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
E. H. Taylor	New Jersey	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
J. C. Canby	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
John Mather	Pennsylvania	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
Do		April 1 to June 30	1,400		350 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Henry Kranakoff	Indiana	January 1 to May 1	1,200		402 14
Do		May 2 to June 30	1,400		229 78
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Daniel A. Peirce	Wisconsin	January 1 to May 10	1,200		431 86
Do		May 11 to June 30	1,400		196 15
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Andrew P. White	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
M. J. Grealish	Kansas	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Salmon R. Brown	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
Thomas C. Bailey	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to July 15	1,400		57 07
Do		July 16 to December 31	1,600	100 00	834 74
William B. Storm	New York	January 1 to July 31	1,400		817 93
Do		August 1 to December 31	1,600		665 22
A. A. Smith	Kansas	January 1 to July 21	1,400		817 93
Do		August 1 to December 31	1,600		665 22
George T. Dickinson	New York	January 1 to July 31	1,400		817 93
Do		August 1 to December 31	1,600		665 22
G. B. Patch	Vermont	January 1 to July 31	1,200		701 09
Do		August 1 to October 31	1,400		350 00
Do		November 1 to December 31	1,600		265 22
F. H. Goodall	N. Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to October 31	1,400		467 93
Do		November 1 to December 31	1,600		265 22
George W. Cushing	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Edward Taylor	Ohio	do	1,400		1,400 00
S. G. Arnold	do	do	1,400		1,400 00
S. D. Charles	New York	do	1,400		1,400 00
William James	Virginia	January 1 to May 15	1,400		523 07
John D. McGill	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
H. H. Mills	New York	January 1 to May 4	1,400		429 76
B. N. Brown	Virginia	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
A. B. Kingaland	New York	do	1,400		1,400 00
John A. Flynn	Kentucky	do	1,400		1,400 00
S. P. Hill	Dist. of Col.	do	1,400		1,400 00
W. Houston	Tennessee	do	1,400		1,400 00
McPherson Barnitz	Pennsylvania	do	1,400		1,400 00
A. H. Brown	Illinois	do	1,400		1,400 00
G. C. Rice	Michigan	January 1 to March 31	1,400		350 00
A. F. Wight	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
J. E. Sherman.	Maine	January 1 to April 30.	\$1,400		\$465 38
T. H. Rawson.	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Walter A. Blake	Indiana.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
George N. Roberts	Delaware	do.	1,400		1,400 00
R. R. Hughes	Maryland.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. W. Vanderpoel	New York	do.	1,400		1,400 00
C. W. Holcomb	Connecticut.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Joseph Hertford.		January 1 to March 20.	1,400		307 16
Lafayette Sykes	Connecticut.	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
M. H. Bartlett	do.	January 1 to October 31.	1,400		1,167 93
Abraham Elkin, jr.	Pennsylvania.	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Charles D. Smith	Wisconsin	January 1 to October 11.	1,400		1,091 85
F. H. Widstrand.	Maine	January 1 to March 18	1,400		297 44
D. D. Cone	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to September 30.	1,400		1,030 00
James W. Steele	New York	January 1*	1,400		1,152 71
William A. Moorhead.	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
James A. Paden.	Iowa.	January 1 to May 10.	1,400		503 84
Samuel E. Bond.	Minnesota	January 1 to February 8	1,400		155 56
A. W. Riley.	New York	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
George B. Kenneston	Maine	January 1 to April 30.	1,400		465 38
William E. McArthur		January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Benjamin F. Ford.	Colorado Terr.	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Roscoe G. Greene	Virginia	January 1 to May 23	1,400		552 04
Stephen W. Allen.	New Jersey	January 1 to December 4.	1,400	\$50 00	1,317 13
John T. De Ford	Delaware	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
M. S. McCullough.	Illinois	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Richard Ricketts	Dist. of Col.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Isaac Sibley.	Rhode Island.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Thomas Johnson	Ohio.	January 1 to April 10.	1,400		388 46
David Davis	New Jersey	January 1 to February 21.	1,200		173 33
Do.		February 22 to December 31	1,400		1,197 78
H. H. Sheldon.	Rhode Island.	January 1 to February 21.	1,200		173 33
Do.		February 22 to December 31	1,400		1,197 78
Rollinson Colburn.	Maryland	January 1 to February 22.	1,200		176 66
Do.		February 23 to December 31	1,400		1,193 89
N. S. Jones	New York	January 1 to April 11.	1,200		336 26
Do.		April 12 to December 31	1,400		1,007 69
J. Irving Burns	New York	January 1 to May 10	1,200		431 86
Do.		May 11 to December 31	1,400		892 30
W. S. Strawn	Iowa.	January 1 to May 18	1,200		458 90
Do.		May 19 to December 31	1,400		861 53
William C. Tyler	Connecticut.	January 1 to June 6.	1,200		520 88
Do.		June 7 to December 31	1,400		792 30
Thomas P. Keene	Maine	January 1 to June 6.	1,200		520 88
Do.		June 7 to December 31	1,400		792 30
Alonso Bell.	New York	January 1 to June 6.	1,200		520 88
Do.		June 7 to December 31	1,400		792 30
B. F. M. Hurley	Maryland	January 1 to June 6	1,200		520 88
Do.		June 7 to December 31	1,400		792 30
H. T. Hirst	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
William Cromwell	Illinois.	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
George C. Ballard	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
M. T. Wallace.	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
William E. Kennaugh	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
John W. McGill	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Konrad Weiss.	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
John D. Smith.	Indiana	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
A. H. Wright	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
William Williamson.	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Joseph W. Meeks, jr.	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Caleb Parkinson.	Michigan	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Isa C. Chace.	Rhode Island.	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
P. A. Gaither	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
James Russell.	Maryland	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00

* On leave, without pay, from September 27 to November 30, inclusive; resumed duty December 1.

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
Frank H. Chappel	Connecticut	January 1 to June 30	\$1,200		\$600 00
Do		July 1 to October 31	1,400		467 53
Jas. S. Sharpe	West Virginia	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Orrin Wilcox	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
C. B. Smith	Vermont	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Jas. J. Colby	New Jersey	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
John C. Lemmon	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Charles Mueller	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Benjamin S. Pike	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Charles C. Ewer	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Madison Whipple	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
James P. Hawes	New York	January 1 to July 14	1,200		645 65
Do		July 15 to December 31	1,400		696 75
E. J. Booraem	New Jersey	January 1 to June 30	1,200	\$50 00	600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
D. S. Barnam	N. Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
David Hine	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Henry A. Merrell	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Wm. H. Walker	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Benjamin Eglin	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
James F. Parker	N. Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
F. L. Sarmiento	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Charles Lowell	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Myron V. Hall	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Lee Loveridge	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Emerson Hodges	Minnesota	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
James O. McClellan	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Fitch J. Porter	Illinois	January 1 to July 15	1,200		648 91
Do		July 16 to December 31	1,400		642 84
L. D. Isham	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Theo. T. Mersereau	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to October 3	1,400		361 41
Martin Ballou	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to September 16	1,400		289 12
S. H. Raybold	Delaware	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
H. R. Graanis	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Edwin E. Ashley	New York	January 1 to June 31	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
John M. Hinkle	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
James A. Nelson	Iowa	January 1 to July 31	1,200		701 09
Do		August 1 to December 31	1,400		582 07
P. A. Flynn	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Wm. E. Kelsey	Michigan	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Burns Harlan	Illinois	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Thomas Rathbone	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Stiles W. Burr	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Theo. O. Ebaugh	Vermont	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Charles Jewett	Wisconsin	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
Manning B. Taylor	Iowa	January 1 to June 30	\$1,200		\$600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Daniel F. Merrill	Alabama	February 10 to June 30	1,200		466 66
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
R. H. Ingersoll	Maine	March 20 to June 30	1,200		340 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Henry Moore	Kansas	March 6 to June 30	1,200		386 67
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Horace L. Piper	Maine	April 22 to June 30	1,200		329 66
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Wm. Borrowe	New York	April 25 to June 30	1,200		220 88
Do.		July 1 to July 14	1,400		53 26
Edward L. Rice	Pennsylvania	May 3 to June 30	1,200		194 88
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Charles H. Patterson	N. Hampshire.	June 1 to June 30	1,200		98 90
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Granville Malcom	Kentucky	January 1 to September 12	1,200		841 31
Do.		September 13 to December 31	1,400		418 48
James T. Sweetman	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Do.		July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
T. Corwin Taylor	Ohio	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
Do.		November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
Clifton Lowe	Iowa	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
Do.		November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
Benjamin M. Barker	New York	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
Do.		November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
Henry A. Higgins	Maine	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
Do.		November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
Francis A. Springer	Illinois	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
Do.		November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
L. M. Saunders	New York	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
Do.		November 1 to December 31	1,400		232 07
John O'Neill	Pennsylvania	January 1 to November 30	1,200		1,098 91
Do.		December 1 to December 31	1,400		117 93
James H. Moody	N. Hampshire.	January 1 to November 30	1,200		1,098 91
Do.		December 1 to December 31	1,400		117 93
P. Le B. Coombs	California	January 1 to February 28	1,200		196 67
Philip Carr	New York	January 1 to November 8	1,200		1,297 18
John J. Hendricks	Indiana	January 1 to March 25	1,200		280 00
George W. Harris	Pennsylvania	January 1 to September 30	1,200		900 00
Henry A. Foster	Connecticut	January 1 to May 22	1,200		471 41
George H. Prindle		January 1 to January 31	1,200		103 33
Theo. S. Van Cotte	New York	January 1 to February 28	1,200		196 67
John E. Colby	New Jersey	January 1 to February 20	1,200		170 00
R. O. Warinner	Illinois	January 1 to January 31	1,200		103 33
E. H. Weirman	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to May 3	1,200		408 79
LaP. Bingham	Illinois	January 1 to May 31	1,200		501 10
Charles H. Gardner	N. Hampshire.	January 1 to May 22	1,200		471 41
Perceval Bonny	Maine	January 1 to May 12	1,200		438 45
E. S. Lennox	Maine	January 1 to February 22	1,200		176 66
Charles S. Waite	Missouri	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
Theo. Kent	New York	January 1 to April 12	1,200		339 55
Joseph Lawrence, jr		January 1 to May 31	1,200		501 10
L. F. Kofke	New York	January 1 to June 2	1,200		507 69
Henry Mason	Massachusetts.	January 1 to June 30	1,200		600 00
Wm. F. Boulden	Kentucky	January 1 to April 14	1,200		345 14
Perry D. Stannard	New York	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
R. B. Morris	Pennsylvania	January 1 to October 31	1,200		1,001 09
James L. Jones	Pennsylvania.	do.	1,200		1,001 09
Howard C. Morley	Ohio	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
John Trimble	Illinois	January 1 to January 2	1,200		6 67
Oscar Rice	Maryland	January 1 to April 5	1,200		316 48
Horace M. Rogers	New York	January 1 to February 22	1,200		176 66
Charles Hildreth	Massachusetts	January 1 to May 31	1,200		501 10
Walter S. Chapman	New York	do.	1,200		501 10
Robert P. Keen	Tennessee	January 1 to May 5	1,200		415 38
J. W. Blake	New York	January 1 to May 16	1,200		451 64
Samuel T. Allen	New York	January 1 to May 31	1,200		501 10
Wm. C. Lannan	Not known.	January 1 to July 19	1,200		661 95
Henry S. Sherman	Ohio	January 1 to January 24	1,200		80 00
M. F. Babcock	Not known.	January 1 to January 9	1,200		29 35
Henry C. Bolmar	Pennsylvania.	January 1 to April 23	1,200		372 51
Wm. H. White	Massachusetts	January 1 to January 31	1,200		103 33
S. L. Norris	Not known.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
George W. Roby	Massachusetts.	January 1 to November 20	1,200		1,066 31
Oliver P. Hurd	Not known.	January 1 to June 7	1,200		524 17
A. C. Voeburg	Not known.	January 1 to February 21	1,200		173 33
H. W. Page	Not known.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
R. H. Deoster	Not known.	January 1 to November 10	1,200		1,043 69
J. C. Vallette	Not known.	January 1 to May 5	1,200		415 38

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
Isaac N. Locke	Not known	January 1 to June 9.	\$1,200		\$530 76
A. P. Lane	Minnesota	January 1 to April 10.	1,200		332 96
John McCanna	New York	January 1 to March 7.	1,200		290 00
Harvey Stoughton	Wisconsin	January 1 to July 12.	1,200		639 13
Charles J. Grady	Georgia	January 1 to July 13.	1,200		642 39
Lewis Carpenter	Connecticut	January 1 to March 31.	1,200		300 00
E. A. Sheldon	Michigan	January 1 to May 15.	1,200		448 90
Henry M. Jewett	New York	January 1 to August 31.	1,200		802 18
Horace S. Clark	Ohio	January 12 to March 24.	1,200		940 00
A. Heigt Chase	Pennsylvania	January 23 to July 14.	1,200		572 32
Theo. Griswold	Missouri	February 2 to March 31.	1,200		290 01
James Dumas	Ohio	May 20 to May 31.	1,200		39 55
Oscar K. Grant	Massachusetts	May 27 to August 21.	1,200		284 87
Elon Curtis	Illinois	February 4 to July 13.	1,200		729 05
Cyrus Newlin	Unknown	July 20 to October 21.	1,200		309 78
W. W. E. Kent	Ohio	May 11 to October 16.	1,200		530 29
Neal Hunter	Unknown	June 6 to June 30.	1,200		82 40
Irving G. Vann	Unknown	July 15 to July 17.	1,200		9 89
Thomas J. Williams	Unknown	September 18 to October 31.	1,200		143 48
B. J. Dreesen	Unknown	September 16 to November 23.	1,200		225 00
John F. Metcalf	Georgia	January 1 to December 31.	1,200		1,200 00
O. D. Austin	Ohio	do.	1,200		1,200 00
James A. Stevenson	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Wm. B. Dyer	Connecticut	do.	1,200		1,200 00
James J. Dickens	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to December 13.	1,200		1,141 30
John S. Woodworth	do.	January 1 to December 12.	1,200		1,138 04
H. Kretzshmar	Navy	January 1 to December 31.	1,200		1,200 00
George S. Wood	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
L. O. Straw	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Walter W. Bowne	New York	April 3 to December 31.	1,200		893 33
Charles S. Wheeler	Maryland	January 1 to December 31.	1,200		1,200 00
T. J. Robinson	Kentucky	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George M. Howard	Virginia	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Frank A. Spencer	Ohio	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas Hagerty	Dist. of Col.	do.	1,200		1,200 00
A. Burlingame	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George H. Poulson	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
B. Brethaupt	Ohio	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Victor G. Powell	Ohio	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Edward White	Pennsylvania	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas Pugh	Pennsylvania	do.	1,200		1,200 00
James N. Leeds	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Daniel Taggart	New Jersey	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas H. Speir	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
James M. Cushing	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George W. Bryan	Ohio	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Alfred Cloughly	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George W. Flynn	Pennsylvania	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas B. Creighton	Virginia	do.	1,200		1,200 00
S. C. Montgomery	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Lucius H. Cole	Connecticut	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas J. Staley	Iowa	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Byron Sykes	Wisconsin	do.	1,200		1,200 00
S. H. Gratiot	Wisconsin	do.	1,200		1,200 00
F. D. Connelly	Pennsylvania	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Enoch E. Brown	Maine	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Russell B. Taylor	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
David M. Smith	Minnesota	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Josiah Humphrey	Michigan	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Richard H. Jackson	Illinois	do.	1,200		1,200 00
A. H. Sawyer	N. Hampshire	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George G. Colby	Missouri	do.	1,200		1,200 00
David V. Chambers	Vermont	do.	1,200		1,200 00
C. C. Stevens	Vermont	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas Shepard	Maine	do.	1,200		1,200 00
A. H. F. Hain	Dist. of Col.	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George W. Rose	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Charles E. Beale	Maine	do.	1,200		1,200 00
James Larry	Virginia	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas E. Wharff	Maine	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Samuel R. Ward	Vermont	do.	1,200		1,200 00
F. Mearis	Maryland	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Sydney I. Wallis	Maryland	do.	1,200		1,200 00
W. W. Gould	Pennsylvania	do.	1,200		1,200 00
J. H. Claffin	Massachusetts	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Charles H. Holden	Michigan	do.	1,200		1,200 00
George A. Lathrop	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas P. Graham	New York	do.	1,200		1,200 00
John Deering, Jr.	Massachusetts	do.	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas E. Baden	Dist. of Col.	do.	1,200		1,200 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
John Dickinson	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	\$1,200		\$1,200 00
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	do	1,200		1,200 00
Thomas C. Molloy	do	do	1,200		1,200 00
P. A. Norton	Maine	do	1,200		1,200 00
Joseph Safford	New York	do	1,200		1,200 00
E. M. Crittenden	Michigan	do	1,200		1,200 00
Charles J. Stoddard	Massachusetts	do	1,200		1,200 00
Robert G. Cunningham	Missouri	do	1,200		1,200 00
George L. Brown	Ohio	do	1,200		1,200 00
William F. Townsend	Ohio	do	1,200		1,200 00
J. Q. Kern	Wisconsin	do	1,200		1,200 00
John McKinaly	New York	do	1,200		1,200 00
F. A. Barr	Iowa	do	1,200		1,200 00
P. W. Pritchard	Iowa	January 20 to December 31	1,200		1,136 67
J. B. Atkinson	Illinois	February 1 to December 31	1,200		1,096 67
Fayette Green	New Jersey	do	1,200		1,096 67
G. H. Henderson	Wisconsin	February 2 to December 31	1,200		1,083 34
W. S. Frost	Massachusetts	February 4 to December 31	1,200		1,086 66
S. E. Fausse	Massachusetts	February 11 to December 31	1,200		1,083 33
G. A. Ballou	Vermont	do	1,200		1,083 33
S. J. Ballou	Illinois	March 1 to December 31	1,200		1,003 33
A. Ximsey	Wisconsin	do	1,200		1,003 33
R. Worthington	Nevada	do	1,200		886 66
Malverd Tucker	Vermont	March 6 to December 31	1,200		963 33
Samuel R. Hersey	Massachusetts	March 13 to December 31	1,200		957 67
E. H. Mann	Massachusetts	March 15 to December 31	1,200		930 00
Charles F. Herring	Massachusetts	March 23 to December 31	1,200		893 33
Samuel Stanley	Kansas	April 3 to December 31	1,200		900 00
Thomas Little	Maine	April 1 to December 31	1,200		890 11
N. G. Hinchley	New York	April 4 to December 31	1,200		896 70
M. G. Kaighan	New Jersey	April 1 to December 31	1,200		880 22
W. C. Benton	Indiana	April 7 to December 31	1,200		876 92
Frederick King	Connecticut	April 8 to December 31	1,200		847 24
W. W. Hobbs	Maine	April 17 to December 31	1,200		820 88
J. O. Matthews	Massachusetts	April 25 to December 31	1,200		820 88
J. W. Lugenbeel	Dist. of Col.	do	1,200		761 52
George G. Cornish	New York	May 13 to December 31	1,200		761 52
Thomas T. Stewart	Vermont	do	1,200		817 58
J. E. M. Corry	Maine	April 26 to December 31	1,200		745 04
James R. Raymond	Dist. of Col.	May 18 to December 31	1,200		741 74
D. Willard	Wisconsin	May 19 to December 31	1,200		778 00
Lucian Jones	New York	May 8 to December 31	1,200		738 44
L. Stirtson	Michigan	May 20 to December 31	1,200		721 96
W. W. Waterman	Minnesota	May 25 to December 31	1,200		662 62
A. S. Wight	California	June 12 to December 31	1,200		600 00
J. W. Carter	Wisconsin	July 1 to December 31	1,200		583 70
A. E. Spencer	Wisconsin	July 6 to December 31	1,200		586 96
George N. French	N. Hampshire	July 5 to December 31	1,200		547 83
John Morrison	New Jersey	July 17 to December 31	1,200		538 05
F. J. Norton	do	July 20 to December 31	1,200		495 65
William Bickell	Indiana	August 2 to December 31	1,200		498 91
George Malliken	Indiana	August 1 to December 31	1,200		492 39
John M. Judd	New York	August 3 to December 31	1,200		498 91
A. A. Wiggin	Army	August 1 to December 31	1,200		450 00
E. O. Durfee	Michigan	August 16 to December 31	1,200		404 34
Samuel W. Tucker	New York	August 30 to December 31	1,200		397 82
Franklin McGrath	New York	September 1 to December 31	1,200		374 99
John J. Stephens	Massachusetts	September 8 to December 31	1,200		371 73
Herbert L. Shepard	Massachusetts	September 9 to December 31	1,200		365 21
Robert A. Champion	New York	September 11 to December 31	1,200		335 87
W. W. Leach	Pennsylvania	September 20 to December 31	1,200		355 43
D. Scott	New York	September 14 to December 31	1,200		348 91
Franklin Minor	Arkansas	September 16 to December 31	1,200		342 39
John S. La Belle	Dist. of Col.	September 18 to December 31	1,200		342 39
John B. Foster	Ohio	do	1,200		342 39
J. M. Donnell	Maine	do	1,200		342 39
F. L. McKenna	Maryland	do	1,200		342 39
George W. Street	New York	do	1,200		339 13
William H. Harrison	Maryland	September 19 to December 31	1,200		339 13
Edmond Bosch	Connecticut	do	1,200		339 13
Frederick B. Jackson	Connecticut	do	1,200		339 13
Frederick Forsyth	New York	do	1,200		335 87
John G. Willard	Wisconsin	September 20 to December 31	1,200		339 61
John Kinney	Connecticut	September 21 to December 31	1,200		329 35
John Borings	Rhode Island	September 22 to December 31	1,200		329 35
John Skinner	Dist. of Col.	do	1,200		319 56
Richard S. Evans	New York	September 25 to December 31	1,200		319 56
John C. Gosman	Indiana	do	1,200		309 78
John Strano	Maryland	September 28 to December 31	1,200		309 78
Ernest S. Smith	Massachusetts	September 28 to December 31	1,200		309 78

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time for which paid.	Annual salary.	Extra compensation.	Am't paid each.
8. D. Humason	Ohio	September 29 to December 31.	\$1,200		\$306 52
Robert Wright	Maine	do	1,200		306 52
Z. Forrest	Dist. of Col.	September 30 to December 31.	1,200		303 26
William N. Pearce	do	October 1 to December 31	1,200		300 00
S. P. Haverfield	Ohio	do	1,200		300 00
Miley B. Wesson	Ohio	do	1,200		300 00
Thomas H. Hogan	New York	do	1,200		300 00
W. W. Work	do	do	1,200		300 00
Henry R. Curtiss	do	do	1,200		300 00
Henry Coon	Ohio	September 30 to December 31.	1,200		303 26
Henry S. Willey.	N. Hampshire	October 5 to December 31	1,200		296 96
E. H. Ham	Maine	do	1,200		296 96
Alvin Bailou	Illinois	do	1,200		296 96
George Q. Richmond.	Maine	October 9 to December 31	1,200		273 92
J. R. McConnell.	New York	do	1,200		273 92
D. S. Foster	Pennsylvania	do	1,200		273 92
Thomas C. Pearsoll.	do	do	1,200		273 92
V. C. De Hugo.	New York	October 10 to December 31	1,200		270 65
Adam Gieb.	do	October 13 to December 31	1,200		267 87
H. C. Fillebrown.	Dist. of Col.	October 9 to December 31	1,200		273 91
J. M. Gurley	do	do	1,200		273 91
O. W. Dimick	do	October 18 to December 31	1,200		244 57
James Hayden	Illinois	October 21 to December 31	1,200		234 78
Chase Andrews.	do	October 23 to December 31	1,200		224 26
Samuel Baxter	do	do	1,200		224 26
E. D. Tallman	Wisconsin	October 24 to December 31	1,200		225 00
Edward Simonton	Maine	do	1,200		225 00
J. C. Currier	do	do	1,200		225 00
C. W. Rudyard	Pennsylvania	October 26 to December 31	1,200		214 48
C. B. Porter	Pennsylvania	November 1 to December 31.	1,200		198 91
Newton J. Cox	Virginia	do	1,200		198 91
A. W. Chilton	Vermont	do	1,200		198 91
L. P. Williams	do	do	1,200		198 91
Walter S. Johnson	Pennsylvania	November 17 to December 31.	1,200		146 74
O. S. Firmin	Wisconsin	November 13 to December 31.	1,200		159 78
J. Q. A. Pfeiffer	Pennsylvania	December 1 to December 31	1,200		101 00
L. H. Milliken	Maine	December 15 to December 31	1,200		55 43
La Tour M. Crist	Wisconsin	December 18 to December 31	1,200		45 65
W. D. Williams	Illinois	do	1,200		45 65
James R. Lathrop	New York	do	1,200		45 65
Daniel R. Bolce.	Ohio	December 23 to December 31	1,200		29 35
F. Sheridan	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to December 31.	1,000		1,000 00
James R. Raymond	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to May 18	840		318 45
Fletcher Simons	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to April 30	840		279 23
W. C. Trumbull.	Dist. of Col.	May 3 to December 31	840		556 13
William D. B. Major	Dist. of Col.	June 1 to June 30.	840		69 23
Francis L. McKeena	Maryland	July 1 to September 17.	840		174 80
G. A. Whitcomb	Dist. of Col.	October 1 to December 31	840		210 00
John Brent.	Dist. of Col.	January 1 to December 31.	720		720 00
John H. Nichols	Dist. of Col.	do	720		720 00
George Hickman	Dist. of Col.	do	720		720 00
James Paynter	Dist. of Col.	do	720		720 00
Abraham Clark	Dist. of Col.	do	720		720 00
John Hathaway	Dist. of Col.	do	720		720 00
John Tidball	Dist. of Col.	do	720		720 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, February 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1865, or any part thereof, with the time each person was so employed, the amount paid to each, and also the places of their respective residences when appointed; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, chapter 202.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Third Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury during the year 1865, or any part thereof, with the time each person was so employed, and the sum paid to each, and also the places of their respective residence when appointed; prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, chapter 202.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
A. M. Gangewer.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000	\$250	\$2,250 00
John Jay Knox.....	Minnesota.....	January 1 to June 30.....	2,000		1,000 00
Thomas J. Hobbs.....	Maine.....	do.....do.....	1,800		2,100 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	2,000	200	
William P. Shearman.....	New York.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,800	250	2,050 00
A. J. Bentley.....	Ohio.....	do.....do.....	1,800	200	2,000 00
John L. Carlton.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....do.....	1,800		1,800 00
James Fishback.....	Illinois.....	do.....do.....	1,800		1,800 00
James McDill.....	Iowa.....	January 1 to April 10.....	1,800		499 45
E. D. Ingersoll.....	do.....	January 1 to June 19.....	1,800		845 60
A. Cauldwell.....	New York.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,800	200	2,000 00
H. K. Randall.....	Maryland.....	January 1 to May 5.....	1,600		1,930 77
Do.....	do.....	May 6 to December 31.....	1,800	200	
George Doolittle.....	Iowa.....	June 20 to December 31.....	1,800		954 50
Charles S. Vinson.....	Dist. Columbia.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,600		1,900 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,800	200	
E. Eveleth.....	Florida.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,600		1,800 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,800	100	
John T. Vinson.....	Maryland.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,600		1,800 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,800	100	
Henry Sherman.....	Connecticut.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,600		1,700 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,800		
Edwin L. Tilden.....	Rhode Island.....	do.....do.....	1,800		900 00
Charles Roewer.....	Wisconsin.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,600		1,600 00
E. G. Branderbury.....	Utah Territory.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
J. F. Jones.....	Missouri.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
T. C. Morgan.....	Wisconsin.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
J. F. Platt.....	Kentucky.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
William G. Finney.....	Ohio.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
T. E. G. Pettingill.....	New York.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
A. S. Bradley.....	Maine.....	January 1 to May 12.....	1,600		584 61
W. Gadsby.....	Dist. Columbia.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,600		1,600 00
W. H. Gardner.....	Rhode Island.....	do.....do.....	1,600	100	1,700 00
J. S. Tichenor.....	California.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,400		1,600 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,600	100	
W. Cooke.....	New Jersey.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,600		1,600 00
J. S. Clements.....	Missouri.....	January 1 to March 25.....	1,600		373 33
W. S. Stetson.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to May 5.....	1,400	100	1,630 75
Do.....	do.....	May 6 to December 31.....	1,600		
J. L. Ashby.....	Maine.....	January 1 to May 24.....	1,400		1,620 33
Do.....	do.....	May 25 to December 31.....	1,600	100	
I. S. Smith.....	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to May 24.....	1,400		1,520 33
Do.....	do.....	May 24 to December 31.....	1,600		
C. H. Brown.....	do.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,400		1,600 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,600	100	
B. A. Janvier.....	Delaware.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,400		1,500 00
Do.....	do.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,600		

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
D. R. Wilson	Illinois	June 23 to June 30	\$1,200		\$229 66
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
O. R. Merrill	Maine	January 1 to March 24	1,200		
Do	do	March 25 to June 30	1,400		1,453 29
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
S. C. Roberts	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,500 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
John Trimble	do	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,500 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
A. J. Richardson	Wisconsin	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,260 26
Do	do	July 1 to November 6	1,600		
W. D. Clements	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,600 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600	\$100	
J. N. Voris	Indiana	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,382 60
Do	do	July 1 to November 12	1,600	100	
Asa L. Hazelton	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,600 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600	100	
L. E. Sleigh	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,600 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600	100	
D. W. Seiders	Missouri	January 1 to June 30	1,600		1,480 38
Do	do	July 1 to September 30	1,400		
Do	do	October 26 to December 31	1,200	100	
P. H. Cooney	Kentucky	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,600 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600	100	
James Printz	Pennsylvania	June 17 to June 30	1,200		946 15
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600	100	
C. T. Yoder	do	January 1 to April 30	1,400		
Do	do	May 30 to June 30	1,400		1,386 71
Do	do	July 29 to December 31	1,600		
J. H. Aldrich	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,550 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600	50	
E. M. Cushman	Connecticut	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,500 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
H. D. Tyler	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,500 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
H. H. Morton	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,400		1,500 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,600		
James O. Fanning	New York	January 1 to November 9	1,400		1,478 25
Do	do	November 10 to December 31	1,600	50	
Archibald McNeill	Tennessee	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
H. J. Croson	Maryland	do do	1,400		1,400 00
N. Quackenbush	New York	do do	1,400		1,400 00
J. L. Graham	do	do do	1,400		1,400 00
L. H. Kellogg	Ohio	January 1 to February 6	1,400		143 89
A. D. Mowbray	Iowa	January 1 to June 8	1,400		615 32
R. J. Powell	North Carolina	January 1 to September 30	1,400		1,050 00
C. R. Vaughan	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
W. H. Coleman	Rhode Island	January 1 to June 30	1,400		700 00
Victor Hannot	New York	January 1 to January 26	1,200		1,385 55
Do	do	January 27 to December 31	1,400		
G. P. Hopkins	do	January 1 to January 26	1,200		1,385 55
Do	do	January 27 to December 31	1,400		1,050 00
John N. Sloane	Ohio	January 1 to September 30	1,400		1,050 00
A. Penfield	do	January 1 to July 23	1,400		1,369 60
Do	do	August 1 to December 31	1,400		
J. E. Weems	Illinois	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Oliver Derfour	Indiana	do do	1,400		1,400 00
W. T. Van Dorn	do	do do	1,400		1,400 00
Thos. A. Boyd	Illinois	January 1 to June 15	1,400		641 31
James F. Maguire	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
James E. Black	Delaware	do do	1,400		1,400 00
Sherman Webster	Kansas	January 1 to May 16	1,400		526 92
R. C. Stickney	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Thomas W. Acton	New Jersey	do do	1,400		1,400 00
James F. Allen	New Hampshire	do do	1,400		1,400 00
William P. Partello	Ohio	January 1 to May 18	1,400		534 60
Enoch Ordway	Arkansas	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
George H. Thurston	Massachusetts	do do	1,400	50	1,450 00
M. Eastwood	New York	do do	1,400		1,400 00
J. H. Young	Massachusetts	do do	1,400		1,400 00
J. C. Baxter	Ohio	do do	1,400		1,400 00
G. W. Nutt	Maine	do do	1,400		1,400 00
George P. Williamson	Ohio	do do	1,400		1,400 00
I. B. Dunn	Wisconsin	do do	1,400		1,400 00
Richard Onlahan	New York	do do	1,400		1,400 00
M. A. Tappan	do	do do	1,400		1,400 00
J. Van Offenbacker	Ohio	do do	1,400		1,400 00
W. McLeod	Dist. Columbia	do do	1,400		1,400 00
H. H. Bates	New York	do do	1,400		1,400 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
G. W. Knox	Minnesota	January 1 to June 30	\$1,200		\$1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
A. Wetberill	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
O. P. Mosgrove	Ohio	January 1 to May 17	1,400		530 76
C. H. Beach	New York	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
Robert Martin	Ohio	January 1 to February 13	1,400		170 56
J. L. Henshaw	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
J. E. F. Holmead	do	January 1 to August 2	1,400		825 53
W. H. Seward	New York	January 1 to February 28	1,400		1,152 51
Do	do	May 4 to December 31	1,400		
C. K. Gardner	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
J. G. D. Pettijohn	Illinois	January 1 to May 31	1,400		580 76
John R. Thompson	Vermont	January 1 to January 26	1,200		1,385 55
Do	do	January 27 to December 31	1,400		
Myron A. Decker	Wisconsin	January 1 to January 26	1,200		1,385 55
Do	do	January 27 to December 31	1,400		
R. S. Jordan	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,400		1,400 00
J. W. F. Cunn	New York	do do	1,400		1,400 00
Benjamin Nute, jr.	Kansas	January 1 to March 24	1,200		1,353 89
Do	do	March 25 to December 31	1,400		
William H. Gaines	Ohio	January 1 to May 5	1,200		1,330 76
Do	do	May 6 to December 31	1,400		
W. H. Treadway	Michigan	May 16 to December 31	1,400		876 92
A. A. Shimer	Pennsylvania	January 1 to May 31	1,200		1,316 48
Do	do	June 1 to December 31	1,400		
Hugh Tuohy	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to June 8	1,200		1,312 08
Do	do	June 9 to December 31	1,400		
Henry Rogers	Pennsylvania	January 1 to May 31	1,200		1,316 48
Do	do	June 1 to December 31	1,400		
T. S. Warren	Pennsylvania	January 1 to May 31	1,200		1,316 48
Do	do	June 1 to December 31	1,400		
W. H. Sutton	New York	January 1 to May 31	1,200		1,316 48
Do	do	June 1 to December 31	1,400		
G. H. Emerson	New Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
J. D. Gangwer	Pennsylvania	May 11 to June 30	1,200		868 11
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
William E. Ayres	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
H. W. Brelsford	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
H. M. Robbins	New York	January 3 to June 30	1,200		1,245 29
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
N. H. Zook	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
C. C. King	New York	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
H. M. Baker	New Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
Alben Herah	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
W. E. Matchett	New York	June 7 to June 30	1,200		779 10
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
John E. Browne	West Virginia	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
F. W. Byrod	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
James W. Stockton	Pennsylvania	May 27 to June 30	1,200		815 38
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
E. J. Pattee	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
E. B. Daughan	Connecticut	May 10 to June 30	1,200		871 41
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
J. C. Green	Kansas	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
A. W. Rowell	Virginia	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
James Dwyer	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
E. H. Davis	Maine	February 25 to June 30	1,200		1,010 14
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
D. H. Smith	California	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
M. Lathrop	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
H. C. Nesbitt	Maryland	June 26 to June 30	1,200		716 48
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		
C. G. Johnston	Ohio	January 1 to June 30	1,200		1,300 00
Do	do	July 1 to December 31	1,400		

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
W. J. Purlington	Dist. Columbia	May 10 to June 30	\$1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		\$671 41
John E. Low	Michigan	February 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,196 67
Cyrus G. Morrill	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
R. M. Jones	Dist. Columbia	January 13 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,259 00
D. B. Nicholls	Illinois	May 10 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		871 41
Lawrence Wilson	Ohio	March 10 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,073 33
N. B. Bartlett	Ohio	June 6 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		782 40
James McGay	California	June 23 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		729 66
Hartwell Lincoln	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
Thomas M. Martin	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
Baker W. Johnson	Florida	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
W. E. Bailey	New York	May 26 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		818 67
Silas L. Loomis	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
T. H. Pratt	Connecticut	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
T. B. Campbell	California	May 19 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		841 74
W. H. Sprague	Massachusetts	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
W. H. Browne	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
L. W. Kimball	Vermont	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
H. W. Dennison	New Hampshire	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
John Hurst	Iowa	January 1 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,300 00
J. Ed. Smith	Army	June 23 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		726 37
S. G. Newton	New Hampshire	February 7 to June 30	1,200		
Do.	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,400		1,159 82
E. A. Lamont	New York	June 20 to December 31	1,200		636 26
Isaac H. Benedict	do.	June 21 to December 31	1,200		632 98
Henry A. Root	Connecticut	July 6 to December 31	1,200		563 69
Benjamin F. Bingham	Alabama	June 23 to December 31	1,200		626 37
Eliszer Brown	Dist. Columbia	June 22 to December 31	1,200		629 66
William J. Tilley	Rhode Island	do do	1,200		629 66
H. V. V. Blighard	Massachusetts	do do	1,200		629 66
Frederick R. Eastman	Michigan	do do	1,200		629 66
L. Prudhomme	Army	June 24 to December 31	1,200		623 07
W. Dunham	Michigan	June 23 to December 31	1,200		626 37
W. A. Short	Pennsylvania	do do	1,200		626 37
F. C. Long	Connecticut	do do	1,200		626 37
Moses B. Robbins	New York	June 26 to December 31	1,200		616 48
Samuel Bursley	Maine	June 27 to December 31	1,200		613 48
John J. Bordman	Illinois	July 1 to October 31	1,200		401 09
Charles B. Blanchard	Wisconsin	July 1 to December 31	1,200		600 00
B. Porter Cutter	Massachusetts	do do	1,200		600 00
F. L. Daland	Maine	do do	1,200		600 00
J. C. Eicholtz	Pennsylvania	do do	1,200		600 00
B. F. Gray	Illinois	do do	1,200		600 00
George McCeney	Maryland	do do	1,200		600 00
Lewis Mayo	Illinois	do do	1,200		600 00
John Robb	Maryland	do do	1,200		600 00
Matthew Trimble	Ohio	do do	1,200		600 00
Edward C. Webb	Army	do do	1,200		600 00
Charles E. Sweeney	Pennsylvania	July 5 to December 31	1,200		586 95
John A. Halleck	Iowa	July 7 to December 31	1,200		580 43
Albert Walker	Ohio	do do	1,200		580 43
John M. Wetherbee	New York	do do	1,200		580 43
Charles H. Townsend	do	July 8 to December 31	1,200		577 17
W. S. Beare	do	July 10 to December 31	1,200		570 64
Wm. Clendenin	Dist. Columbia	July 12 to December 31	1,200		564 13
Joshua Huntingdon	New York	do do	1,200		561 13
J. G. Nokes	Pennsylvania	July 13 to December 31	1,200		560 87
W. H. Stevens	Ohio	do do	1,200		560 87
Josiah Bellows	New Hampshire	July 14 to December 31	1,200		557 60

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
George G. Cox	Dist. of Columbia.	July 17 to December 31	\$1,200		\$547 82
Thomas W. Lindsay	Nevada Ter.	do do	1,200		547 82
Robert H. Leipold	Pennsylvania.	do do	1,200		547 82
Charles T. Wyman	Wisconsin	do do	1,200		547 82
H. C. McCoy	Maryland	August 1 to December 31	1,200		498 91
Isaac N. Arnold	Ohio	do do	1,200		498 91
Edwin F. Hodges	Army	July 24 to December 31	1,200		524 92
N. C. Martin	do	August 7 to December 31	1,200		479 34
F. A. Patterson	Dist. of Columbia.	August 17 to December 31	1,200		446 73
W. L. Cobb	Massachusetts	August 2 to December 31	1,200		495 64
George O. Karrick	Iowa	August 12 to December 31	1,200		463 04
Erus C. Dickinson	Illinois	August 22 to December 31	1,200		430 43
J. H. Nightingale	Massachusetts	August 14 to December 31	1,200		456 51
C. B. Vickery	Army	August 15 to December 31	1,200		453 25
J. E. Doughty	Minnesota	do do	1,200		453 25
Lewis B. Wynne	Army	August 16 to December 31	1,200		449 99
Lawrence E. Gannon	do	do do	1,200		449 99
J. Montross Smith	Dist. of Columbia.	do do	1,200		449 99
W. Lamborn	Army	do do	1,200		449 99
Frank H. Williams	do	August 17 to December 31	1,200		446 73
Charles Humphreys	Dist. of Columbia.	August 18 to October 31	1,200		254 56
John Gormley	Army	August 19 to October 31	1,200		241 30
S. Fullinwider	Iowa	August 19 to December 31	1,200		440 21
J. R. Ashley	Minnesota	do do	1,200		440 21
Sterman Platt	Wisconsin	August 21 to December 31	1,200		433 69
John W. Ricks	Indiana	May 25 to May 31	1,200		23 07
A. Campbell	Ohio	August 25 to December 31	1,200		420 65
C. H. Conrad	New York	August 1 to December 31	1,200		498 91
John W. Scott	Pennsylvania.	September 16 to December 31	1,200		348 91
R. E. Brewster	New York	September 1 to December 31	1,200		397 82
D. S. M. Ford	do	September 2 to December 31	1,200		394 56
W. A. Wilkinson	do	September 4 to December 31	1,200		388 04
Henry C. Darragh	do	do do	1,200		388 04
Thomas A. Stone	Pennsylvania.	September 1 to December 31	1,200		397 82
T. R. Jones	do	September 18 to December 31	1,200		342 39
R. R. Wallach	Kentucky	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
Henry N. Roach	Dist. of Columbia.	do do	1,200		1,200 00
B. Mattice	New York	do do	1,200		1,200 00
S. W. Bassett	Louisiana	do do	1,200		1,200 00
James T. Hall	Indiana	do do	1,200		1,200 00
G. L. Andrews	Massachusetts	January 1 to May 31	1,200		497 80
T. B. Moody	New York	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
H. C. Jennings	Ohio	January 20 to December 31	1,200		1,136 67
W. H. Walton	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
Edson Forbes	New York	do do	1,200		1,200 00
Danford Richmond	do	January 1 to January 31	1,200		103 33
C. E. Blanchard	Illinois	January 11 to December 31	1,200		1,166 67
John H. Ehle	Wisconsin	January 20 to December 31	1,200		1,136 67
J. H. Higgins	Virginia	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
J. F. H. Lawrence	Ohio	January 28 to July 31	1,200		612 09
W. A. Lake	Indiana	January 28 to December 31	1,200		1,110 00
F. H. Harrington	Dist. of Columbia.	January 1 to January 21	1,200		70 00
Joseph R. Cobb	Ohio	January 1 to January 4	1,200		
Do	do	November 27 to December 31	1,200		127 17
Frank Cleaves	Dist. of Columbia	January 27 to July 12	1,200		551 46
R. S. Hughton	New York	March 21 to December 31	1,200		936 66
H. D. Leonard	do	February 4 to December 31	1,200		1,086 66
W. G. Tomer	New Jersey	March 8 to December 31	1,200		980 00
E. M. Hinds	Maine	March 24 to December 31	1,200		926 66
W. H. Whitney	New Hampshire	March 23 to December 31	1,200		930 00
P. E. Jones	New York	March 1 to December 31	1,200		1,003 33
S. S. Stearns	Maine	June 13 to December 31	1,200		659 33
A. Hine	Washington	April 17 to December 31	1,200		847 25
F. J. Craig	Minnesota	May 3 to December 31	1,200		761 86
W. H. Barclay	Dist. of Columbia.	June 12 to December 31	1,200		662 62
J. N. Whitney	Maine	June 14 to December 31	1,200		656 03
James H. Barker	Pennsylvania.	June 19 to December 31	1,200		639 55
Edward F. Cooke	New Jersey	June 19 to November 13	1,200		483 03
W. A. Wright	Alabama	June 20 to July 31	1,200		137 35
C. N. Francis	Pennsylvania.	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
R. B. Haskell	New York	do do	1,200		1,200 00
E. C. Homan	Ohio	do do	1,200		1,200 00
D. W. Batchelder	do	do do	1,200		1,200 00
Joshua O. Colburn	Dist. Columbia	do do	1,200		1,200 00
William Pope	do	do do	1,200		1,200 00
John R. Creed	Arkansas	do do	1,200		1,200 00
A. Gilbert	Pennsylvania.	January 1 to February 18	1,200		163 33
Isabod Goodwin	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
S. J. Franks	Pennsylvania.	do do	1,200		1,200 00
E. G. Wilcox	New York	February 17 to December 31	1,200		1,043 33

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
D. E. Cooper	Iowa	May 6 to December 31	\$1,200		\$784 69
L. F. Ward	Illinois	May 10 to December 31	1,200		771 40
Priestly Young	Massachusetts	May 19 to December 31	1,200		741 74
Stephen E. Gough	New Jersey	May 20 to December 31	1,200		738 45
H. M. Bennett	Massachusetts	May 30 to December 31	1,200		705 49
A. F. Brooks	do.	May 31 to December 31	1,200		702 19
John S. Hatch	Michigan	June 2 to December 31	1,200		695 56
Ashbel Ingerson	Minnesota	June 5 to December 31	1,200		685 70
W. F. Crane	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,200		685 70
W. P. Dunwoody	Iowa	June 6 to December 31	1,200		682 40
Charles White	Pennsylvania	June 9 to December 31	1,200		672 51
D. Wagoner	Ohio	do. do.	1,200		672 51
H. S. Brookins	Maine	June 9 to October 31	1,200		473 60
W. D. Crawford	Illinois	June 12 to December 31	1,200		662 62
E. W. Deeth	New Jersey	do. do.	1,200		662 62
George F. Robinson	Maine	June 6 to December 31	1,200		662 40
Peter Bogert	Maryland	do. do.	1,200		662 40
Henry S. Boynton	Vermont	September 12 to December 31	1,200		361 96
James C. Mockabee	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	1,200		361 96
H. A. Davis	Massachusetts	September 14 to December 31	1,200		655 43
W. N. Chamberlin	Pennsylvania	September 20 to December 31	1,200		635 87
N. H. Thompson	Michigan	August 30 to December 31	1,200		404 34
Joshiah Keene	Minnesota	September 1 to December 31	1,200		397 82
W. H. H. Alden	Illinois	September 30 to December 31	1,200		303 26
Alfred G. Hatfield	Dist. Columbia	October 2 to December 31	1,200		296 69
A. G. Mills	New York	October 27 to December 31	1,200		215 21
R. S. Tharin	Alabama	November 4 to November 9	1,200		19 56
C. Gwynne	Indiana	November 9 to December 31	1,200		172 82
W. B. Turner	New Jersey	November 10 to December 31	1,200		110 86
R. Brooke	Dist. Columbia	November 15 to December 31	1,200		153 25
G. A. Huron	Indiana	November 30 to December 31	1,200		104 34
James S. Phelps	Vermont	December 14 to December 31	1,200		58 69
W. Russell	Connecticut	December 19 to December 31	1,200		42 39
W. H. Shelmire	Pennsylvania	December 27 to December 31	1,200		16 30
John A. Botts	Virginia	October 12 to December 31	900		198 09
Louisa McDuffie	Ohio	January 1 to March 13	720		144 00
Harriet C. Heald	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Clara R. Smead	do.	January 1 to April 30	720		238 34
Lucretia Kleiber	do.	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Jennie Devin Kelly	Illinois	do. do.	720		720 00
Martha E. Deno	New York	January 1 to July 31	720		420 65
Virginia Nicholls	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Charlotte B. Heron	Michigan	January 1 to July 5	720		369 75
H. A. Sweeney	Wisconsin	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Ellen M. Capen	Maine	January 1 to September 30	720		540 00
Frances H. Plummer	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
M. A. Lauck	Maryland	March 14 to December 31	720		576 00
Mary F. Hamilton	Dist. Columbia	May 1 to December 31	720		480 66
Emma Richmond	New York	June 1 to December 31	720		411 34
F. T. Richardson	Michigan	June 13 to December 31	720		395 60
Amelia P. Elkins	Illinois	August 10 to December 31	720		281 74
Caroline A. Keellug	Dist. Columbia	September 14 to December 31	720		213 26
Eliza Johnson	Maryland	October 6 to December 31	720		170 32
Thomas Foster	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,000		1,000 00
John Walters	do.	do. do.	840		840 00
Patrick Donnelly	Pennsylvania	do. do.	840		840 00
E. McManus	Dist. Columbia	February 14 to December 31	720		632 00
Gabriel Johnson	do.	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Walter B. Shaw	do.	July 12 to December 31	720		394 89
William Slade	Ohio	January 1 to May 31	840		350 77
C. H. Stokely	New York	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
Lewis Simpson	do.	do. do.	720		720 00
Benjamin McCoy	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	720		720 00
James A. Folkaty	do.	February 14 to December 31	720		632 00
M. M. Green	Illinois	November 21 to December 31	720		80 21

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, January 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement relative to persons employed in this office during the year 1865, in accordance with your request of the 23d ultimo.

I have no suggestions to make regarding the force now employed other than those contained in the report recently made to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. J. W. TABOR, Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1865.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
W. A. Cromwell	Maine	January 1 to December 12.	\$2,094 45
William B. Moore	Ohio	January 1 to December 31.	1,954 54
Charles Spencer	Connecticut	do. do.	1,800 00
I. D. Winter	Illinois	do. do.	1,900 00
A. C. Adamson	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,900 00
Robert Ricketts	Virginia	do. do.	1,900 00
S. M. B. Servoss	Illinois	do. do.	1,710 64
George M. Head	Kentucky	do. do.	1,700 00
David Higgins	Ohio	do. do.	1,600 00
W. L. Waller	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,700 00
John P. McElderry	Maryland	do. do.	1,600 00
A. H. Meachlin	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 23.	1,534 78
George E. Tingle	Indiana	January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00
R. T. McGill	Maryland	do. do.	1,600 00
P. H. Folsom	New Hampshire	do. do.	1,600 00
Robert Kearon	Dist. of Columbia	do. do.	1,600 00
Charles De Selding	do.	do. do.	1,600 00
P. T. Roache	New York	do. do.	1,600 00
Thomas Jones	Maryland	do. do.	1,600 00
George R. Edwards	Illinois	do. do.	1,600 00
Isaac Hackett	New Jersey	January 1 to February 28.	262 22
William J. Smith	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 31.	1,600 00
R. P. Davis	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,566 66
William Conrad	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,550 00
S. B. Wibirt	New York	do. do.	1,416 85
Milo Lewis	Ohio	do. do.	1,400 00
H. R. Jones	New Jersey	do. do.	1,400 00
William Mertz	Dist. of Columbia	do. do.	1,400 00
Max Conbeim	New York	do. do.	1,400 00
O. H. Granger	Ohio	do. do.	1,400 00
J. E. Darnell	Indiana	do. do.	1,406 45
J. G. Chamberlain	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,400 00
D. W. Lawrence	Texas	do. do.	1,400 00
William P. Johnson	Pennsylvania	January 1 to April 1.	400 00
William Berrian	New York	January 1 to October 6.	1,072 82
William S. Harroun	Michigan	January 1 to March 15.	287 77
T. L. Wilson	Tennessee	January 1 to March 1.	233 32
T. W. Patchin	New York	January 1 to December 31.	1,362 77
S. R. Hinsdale	Connecticut	do. do.	1,400 00
Edward Kenny	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,458 87
David Hines	Dist. of Columbia	do. do.	1,200 00
David S. Holland	do.	do. do.	1,200 00
John E. Lovejoy	Illinois	do. do.	1,366 68
M. A. Watson	Michigan	do. do.	1,333 52
John B. Richards	Massachusetts	January 1 to April 30.	415 18
John W. Martin	New York	January 1 to December 31.	1,200 00
W. H. Hegerman	do.	January 1 to July 21.	668 47
A. H. Marlow	Maryland	January 1 to December 31.	1,247 74
W. E. Gray	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,216 84
Victor Bielaaki	Dist. of Columbia	do. do.	1,200 00
A. J. Bartlett	New York	do. do.	1,200 00
Charles Cook	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,400 00
J. H. Demerit	New Hampshire	do. do.	1,210 31

* Chief clerk, resigned December 12.

† Appointed chief clerk December 12.

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
J. B. Tarr	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	\$1,200 00
John Frazier, jr.	Maryland	January 1 to August 31	802 18
L. S. Moe	Kansas	January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
William F. Stidham	Pennsylvania	do do	1,200 00
F. W. Bogen	New York	do do	1,200 00
William M. Bahan	Pennsylvania	do do	196 67
Henry V. Cole	New York	do do	1,200 00
Samuel Houston	Pennsylvania	do do	1,200 00
Ogden Wyckoff	New York	do do	1,200 00
H. C. Sherman	Dist. of Columbia	do do	1,200 00
Moses Springer	Minnesota	January 1 to July 1	600 00
Lewis Brand	Maryland	January 1 to October 23	977 99
William H. Frazier	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
C. C. Douglas	Vermont	do do	1,200 00
S. F. Chase	Maine	January 1 to December 20	1,538 67
William Smith	New York	January 17 to December 31	1,146 67
David Keener	Maryland	January 27 to December 31	1,113 34
C. B. Young	Pennsylvania	February 1 to December 31	1,096 67
James T. Leavy	Kentucky	February 9 to December 31	1,089 99
John A. Beckwith	Connecticut	February 18 to December 31	1,033 31
William Whelan	Dist. of Columbia	March 14 to May 26	244 58
Lucien Carpenter	Connecticut	April 1 to December 31	900 00
Benjamin E. Messer	Illinois	April 10 to December 31	870 31
W. M. White	Iowa	April 12 to December 31	863 72
John N. McElwain	Ohio	April 25 to December 31	820 57
George Anthony	Pennsylvania	May 2 to December 31	287 80
F. C. Raw	New York	May 3 to December 31	794 50
Abel Ware	Maine	May 15 to December 31	754 93
George Wood	Georgia	June 14 to October 21	421 24
W. F. Rockwood	Minnesota	June 14 to December 20	620 15
L. S. Abbott	Ohio	August 1 to December 31	498 91
William M. Clarke	Illinois	July 8 to December 31	577 16
Hobart Berrian, jr.	New York	October 7 to December 31	290 43
A. Rodrigue	Pennsylvania	July 8 to December 31	577 16
James Whitehall	do	July 6 to December 31	583 63
Henry S. Hall	Maine	do do	583 63
John Cook	Pennsylvania	July 8 to December 31	577 16
Herman Forster	New York	July 20 to December 31	534 77
William H. Sloan	Ohio	July 12 to November 29	458 77
J. F. Mulloney	Pennsylvania	July 15 to December 31	554 35
James Meldrum	Dist. of Columbia	July 21 to December 31	534 79
I. H. Hays	New York	August 8 to December 31	478 96
H. H. Hitchcock	do	September 6 to December 31	391 52
George L. Clark	Massachusetts	September 7 to December 31	378 29
C. B. Parkman	Connecticut	September 8 to December 31	375 00
S. I. Gass	New Hampshire	September 9 to December 31	371 73
George P. Randall	Massachusetts	September 13 to December 31	358 62
Lewis K. Brown	Maryland	September 11 to December 31	365 21
Henry J. Cuthbert	Massachusetts	September 25 to December 31	319 56
E. G. Smith	New York	October 23 to December 31	222 25
C. H. Dickson	Indiana	November 6 to December 31	182 61
A. J. Garrett	Tennessee	November 1 to December 31	198 91
Frank W. Test	Maryland	November 24 to December 31	123 91
J. H. Harleston	Indiana	do do	133 91
<i>Messengers, &c.</i>			
George M. Ritz	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	1,000 00
A. A. Watts	Dist. of Columbia	do do	840 00
Ed. Quam	Massachusetts	do do	730 00
<i>Ladies.</i>			
Mrs. Mary F. Wade	Missouri	January 1 to December 31	720 00
Mrs. Amanda A. Dodd	Wisconsin	do do	720 00
Mary F. Hamilton	New York	January 1 to May 1	240 00
Mrs. Susan Thatcher	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	720 00
Sidney W. Dowde	Maryland	do do	720 00
Julia A. Paine	New York	do do	720 00
Julia M. Adams	Connecticut	do do	720 00
Helen M. Joslin	Ohio	January 1 to April 1	120 00
Mary P. Middleton	Dist. of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720 00
Mary F. Bennett	Massachusetts	do do	720 00
Ariana Truitt	Tennessee	April 1 to December 31	540 00
Mrs. J. E. Haddock	Indiana	do do	540 00
Mrs. C. K. Smead	Iowa	May 1 to December 31	480 00
Kate Quinn	Oregon	June 24 to December 31	373 24
Adelaide Kennon	Connecticut	June 26 to December 31	369 89
Mary E. Grendle	Maine	July 14 to December 31	315 21

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, January 5, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the request in your letter of 23d ultimo, I herewith transmit a list of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1865, or any part thereof, the sums paid them, and the residence of each at the time of appointment, and have to say that, since the recent removals made in this office, I have no further changes to recommend at present.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. M. WALKER, Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of all clerks and other employes in the Fifth Auditor's office during the year 1865, or part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sums received by them.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
T. M. Smith	Indiana	January 1 to December 31.	\$100	\$2,100 00
J. B. Mann	Massachusetts	do. do.	100	1,900 00
George Cowie	Iowa	do. do.	100	1,900 00
Thomas Mustin	Virginia	do. do.		1,600 00
Charles F. Schmidt	Kentucky	do. do.		1,600 00
Henry Warrington	District of Columbia	do. do.		1,600 00
Charles A. Page	Iowa	January 1 to July 31		934 78
Fred. Kroell	Ohio	January 1 to January 31		120 56
Levi Beardsley	New York	January 1 to December 31.		1,483 15
Endicott King	Minnesota	do. do.	100	1,500 00
W. S. Mills	Ohio	do. do.	100	1,500 00
J. McKnight	do	do. do.		1,400 00
W. Sommers	Pennsylvania	January 1 to August 31		935 86
M. D. Tracy	New York	January 1 to January 31.		120 56
Jennings Pigot	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31		1,200 00
George A. Diggs	Maryland	do. do.	50	1,250 00
Alfred Herriss	District of Columbia	do. do.		1,200 00
Anne Young	Virginia	do. do.		1,362 77
W. A. Thompson	Vermont	January 1 to March 21.		363 34
Samuel H. Galpin	Connecticut	January 1 to December 31		1,200 00
Samuel Mead	New Jersey	do. do.		1,200 00
H. L. Bosworth	Illinois	do. do.	100	1,300 00
R. B. Detrick	Oregon	do. do.		1,354 80
E. R. Skinner	Ohio	do. do.		1,200 00
Amos L. Allen	Maine	do. do.		1,362 77
Hiram Pitts	Ohio	do. do.	50	1,353 16
E. D. Kinne	Michigan	do. do.		1,200 00
E. R. Tyler	Connecticut	do. do.		1,200 00
George W. Hart	Indiana	January 13 to December 7.		1,061 73
John F. Joseph	New York	April 3 to December 31.		893 40
William Woodburn	Ohio	April 28 to December 31.		810 99
Charles M. Heston, jr.	Indiana	July 6 to December 31.		833 69
E. B. Rheem	Pennsylvania	September 20 to December 31		353 67
Samuel R. Clark	Ohio	September 27 to December 31		313 04
J. D. Latham	Maryland	December 23 to December 31		330 34
W. Sommers	Pennsylvania	September 1 to December 31.		329 35
Warren Carter	Tennessee	September 22 to December 31		293 48
E. D. Webb	Pennsylvania	October 3 to December 31.		273 81
J. W. Burnham	Maryland	October 9 to December 31		179 37
J. R. Fairbank	Pennsylvania	November 7 to December 31		730 00
Pauline Jordan	District of Columbia	January 1 to October 31		600 65
Lacy E. Gibson	Virginia	January 1 to December 31		720 00
M. M. Field	Massachusetts	do. do.		720 00
M. V. Adams	District of Columbia	January 1 to February 28		118 00
M. Linton	do	January 1 to December 31		720 00
Louise Mackall	do	do. do.		522 80
Helen A. Walker	Indiana	April 10 to December 31.		119 35
Harriet S. Tinkham	Ohio	November 1 to December 31		117 61
Do.	do	October 23 to October 31.		1,000 00
C. Bromahan	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31.		720 00
M. Fleming	do	do. do.		

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

January 22, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1865, or any part thereof; the time that each was actually employed; the sums paid to each, and the place of residence of each person at the time of appointment.

All the persons named in said statement have been usefully employed, and the regular clerical force of the office cannot, in my opinion, be diminished without detriment to the public service.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

J. D. ARNOLD, Auditor.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

A statement of the names and annual compensation of and amounts actually paid to the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department during the year ending December 31, 1865, or any part thereof; also, the respective places of residence of said clerks and other persons at date of appointment.

Names.	Where appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
J. M. McGrew	Ohio	January 1 to May 8	\$2,000		\$708 79
Do.	do.	May 9 to May 26	3,000		148 35
Do.	do.	May 27 to December 31	2,000	\$300	1,382 30
C. Hazlett	do.	Whole year	2,000	100	2,100 00
E. W. Fortney	Dist. Columbia	do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
F. J. Seybolt	New York	do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
B. Lippincott	Pennsylvania	do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
J. A. Ware	Maine	do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
G. B. Holden	Wisconsin	do.	1,800	100	1,900 00
Isaac W. Nicholls	Delaware	January 1 to May 3	1,400		478 92
Do.	do.	May 4 to December 31	1,800	100	1,298 82
L. J. Anderson	Dist. Columbia	Whole year	1,800		1,800 00
F. M. Ballinger	Iowa	do.	1,800		1,800 00
David Bassett	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to October 6	1,400		1,079 83
Do.	do.	October 7 to December 31	1,800		373 92
S. V. Boyd	New York	Whole year	1,600		1,600 00
J. A. Chamberlin	New Hampshire	do.	1,600		1,600 00
W. H. Colledge	Ohio	January 1 to January 22	1,400		85 55
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31	1,800		1,502 23
E. J. Evans	New York	January 1 to January 22	1,400		85 55
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31	1,800		1,502 23
F. A. Foster	Massachusetts	Whole year	1,600		1,600 00
Joel Garley	Illinois	do.	1,600		1,600 00
S. Harkness	Dist. Columbia	do.	1,600		1,600 00
Henry Howes	Vermont	do.	1,600		1,600 00
F. A. Holden	Virginia	January 1 to October 12	1,400		1,095 65
Do.	do.	October 13 to December 31	1,600		347 83
J. A. Jenkins	Illinois	Whole year	1,600		1,600 00
J. G. Jewell	Mississippi	do.	1,600		1,600 00
S. S. Bean	New Hampshire	January 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
Martin Johnson	New Jersey	January 1 to January 10	1,600		44 44
John Kearns	do.	Whole year	1,600		1,600 00
Garrett Luff	Delaware	do.	1,600		1,600 00
John Lynch	Indiana	do.	1,600		1,600 00
J. B. Potter	Pennsylvania	January 1 to January 22	1,400		85 55
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31	1,800		1,502 23
C. B. Shaw	Virginia	Whole year	1,600		1,600 00
W. H. Sullivan	Pennsylvania	do.	1,600		1,600 00
G. A. Tavenner	Virginia	do.	1,600		1,600 00
E. C. Torrey	Michigan	do.	1,600		1,600 00
J. P. Wheeler	Dist. Columbia	do.	1,600	100	1,700 00
J. G. Wilson	Massachusetts	do.	1,600		1,600 00
J. E. Will	do.	do.	1,600		1,600 00
J. C. Hopper	New York	January 1 to October 7	1,600		1,230 43
C. L. Alexander	Dist. Columbia	Whole year	1,400		1,400 00
C. D. Appleton	Massachusetts	do.	1,400		1,400 00
James Balloch	Maryland	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. W. Baden	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to January 22	1,200		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31	1,400		1,314 45

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
C. H. Bliss.	Ohio	Whole year.	\$1,400		\$1,400 00
R. G. Blaine.	Maine	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. H. Brown.	Rhode Island	do.	1,400		1,400 00
A. H. Bradley.	Dist. Columbia	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. A. S. Carpenter.	Missouri.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
N. B. Clarke.	Massachusetts	do.	1,400		1,500 00
C. B. R. Colledge.	Pennsylvania	do.	1,400	100	1,500 00
J. W. Compton.	Dist. Columbia	do.	1,400		1,400 00
William Calld.	Pennsylvania	do.	1,400		1,400 00
D. Crumbecker.	Indiana	January 1 to March 17.	1,400		295 56
W. S. Darrell.	Virginia.	January 1 to May 16.	1,400		532 92
W. H. Davis.	Maine.	Whole year.	1,300		1,400 00
W. O. Denison.	Kentucky	January 1 to January 22.	1,300		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31.	1,400		1,314 15
S. E. Dickinson.	Pennsylvania	January 1 to January 22.	1,300		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31.	1,400		1,314 45
Zelma Ellis.	New York.	January 1 to June 2.	1,200		507 69
Do.	do.	June 3 to December 31.	1,400		807 69
E. W. Foster.	Massachusetts	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
T. G. Forster.	Pennsylvania	March 3 to December 31.	1,400		1,169 00
P. A. Fitzhugh.	Maryland	January 1 to September 24.	1,400		1,027 16
Z. P. Ganton.	Indiana	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
W. H. Gunnison.	Maryland	do.	1,400		1,400 00
M. L. Higgins.	Michigan	do.	1,400		1,400 00
W. R. Hooper.	Massachusetts	January 1 to January 22.	1,300		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31.	1,400		1,314 15
Charles Hendley.	Kentucky	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
Samuel Kelly.	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to September 18.	1,400		1,004 34
Wm. Kleeberg.	Pennsylvania	January 1 to May 3.	1,300		408 79
Do.	do.	May 4 to December 31.	1,400		923 08
W. B. Laub.	Dist. Columbia	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
W. J. Leib.	Pennsylvania	January 1 to July 27.	1,400		802 71
F. B. Lilley.	New York.	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
J. L. Lake.	do.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
W. C. Lipscomb, jr.	Dist. Columbia	do.	1,400		1,400 00
G. G. McLeran.	Illinois	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. R. McGregor.	Virginia.	January 1 to May 3.	1,200		408 79
Do.	do.	May 4 to December 31.	1,400		923 08
L. A. McCord.	Missouri.	January 1 to June 30.	1,400		700 00
J. F. Maguire.	Pennsylvania	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
A. F. Maah.	New York.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
C. Meyer.	Wisconsin	do.	1,400		1,400 00
M. C. Munson.	Virginia	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Uden Miller.	Maine.	January 1 to May 3.	1,200		408 79
Do.	do.	May 4 to December 31.	1,400		923 08
J. S. Moffatt.	Wisconsin	January 1 to October 12.	1,300		939 13
Do.	do.	October 13 to December 31.	1,400		304 35
G. F. Needham.	New York.	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
E. O'Brien.	do.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
N. W. Oliver.	California.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
S. T. Perley.	Pennsylvania	January 1 to April 25.	1,400		446 15
Joseph Peck.	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to January 22.	1,300		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31.	1,400		1,314 15
Gordon Perkins.	Illinois	August 26 to October 12.	1,300		156 52
Do.	do.	October 13 to December 31.	1,400		304 35
Henry Richter.	Iowa	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
William Ryan.	Maine.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
John Ryan.	Massachusetts	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Robb.	Pennsylvania	do.	1,400		1,400 00
Ernest Story.	Kentucky	do.	1,400		1,400 00
C. W. Scharif.	Missouri.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
F. Sharretts.	Maryland	do.	1,400		1,400 00
D. R. Smiley.	New Hampshire.	January 1 to August 6.	1,200		721 56
Do.	do.	August 7 to December 31.	1,400		559 25
J. E. Sheppard.	New Jersey	February 1 to October 12.	1,300		835 60
Do.	do.	October 13 to December 31.	1,400		304 35
Sam'l Stettinius.	Dist. Columbia	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
A. A. Simkins.	Ohio	January 1 to October 31.	1,400		1,167 93
M. A. Turner.	Pennsylvania	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
E. C. Tallmadge.	Connecticut	do.	1,400		1,400 00
G. H. Thomas.	New York.	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. S. Towle.	Indiana	do.	1,400		1,400 00
J. K. Upton.	New Hampshire.	January 1 to January 22.	1,300		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31.	1,400		1,314 15
Arthur West.	Dist. Columbia	Whole year.	1,300		1,400 00
D. P. Waters.	Massachusetts.	January 1 to January 22.	1,300		73 33
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31.	1,400		1,314 45
R. Widdicomb.	Dist. Columbia	Whole year.	1,400		1,400 00
E. S. Widdicomb.	Missouri.	January 1 to July 31.	1,300		70 09
Do.	do.	August 1 to December 31.	1,400		582 07

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
W. W. Young	Pennsylvania	January 1 to January 22	\$1,200		\$73 34
Do.	do.	January 23 to December 31	1,400		1,314 45
E. A. Kilbourne	Vermont	February 23 to December 22	1,200		957 34
Do.	do.	December 23 to December 31	1,400		34 24
G. W. Bridgeman	Michigan	January 1 to June 30	1,300		600 00
Do.	do.	October 1 to December 31	1,300		300 00
Ira N. Barritt	do.	May 6 to December 31	1,300		754 62
J. H. Dixon	Dist. Columbia	Whole year	1,300		1,200 00
J. S. Dickinson	Pennsylvania	do.	1,300		1,200 00
W. H. Goddard	Indiana	January 1 to February 28	1,300		196 67
Do.	do.	March 3 to December 31	1,300		996 67
D. A. Hall	Dist. Columbia	Whole year	1,300		1,200 00
J. C. Hutton	Delaware	February 18 to December 10	1,200		971 52
C. H. Johnson	Dist. Columbia	January 20 to December 31	1,300		1,139 67
W. J. Ketchum	New York	January 1 to May 3	1,300		405 79
Do.	do.	May 4 to December 31	1,300		731 21
W. M. King	do.	February 8 to December 31	1,300		1,073 33
F. M. Lalor	Massachusetts	Whole year	1,300		1,200 00
A. P. Lacey	Ohio	January 28 to December 31	1,300		1,110 00
D. W. Lothrop	Massachusetts	February 24 to December 31	1,500		1,019 72
N. B. Milliken	Maine	Whole year	1,200		1,200 00
J. E. Mallette	Ohio	January 27 to December 31	1,300		1,113 33
B. F. Morris	do.	February 13 to December 31	1,300		1,056 66
A. E. Milley	do.	July 1 to December 31	1,300		600 00
B. F. Moore	do.	December 1 to December 31	1,300		101 66
A. H. Nixon	New Jersey	February 10 to December 31	1,300		1,066 66
H. H. Northrup	Massachusetts	March 6 to December 31	1,200		960 66
W. B. Noerr	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to July 16	720		395 21
W. B. Noerr	do.	July 19 to December 31	1,300		541 30
J. P. Perley	Pennsylvania	May 27 to December 31	1,300		715 30
J. B. Patterson	do.	February 13 to December 31	1,300		1,056 66
L. O. Sullivan	Virginia	September 23 to December 31	1,300		328 00
J. N. Taggart	Army	June 3 to December 31	1,300		692 30
Alfred Wallace	Massachusetts	February 22 to December 31	1,300		1,026 66
A. Leibschuts	Army	February 1 to February 24	1,300		60 00
Do.	do.	July 24 to October 13	1,300		267 28
Do.	do.	October 14 to December 31	1,300		257 61
Frank Cressy	New Hampshire	November 31 to December 27	1,300		120 65
Do.	do.	December 28 to December 31	1,300		13 04
O. T. Thompson	Dist. Columbia	November 25 to December 31	1,300		120 65
J. W. Nightingale	Iowa	January 1 to September 30	1,300		900 00
W. B. Pope	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to October 31	1,300		1,001 69
C. P. Leslie	New York	January 1 to February 28	1,200		196 67
O. H. Rundell	do.	do.	1,300		196 67
W. H. Randall	Kentucky	do.	1,300		196 67
Thomas Wilson	Iowa	do.	1,300		196 67
C. F. Davis	Maine	January 1 to June 30	1,300		600 00
Do.	do.	October 4 to December 31	1,300		284 21
W. L. Toole	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to March 27	1,300		286 67
J. O. Armes	do.	January 31 to February 28	1,300		120 00
N. H. Hutton	do.	January 1 to January 19	1,300		63 33
B. E. Messer	do.	January 1 to February 28	1,300		196 67
George Howard	do.	do.	1,300		196 67
C. A. Huntress	New York	January 1 to February 14	1,300		150 00
Thomas Ellis	do.	February 15 to February 28	1,300		46 67
J. J. Hetherington	Iowa	February 22 to July 11	1,300		460 34
George North	New York	March 1 to March 27	1,300		90 00
W. H. Randall	Kentucky	December 15 to December 31	1,300		55 43
J. G. Adams	Dist. Columbia	April 1 to December 31	1,200		906 00
J. H. Moe	do.	May 2 to May 31	1,300		68 00
T. J. Lord	do.	June 22 to December 31	1,300		629 27
S. P. Cook	do.	August 7 to August 18	1,300		39 13
W. W. Cox	do.	Whole year	1,000		1,000 00
R. Sherwood	do.	January 1 to May 11	840		305 62
F. P. Burke	do.	May 22 to December 31	840		512 31
R. White	do.	Whole year	720		720 00
Kinsley Dyer	do.	do.	720		720 00
T. Z. Hoover	do.	January 1 to May 2	720		243 23
L. M. Graves	do.	Whole year	720		720 00
C. R. Clifton	do.	January 1 to August 29	720		477 30
Arthur O'Leary	do.	Whole year	720		720 00
P. W. Whitcomb	do.	do.	720		720 00
B. E. McGrew	Ohio	April 5 to December 31	720		532 08
Martin Renehan	Dist. Columbia	August 1 to December 31	720		299 35
Lewis A. Linscott	do.	September 11 to December 31	720		219 13
W. B. Cox	do.	October 16 to December 31	720		87 88
C. H. Twine	do.	Whole year	430		720 00
George W. Renfro	do.	do.	720		720 00
Henry Douglass	do.	do.	720		720 00

Report, in compliance with the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and resolutions of the House of Representatives adopted January 13, 1846, in relation to the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Treasurer of the United States during 1865.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Sandwich Barry	New York.	January 1 to December 31.	\$2,800 00
S. E. Middleton	District of Columbia.	do. do.	2,800 00
L. Roy Tuttle	Nebraska.	do. do.	2,650 00
W. B. Randolph	Virginia.	do. do.	2,100 00
Humphrey G. Root	New York.	do. do.	2,200 00
M. J. O'Shanghnessy	Ohio.	do. do.	2,200 00
Hopkins Lightner	Pennsylvania.	do. do.	2,200 00
Frank Jones	New York.	do. do.	2,300 00
Albert U. Wyman	Wisconsin.	do. do.	2,300 00
F. M. Meline	Ohio.	do. do.	2,350 00
A. W. Eaton	New York.	do. do.	2,200 00
Charles E. Twombly	New Hampshire.	do. do.	2,016 85
J. W. Whelpley	New York.	do. do.	2,194 02
H. H. Thompson, (resigned).	do.	January 1 to December 1.	2,014 67
F. A. Marden	Massachusetts.	January 1 to December 31.	1,816 85
E. W. Hale	New York.	do. do.	1,816 85
A. G. Richmond, (resigned)	do.	January 1 to August 20.	1,277 18
S. M. Bootes	District of Columbia.	January 1 to December 31.	1,800 00
F. A. Simons	New York.	do. do.	1,780 44
John S. Pfau	Kentucky.	do. do.	1,800 00
T. C. Hoge	New York.	do. do.	1,800 00
John Greenwood	Ohio.	do. do.	1,800 00
W. W. Wilson	Massachusetts.	do. do.	1,800 00
William Williams	Connecticut.	do. do.	1,775 54
Henry Croggon	District of Columbia.	do. do.	1,800 00
Lewis Mann	Pennsylvania.	do. do.	1,800 00
Willis Patten	New York.	do. do.	1,800 00
D. A. McNair	Michigan.	do. do.	1,800 00
Thomas Petingale	Wisconsin.	do. do.	1,800 00
James P. Brown	Massachusetts.	do. do.	1,800 00
F. W. Moffat	New York.	do. do.	1,716 85
Edward O. Graves	do.	do. do.	1,599 46
George W. McKean	Missouri.	do. do.	1,600 00
Thomas J. Hulbert	Michigan.	do. do.	1,600 00
W. V. S. Wilson	New Jersey.	do. do.	1,700 00
James G. Rumsey	Michigan.	do. do.	1,600 00
W. M. Ferguson	New York.	do. do.	1,600 00
Edward R. True	Maine.	do. do.	1,600 00
Smithwick Guthrie	Iowa.	do. do.	1,700 00
George C. Chipman	New York.	do. do.	1,600 00
W. W. Dean	do.	do. do.	1,567 22
Math Johnson	do.	do. do.	1,466 96
N. J. Rockwood	Massachusetts.	do. do.	1,591 31
James E. Waugh	District of Columbia.	do. do.	1,416 85
Charles E. Coon	New York.	do. do.	1,516 85
H. W. McDougall	Minnesota.	do. do.	1,508 16
George Sellers	Pennsylvania.	do. do.	1,333 69
Paul C. Cook, (deceased)	New York.	Jan. 1 to July 16, and Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	669 56
Henry Cooper, (resigned)	do.	June 29 to September 9.	579 70
Henry P. Gambia, (resigned)	Texas.	January 1 to September 12.	1,211 95
W. W. Pulsifer, (resigned)	Connecticut.	January 1 to June 26.	782 41
William Hinwood	Iowa.	January 1 to December 31.	1,450 00
C. C. Weston	Virginia.	do. do.	1,400 00
George A. Mercer	New York.	do. do.	1,400 00
H. J. Morgan	do.	do. do.	1,400 00
Henry Reeb	do.	do. do.	1,400 00
Charles H. Buxton	Ohio.	do. do.	1,367 23
Charles L. Jones	New York.	do. do.	1,307 70
W. Scott Lay	New Jersey.	do. do.	1,300 00
Charles C. Edwin	New York.	do. do.	1,400 53
J. H. Arnold	do.	do. do.	1,366 84
T. J. Leonard	do.	do. do.	1,378 80
M. L. Goeltine, (left)	do.	January 1 to March 1.	229 44
Adam J. DeMoll	Pennsylvania.	January 1 to December 31.	1,300 00
John R. Croggon	District of Columbia.	do. do.	1,300 00
A. Wolf	do.	do. do.	1,350 00
John R. Morbous	New York.	do. do.	1,350 00
John P. Wood	Connecticut.	do. do.	1,300 00
H. B. Goodrich	New York.	do. do.	1,200 00
S. B. Crist	do.	do. do.	1,366 31
Albert Wallace	New Hampshire.	do. do.	1,283 16
A. E. Quaiife	New York.	August 5 to December 31.	485 86
N. L. Hurlbut, (resigned)	do.	January 1 to April 1.	300 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Frank C. Harris	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	\$394 56
Patrick Byrne	do	do	1,000 00
James McGill	do	do	1,000 00
Charles Forbes	do	do	1,000 00
J. Schmiedberger	New York	do	973 78
John Donnelly	District of Columbia	do	878 46
Thomas H. Byrnes	do	do	920 00
Alex. Dubant	do	do	900 33
James W. Bowie	do	do	825 39
Edmund Burke, (resigned)	do	January 1 to February 28	163 89
John W. Penn	Maryland	January 1 to December 31	645 71
P. B. Mulvihill	do	do	780 00
John Brown	do	do	780 00
E. M. Rogers	do	March 9 to December 31	646 00
Harrie B. Quinn	do	January 1 to December 31	780 00
Benj. Lanum	do	do	720 00
Wm. Harrington	do	April 5 to December 31	532 09
Wm. Dodson	do	July 19 to December 31	324 78
Frank A. Tavernas	do	August 12 to December 31	277 83
Martin Durham	do	September 9 to December 31	222 04
Erastus Reynolds, (discharged)	do	January 1 to March 20	158 00
<i>Ladies.</i>			
Mrs. A. C. Harris	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720 00
Miss F. L. Halsted	New Jersey	do	720 00
Miss B. S. Tracy	do	do	720 00
Miss Annie York	Maryland	do	720 00
Miss L. Stoner	Pennsylvania	do	720 00
Miss J. L. Wall	Maine	do	720 00
Miss M. Smith	New York	do	720 00
Miss E. McKean	District of Columbia	do	720 00
Miss M. C. Steele	do	do	720 00
Mrs. V. Handy	do	do	720 00
Miss J. G. May	do	do	720 00
Mrs. M. M. Watson	Maine	do	720 00
Miss Kate Waters	District of Columbia	do	720 00
Miss M. C. Stewart	do	do	720 00
Mrs. L. E. Rosenberg	do	do	720 00
Mrs. S. A. Reid	Virginia	do	720 00
Miss A. J. Simpson	Delaware	do	720 00
Miss H. C. Keller	District of Columbia	do	720 00
Miss J. M. Pyfer	do	do	720 00
Mrs. R. A. Pierce	New York	do	720 00
Mrs. N. Carter	Pennsylvania	do	720 00
Miss C. E. Noyes	District of Columbia	do	720 00
Miss E. Printz	Pennsylvania	do	720 00
Mrs. L. Burgdorf	District of Columbia	do	720 00
Mrs. H. Shields	do	do	720 00
Miss S. A. Bradley	Connecticut	do	720 00
Miss H. N. Henshaw	Massachusetts	do	720 00
Mrs. A. E. Prindle	Wisconsin	do	720 00
Miss Jennie Foster	Virginia	do	720 00
Miss M. White	New York	do	720 00
Miss R. J. Wilson	District of Columbia	do	720 00
Mrs. L. V. Jordan	Missouri	do	720 00
Miss H. Farguher	Pennsylvania	do	720 00
Mrs. M. A. Blossom	New York	do	612 19
Mrs. F. F. Moore	West Virginia	do	639 35
Mrs. M. J. Patterson	New York	do	706 30
Miss E. J. Campbell	Pennsylvania	do	720 00
Mrs. M. J. M. Clark	Iowa	do	626 08
Miss E. A. Kinney	Connecticut	do	620 21
Mrs. Diantha Griffith	New York	do	678 92
Miss Augusta Cook	District of Columbia	do	718 04
Miss Susan Dugger	Illinois	do	720 00
Miss F. S. Hoey	Ohio	do	720 00
Miss C. J. Mills	Indiana	do	632 17
Miss E. R. Graves	New York	do	676 95
Miss Jane Shanks	District of Columbia	do	718 03
Miss H. P. McCormick	do	do	720 00
Miss M. O. Hepburn	do	do	714 13
Mrs. Charlotte Ball	New York	do	692 61
Mrs. C. McKenna	Maryland	do	720 00
Mrs. M. S. Gallaher	do	do	720 00
Miss Lydia S. Hall	Kansas	do	720 00
Mrs. Lucy A. Rice	Virginia	do	518 72
Miss Mary Key Reilly	District of Columbia	do	616 31
Miss Carrie S. Sheads	Pennsylvania	do	700 44
Miss Harriet L. Gould	Massachusetts	do	719 99

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c —Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Mrs. Julia A. Fernald.....	Massachusetts.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$720 00
Miss Annie Kearney.....	District of Columbia.....	do. do.....	720 00
Mrs. Leah Hatfield.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	720 00
Mrs. G. P. Clark.....	New Hampshire.....	January 1 to March 6.....	130 00
Mrs. L. Goodwin, (resigned).....	Illinois.....	January 1 to August 1.....	420 65
Miss Mollie Jones, (discharged).....	District of Columbia.....	January 1 to March 1.....	118 00
Sepha Holmes.....	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	288 00
Anna Dixon.....	Maryland.....	do. do.....	288 00
Anna Bruce.....	District of Columbia.....	do. do.....	288 00
Julia Holmes.....	do.....	do. do.....	288 00
Caroline Davis.....	do.....	do. do.....	288 00
Catharine Maroney.....	do.....	do. do.....	288 00
Margaret Leonard.....	do.....	January 1 to June 1.....	123 91
<i>Temporary clerks.</i>			
J. E. Brown.....	New York.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,300 00
George Prender.....	District of Columbia.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
Charles Stierlin.....	Missouri.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
James G. Gibson.....	Virginia.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
Cary Z. Eddy.....	New York.....	do. do.....	1,223 91
William Behrens.....	do.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
M. Richardson.....	do.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
James C. Poynton.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
Robert Courtney.....	New York.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
E. M. McLeod.....	do.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
M. C. Battey.....	do.....	do. do.....	1,300 00
Charles L. Caron.....	do.....	August 18 to December 31.....	478 63
Edwin French.....	Indiana.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,200 00
John Chaboon.....	Virginia.....	do. do.....	1,200 00
E. E. Forsyth.....	Maine.....	do. do.....	1,200 00
James H. Stevens.....	New York.....	do. do.....	1,200 00
W. H. Gibson.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	1,200 00
W. T. Parker.....	do.....	do. do.....	1,110 99
Joseph Hertford.....	Illinois.....	do. do.....	1,100 00
John Hall.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	1,100 00
George Schermerhorn.....	New York.....	do. do.....	1,100 00
John T. Barnes.....	Maryland.....	do. do.....	1,100 00
Abram Zoller.....	Nebraska.....	July 1 to December 31.....	600 00
Daniel Byrne.....	New York.....	July 20 to December 31.....	538 04
James M. Hudnut.....	do.....	July 22 to December 31.....	329 83
Louis Falk.....	Tennessee.....	August 9 to December 31.....	479 82
Parley Eaton.....	New York.....	August 16 to December 31.....	449 99
Daniel Robertson.....	District of Columbia.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,016 85
Richard Hill.....	do.....	May 22 to December 31.....	439 12
S. W. Burr, (transferred).....	Ohio.....	January 1 to March 27.....	266 67
J. H. Hevily, (resigned).....	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to November 1.....	1,001 09
O. P. Johnson, (left).....	New York.....	January 1 to March 1.....	196 67
Jay Parker, (resigned).....	Minnesota.....	January 1 to April 19.....	339 56
W. H. Parker, (resigned).....	New York.....	January 1 to February 1.....	103 33
G. Thurston.....	do.....	January 1 to February 14.....	150 00
Robert H. Hendershot, (resigned).....	Michigan.....	January 1 to March 22.....	162 00
Charles Cassidy, (discharged).....	do.....	May 17 to May 31.....	27 69
<i>Ladies.</i>			
Miss Kate M. Darling.....	New York.....	January 1 to December 31.....	720 00
Miss Jennie B. Moore.....	Michigan.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Mary E. Pierce.....	Rhode Island.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Sarah J. Carson.....	do.....	do. do.....	716 04
Miss Mary B. Paige.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Willa A. Frankler.....	Vermont.....	do. do.....	454 69
Miss A. E. Crosby.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Abby H. Green.....	California.....	do. do.....	719 17
Miss H. A. McConnell.....	Virginia.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss F. A. Finch.....	New York.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Pauline Musgriff.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Elizabeth Davis.....	Maryland.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss L. G. Plunkett.....	District of Columbia.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Fannie Willard.....	New York.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss J. G. Cousins.....	do.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss E. Kemington.....	do.....	do. do.....	635 87
Miss M. A. Lathrop.....	Illinois.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Elizabeth A. Rogers.....	New York.....	do. do.....	718 05
Miss S. A. Babcock.....	do.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss M. Morgan.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss Alma L. Eddy.....	New York.....	do. do.....	720 00
Miss C. T. Smith.....	Pennsylvania.....	January 19 to December 31.....	684 00
Miss Mary Taylor.....	Virginia.....	March 3 to December 31.....	594 00
Miss Ella Flimpton.....	Massachusetts.....	March 9 to December 31.....	526 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Mrs. Mary A. Bassett	District of Columbia	March 9 to December 31.....	\$586 00
Mrs. M. Cavender	Pennsylvania .....	.....do.....do.....	586 00
Miss Kate Ramsey	District of Columbia	.....do.....do.....	529 27
Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden	New York	March 10 to December 31.....	584 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Burke	District of Columbia	March 14 to December 31.....	578 00
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ringgold	New York	March 28 to December 31.....	546 00
Mrs. Ella V. Clarke .....	.....do.....	March 29 to December 31.....	546 00
Mrs. Nellie Devendorf .....	.....do.....	May 1 to December 31.....	480 66
Mrs. Jennie L. Morse	California	June 1 to December 31.....	411 51
Miss E. M. Mason	Virginia	June 15 to December 31.....	391 63
Mrs. Anne Taffé	Pennsylvania	June 28 to December 31.....	365 82
Miss Louise M. Baker	Maine	July 1 to December 31.....	360 00
Mrs. Amella M. Simons	New York	July 15 to December 31.....	332 61
Mrs. Amalie Hake	District of Columbia	July 19 to December 31.....	314 96
Mrs. Emma Jane Oler	Pennsylvania	August 1 to December 31.....	299 73
Mrs. Ernestine Becker	Illinois	August 17 to December 31.....	268 02
Miss Kate Yeager	Pennsylvania	August 26 to December 31.....	240 68
Mrs. Annie McCain .....	.....do.....	September 7 to December 31.....	236 94
Miss Mary J. Stoner .....	.....do.....	September 16 to December 31.....	209 31
Miss Susan C. Beck, (transferred)	Massachusetts	January 1 to May 6.....	249 22
Mrs. C. S. Burroughs, (resigned)	District of Columbia	March 11 to November 30.....	521 72
Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett	New Hampshire	March 21 to August 7.....	276 73
Mrs. Bettie Covode, (transferred) .....	.....do.....	May 9 to May 31.....	45 45
Miss Addie F. Dickey, (transferred)	Maine	January 1 to February 3.....	68 00
Miss Ellen Hume, (resigned)	District of Columbia	January 1 to January 17.....	34 00
Miss Pamela Hart, (transferred)	New York	January 1 to February 6.....	74 00
Miss Elizabeth Hirsh, (resigned)	Massachusetts	February 13 to December 1.....	573 71
Sophie Holmes	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31.....	288 00
Anna Dixon	Maryland .....	.....do.....do.....	288 00
Grace Dixon .....	.....do.....	June 1 to December 31.....	168 00

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1865, showing also from whence appointed, the time each person was actually employed, annual salary, and the sum paid to each, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. COLBY, Register.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Register of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1865, showing also from whence appointed, the time each person was actually employed, annual salary, and the sum paid to each, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
John A. Graham.....	Iowa.....	January 1 to July 9.....	\$2,000	\$139 74	\$1,188 66
B. F. Rittenhouse.....	Dist. Columbia.....	July 12 to December 31.....	2,000	86 04	1,028 26
Do.....	do.....	January 1 to July 11.....	1,800	84 07	1,037 87
John R. Nourse.....	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,800	100 00	1,900 00
L. D. Reynolds.....	Ohio.....	do.....do.....	1,800	100 00	1,900 00
H. C. Gill.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....do.....	1,800	100 00	1,900 00
George Platt.....	Connecticut.....	January 1 to April 30.....	1,800		598 35
M. H. Stowe.....	Iowa.....	September 1 to December 31.....	1,800		596 74
Do.....	do.....	January 1 to August 31.....	1,600		1,068 56
E. S. Collamer.....	Vermont.....	September 23 to December 31.....	1,800		489 13
Do.....	do.....	January 1 to September 22.....	1,600		1,165 21
F. Lowndes.....	Virginia.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,600		1,600 00
E. Patterson.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....do.....	1,600	50 00	1,650 00
J. Moody Smith.....	Ohio.....	do.....do.....	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
J. C. Brand, jr.....	do.....	do.....do.....	1,600	50 00	1,650 00
Z. Richards.....	Virginia.....	do.....do.....	1,600	50 00	1,650 00
H. Marx.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
T. A. Curtis.....	Massachusetts.....	January 1 to August 15.....	1,600		1,000 00
L. Ranney.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,600		1,600 00
E. K. Whitaker.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....do.....	1,600		1,600 00
H. Jenison.....	New York.....	do.....do.....	1,600	100 00	1,700 00
Thomas Clear.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....do.....	1,600	50 00	1,650 00
S. W. Bowen.....	New York.....	September 1 to December 31.....	1,600		530 44
W. A. Waugh.....	Virginia.....	September 23 to December 31.....	1,600		434 78
Do.....	do.....	January 1 to September 22.....	1,400		1,019 56
J. M. Reigart.....	Pennsylvania.....	September 1 to December 31.....	1,600		530 44
Do.....	do.....	January 1 to August 31.....	1,400		935 86
J. C. Haviland.....	New York.....	January 1 to March 31.....	1,400		350 00
J. H. McDivaine.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to May 30.....	1,400		584 62
F. Key.....	Louisiana.....	January 1 to April 30.....	1,400		465 38
C. P. Wannell.....	Dist. Columbia.....	January 1 to December 31.....	1,400		1,400 00
J. D. Bachman.....	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to May 31.....	1,400		584 62
C. K. W. Strong.....	Vermont.....	January 1 to March 31.....	1,400		350 00
G. S. Hubbard.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....do.....	1,400		350 00
T. C. Morallee.....	Dist. Columbia.....	January 1 to November 14.....	1,400		1,205 97
C. V. Segar.....	Rhode Island.....	January 1 to April 30.....	1,400		465 38
John Fox.....	Michigan.....	January 1 to June 30.....	1,400		700 00
W. Guilford.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to March 31.....	1,400		350 00
J. H. Littlefield.....	Illinois.....	do.....do.....	1,400		350 00
J. H. Smith.....	Indiana.....	do.....do.....	1,400		350 00
R. T. Fry.....	Pennsylvania.....	January 1 to August 31.....	1,400		935 86
A. C. Dyer.....	Maine.....	January 1 to May 30.....	1,400		584 62
C. B. Shirley.....	Virginia.....	do.....do.....	1,400		584 62
H. E. Scott.....	Wisconsin.....	January 1 to March 31.....	1,400		350 00
Charles W. Spear.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....do.....	1,400		350 00
J. C. Barnes.....	New York.....	January 1 to April 30.....	1,400		361 53
C. C. Graham.....	Iowa.....	January 1 to May 30.....	1,400		584 62
W. P. Titcomb.....	Massachusetts.....	January 1 to March 31.....	1,400		350 00
Rowell Lombard.....	U. S. army.....	July 1 to December 31.....	1,400		700 00
F. B. Brown.....	Massachusetts.....	January 1 to May 27.....	1,400		569 24
F. A. Cave.....	Dist. Columbia.....	January 1 to November 16.....	1,400		1,228 80

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
J. Ruppert	Dist. Columbia	September 23 to December 31	\$1,400		\$380 43
Do.	do.	January 1 to September 22	1,200		873 91
H. Crockett	do.	April 1 to December 31	1,400		350 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to May 31	1,200		900 00
J. D. Mathiot	Pennsylvania	January 1 to July 15	1,200		648 91
John Lowry	New Jersey	April 1 to December 12	1,400		987 72
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		350 00
C. E. Prentiss	Vermont	April 1 to November 15	1,400		878 80
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		350 00
N. Burnham	Maryland	September 1 to December 31	1,400		464 14
Do.	do.	January 1 to August 31	1,200		802 18
J. P. Colby	Vermont	April 1 to November 16	1,400		878 80
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		350 00
L. P. Porter	New York	January 1 to August 31	1,200		802 18
P. S. Garretson	New Jersey	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
J. T. O'Connor	Pennsylvania	April 1 to November 16	1,400		878 80
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
H. C. Lane	Vermont	May 1 to November 16	1,400		763 42
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		388 90
T. McNamara	Pennsylvania	March 1 to December 12	1,400		1,098 28
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 28	1,200		196 67
A. B. Casterline	U. S. army	December 12 to December 31	1,400		1,118 03
Do.	do.	January 7 to December 12	1,200		72 67
J. Witschief	New York	May 1 to December 31	1,400		398 90
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,200		934 62
H. McIntire	Pennsylvania	April 1 to November 16	1,400		878 80
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,200		300 00
L. E. Rautenberg	West Virginia	June 1 to December 31	1,400		815 38
W. O. Douglass	Vermont	May 1 to December 31	1,400		934 62
S. C. Buckingham	Ohio	June 1 to June 30	1,400		113 38
Do.	do.	January 1 to May 30	1,200		501 10
A. G. Campbell	Pennsylvania	June 1 to November 16	1,400		644 18
Do.	do.	January 1 to May 30	1,200		501 10
W. Blasland	U. S. army	October 1 to December 31	1,400		350 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to September 30	1,200		900 00
J. G. Patterson	Maine	June 1 to December 31	1,400		815 38
Do.	do.	January 1 to May 30	1,200		501 10
A. E. Chamberlin	Pennsylvania	June 1 to December 31	1,400		815 38
Do.	do.	January 1 to May 30	1,200		501 10
S. J. Henderson	Ohio	March 17 to April 30	1,200		148 90
A. S. Seely	Kansas	October 1 to December 31	1,400		350 00
Do.	do.	April 18 to September 30	1,200		542 87
E. F. Crockett	Massachusetts	May 3 to December 15	1,200		742 33
H. C. Pearson	U. S. army	December 13 to December 31	1,400		72 27
Do.	do.	June 7 to December 12	1,200		617 15
G. W. Bradford	Dist. Columbia	July 1 to December 31	1,400		700 00
Do.	do.	June 7 to June 30	1,200		79 12
Joseph Nyman	Maryland	December 13 to December 31	1,400		72 27
Do.	do.	June 12 to December 12	1,200		600 67
John H. Simpson	Massachusetts	December 13 to December 31	1,400		72 27
J. D. McBride	Ohio	July 1 to September 30	1,400		258 68
Thomas Hopkins	Maine	September 5 to December 31	1,200		384 77
H. B. Philbrook	Dist. Columbia	October 4 to December 31	1,200		290 21
L. L. O'Connor	Pennsylvania	November 8 to December 31	1,200		176 08
Sylvester Soper	California	December 18 to December 31	1,200		45 65
Charles H. Smith	New York	December 27 to December 31	1,200		16 30
Henry Clarke	U. S. army	January 1 to October 31	1,000		779 89
Charles T. Nutze	do.	October 25 to December 31	1,000		184 78
Do.	do.	March 14 to October 24	840		581 12
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 13	720		88 00
Charles H. Noel	do.	January 1 to February 11	840		97 99
Walker Lewis, (col'd.)	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	840		839 01
Henry Murray	do.	October 25 to December 31	840		155 21
George Eager	do.	January 1 to December 31	720		731 50
Wallace H. Hills	do.	May 1 to October 9	720		318 26
Joseph McCovey	New York	October 1 to December 31	720		180 00

CLERKS, &c., PAID OUT OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES OF NATIONAL LOANS.

John Oliphant	New York	January 1 to December 31	2,000	150 00	2,150 00
Ebenezer Moore	Illinois	October 1 to December 31	2,000	50 00	550 00
Do.	do.	April 1 to September 30	1,800	50 00	1,050 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,600		400 00
Albert Day	Massachusetts	October 1 to December 31	2,000	50 00	550 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to September 30	1,800	50 00	1,400 00
L. D. Moore	Maine	July 1 to December 31	1,800	100 00	1,000 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to June 30	1,600		800 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
C. H. Merwin	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	\$1,600		\$1,600 00
J. C. Haviland	New York	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
J. H. Melvaine	Ohio	June 1 to December 31	1,600		931 87
F. Klev	Louisiana	May 1 to December 31	1,600		1,068 13
J. D. Bachman	Pennsylvania	June 1 to December 31	1,600		931 87
C. K. W. Strong	Vermont	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
G. S. Hubbard	New Hampshire	April 1 to July 17	1,600		473 91
James Fox	Michigan	July 1 to December 31	1,600		800 00
W. Gailford	Ohio	April 1 to December 31	1,600	\$50 00	1,250 00
J. H. Littlefield	Illinois	do. do.	1,600		1,200 00
J. H. Smith	Indiana	do. do.	1,600		1,200 00
R. T. Fry	Pennsylvania	September 1 to December 31	1,600		430 44
A. C. Dyer	Maine	June 1 to December 31	1,600		931 87
C. B. Shirley	Virginia	do. do.	1,600		931 87
Charles W. Spear	Pennsylvania	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
C. C. Graham	Iowa	June 1 to December 31	1,600		931 87
W. P. Titcomb	Massachusetts	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
F. A. Cave	Dist. Columbia	November 17 to December 31	1,600		195 65
D. R. B. Nevin	Pennsylvania	February 18 to December 31	1,600		1,386 66
Do.	do.	January 1 to February 17	1,400		186 66
E. N. Leonard	do.	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,400		350 00
J. T. O'Connor	do.	November 17 to December 31	1,600		195 65
H. C. Lane	Vermont	do. do.	1,600		195 65
T. McNamara	Pennsylvania	December 13 to December 31	1,600		82 84
H. McIntire	do.	November 17 to December 31	1,600		195 65
A. G. Campbell	do.	do. do.	1,600		195 65
D. A. Traux	Ohio	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,400		350 00
J. H. Beatty	Iowa	July 26 to December 31	1,600		691 30
Do.	do.	January 1 to July 25	1,400		795 11
C. H. Stocking	Maine	May 1 to May 31	1,600		136 26
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,400		465 38
H. M. Gillman	New York	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,400		350 00
M. B. Miller	Army	do. do.	1,400		350 00
Do.	do.	April 1 to October 31	1,600		934 78
J. T. W. Ourand	Dist. Columbia	May 1 to December 31	1,600		1,068 13
Do.	do.	January 1 to April 30	1,400		465 38
S. M. Spanliding	Vermont	January 1 to May 31	1,400		584 62
Do.	do.	June 1 to December 31	1,600		931 87
F. S. Nichols	Massachusetts	April 1 to December 31	1,600		1,200 00
Do.	do.	January 1 to March 31	1,400		350 00
Charles Clark	Vermont	January 1 to April 30	1,400		465 38
Do.	do.	May 1 to December 31	1,600		1,068 13
John Lowry	New Jersey	December 13 to December 31	1,600		82 61
C. E. Prentiss	Vermont	November 17 to December 31	1,600		195 65
J. P. Colby	do.	do. do.	1,600		195 65
John L. Robinson	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,600		195 65
Do.	do.	August 1 to November 16	1,400		410 87
Do.	do.	July 15 to July 31	1,200		55 43
E. W. Bowen	New York	January 1 to August 31	1,400		935 86
W. H. H. Bates	Maine	January 1 to May 31	1,400		584 62
E. S. Jones	Pennsylvania	June 26 to December 31	1,400		719 23
R. Holub	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to May 31	1,400		501 10
Do.	do.	June 1 to August 31	1,200		351 24
J. W. Chaffin	Indiana	September 1 to September 14	1,400		53 26
D. K. Apple	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	1,200		1,200 00
W. O. Douglas	Vermont	January 1 to April 30	1,200		398 90
L. E. Rautenberg	West Virginia	January 1 to May 31	1,200		501 10
John H. Simpson	Massachusetts	July 7 to December 12	1,200		524 99
Arthur Hendricks	Army	July 24 to December 31	1,200		524 99
H. C. Marston	do.	September 23 to December 18	1,200		283 68
W. J. P. Clarke	New York	October 10 to December 31	1,000		225 64
Do.	do.	January 1 to October 9	720		557 10
Samuel Millard	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	720		557 10
Do.	do.	October 10 to December 31	1,000		225 64
Henry Murray	do.	January 1 to October 24	720		586 45
W. Isaac H. Hills	do.	October 10 to December 31	1,000		225 64
Ray P. Eaton	Maine	do. do.	720		132 54
<i>Ladies.</i>					
M. F. McCaffrey	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
E. M. Everts	Ohio	do. do.	720		720 00
E. J. Moulder	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to August 18	720		455 86
A. M. Doolittle	Illinois	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
M. A. Tyrrell	New York	do. do.	720		720 00
E. Duvall	Dist. Columbia	do. do.	720		720 00
J. Darbury	Pennsylvania	do. do.	720		720 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
N. A. Taunt	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	\$720		\$720 00
C. A. Rines	Wisconsin	do do	720		720 00
M. A. McCulloch	New York	do do	720		720 00
V. A. Forrest	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to April 30	720		240 00
E. D. Murray	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
E. J. Fletcher	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
E. Coon	New York	January 1 to September 30	720		540 00
M. Stewart	Pennsylvania	January 1 to February 13	720		88 00
A. J. Brooks	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
S. Dugan	New York	do do	720		720 00
L. A. Hodges	do	January 1 to March 31	720		180 00
S. L. Russell	Maryland	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
M. Judge	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
E. Stelle	do	January 1 to June 21	720		341 54
E. Clarke	do	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
L. C. Dawes	Massachusetts	do do	720		720 00
M. Miner	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
C. Ross	New Jersey	do do	720		720 00
E. J. Frost	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
M. Barton	do	do do	720		720 00
C. Devine	do	do do	720		720 00
E. C. Dickens	do	do do	720		720 00
S. E. Wright	do	do do	720		720 00
M. M. Hart	Pennsylvania	do do	720		720 00
M. R. Roach	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
M. E. Burke	do	January 1 to August 15	720		449 99
C. F. B. Stevens	do	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
A. E. Clingan	Maryland	do do	720		720 00
S. M. Meade	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
E. A. Bryan	do	January 1 to September 30	720		540 00
L. McPeak	do	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
C. A. Morris	Massachusetts	January 1 to April 30	720		240 00
L. R. Crosby	Pennsylvania	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
E. Sprague	New York	January 1 to June 30	720		360 00
E. L. Ryan	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720		720 00
S. O'Neile	do	do do	720		720 00
M. V. O'Flynn	Michigan	do do	720		720 00
M. de C. Williams	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
M. J. Stevens	Iowa	do do	720		720 00
R. Tyler	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
J. R. Peck	New York	do do	720		720 00
E. H. Stanton	Connecticut	do do	720		720 00
U. White	Dist. Columbia	do do	720		720 00
M. F. Wayson	Maryland	do do	720		720 00
Nellie J. Gilmour	do	January 3 to December 31	720		718 00
Ellen Trumbull	New York	do do	720		718 00
Lucille De Land	Massachusetts	February 15 to July 31	720		330 00
Kate McC. Elliott	Dist. Columbia	March 1 to December 31	720		682 00
P. A. Carter	do	April 3 to December 31	720		536 00
Sarah Hopps	Maryland	April 24 to December 31	720		494 00
A. A. Benjamin	Ohio	April 27 to December 31	720		488 00
Irene Hunter	Rhode Island	May 5 to December 31	720		473 42
Jane Clarke	Pennsylvania	May 10 to December 31	720		463 52
J. E. Hamblin	New York	May 19 to December 31	720		443 73
Nellie E. George	Vermont	May 22 to December 31	720		439 72
Alice Corrie	Dist. Columbia	May 22 to August 31	720		199 77
A. R. Drayton	Pennsylvania	April 27 to December 31	720		429 22
Mary Goxler	Dist. Columbia	May 30 to December 31	720		423 95
Julia A. Sherman	Rhode Island	May 15 to September 9	720		231 22
Kate F. Keene	Dist. Columbia	June 6 to December 31	720		402 45
Jane Bateman	New York	do do	720		409 45
Fanny B. Stelle	Dist. Columbia	June 22 to December 31	720		377 80
Josephine Marston	Pennsylvania	June 26 to December 31	720		369 89
M. E. Robinson	Dist. Columbia	June 24 to December 31	720		373 84
H. M. White	Wisconsin	do do	720		373 84
A. Johnston	Dist. Columbia	June 12 to December 31	720		397 52
Susie Clarke	do	July 6 to December 31	720		350 86
M. V. McQuesten	New Hampshire	do do	720		350 86
H. M. Moulton	Massachusetts	July 8 to December 31	720		346 95
Lucey Solger	Dist. Columbia	July 15 to December 31	720		333 22
Maud A. Reddick	do	July 18 to December 31	720		327 39
C. E. Nourse	Pennsylvania	do do	720		327 39
Mary S. Lanck	Dist. Columbia	July 21 to December 31	720		321 52
Lizzie Gardner	do	July 24 to December 31	720		315 65
Anna Carpenter	do	do do	720		315 65
Mary Stoops	do	do do	720		315 65
Lizzie McClelland	do	July 26 to December 31	720		311 73
E. McGowan	do	do do	720		311 73
Rebecca H. Lyons	do	do do	720		311 73
Mary Armstrong	New York	July 28 to December 31	720		307 82

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
Josephine Johnston...	Dist. Columbia ..	July 24 to December 31.....	\$720	.....	\$315 65
Hattie E. Emery.....	Vermont	August 1 to December 31.....	720	.....	300 00
Mary S. Moulton.....	Dist. Columbia ..	..do.....do.....do.....	720	.....	300 00
Lydia M. Reed.....	..do.....do.....do.....	..do.....do.....do.....	720	.....	300 00
Jeliana Simmonds.....	Maryland .....	..do.....do.....do.....	720	.....	300 00
Frances E. Wadleigh..	Dist. Columbia ..	August 4 to December 31.....	720	.....	294 78
Marietta L. Williams..	..do.....do.....do.....	August 5 to December 31.....	720	.....	292 82
R. E. Conrad.....	Iowa.....do.....do.....	July 25 to December 31.....	720	.....	314 35
E. G. De Mott.....	New York.....do.....do.....	August 9 to December 31.....	720	.....	285 00
Emily G. Williams.....	..do.....do.....do.....	August 10 to December 31.....	720	.....	283 04
Mary S. Rich.....	Dist. Columbia ..	August 12 to December 31.....	720	.....	279 12
Addie M. Hamilton.....	..do.....do.....do.....	August 17 to December 31.....	720	.....	269 34
Rowena W. Moore.....	New York.....do.....do.....	..do.....do.....do.....	720	.....	269 34
M. H. Converse.....	Pennsylvania.....	August 26 to December 31.....	720	.....	251 73
Kate B. Gainer.....	..do.....do.....do.....	August 14 to December 31.....	720	.....	275 21
M. Gatewood.....	Tennessee.....do.....do.....	August 1 to December 31.....	720	.....	300 00
Aan Blake.....	Dist. Columbia ..	September — to December 31.....	720	.....	238 70
Emma L. Whelpley.....	Massachusetts.....	September 23 to December 31.....	720	.....	195 65
Alice Carey.....	Indiana.....do.....do.....	August 1 to September 30.....	720	.....	119 35
M. H. Sikken.....	Dist. Columbia ..	October 2 to December 31.....	720	.....	178 69
F. H. Brown.....	Vermont	October 7 to December 31.....	720	.....	168 91
Maggie J. Dixon.....	New Hampshire.....	October 23 to December 31.....	720	.....	137 61
Ann J. Pritchard.....	Tennessee.....do.....do.....	October 2 to December 31.....	720	.....	178 69
Harriet H. Camp.....	Vermont	November 1 to December 31.....	720	.....	119 35
Anna M. Clark.....	Missouri.....do.....do.....	December 22 to December 31.....	720	.....	19 56
Anna Fowler.....	Maryland	December 1 to December 31.....	720	.....	60 64
Nancy White, (color'd). ..	Virginia.....do.....do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	360	.....	360 00
C. Washington ..do.....	Maryland .....	..do.....do.....do.....	200	.....	200 00
Dorcas Freeland ..do.....	Dist. Columbia ..	August 1 to September 30.....	\$18 pr. mo.	.....	36 00

The five per cent. tax on salaries was deducted from the amount paid at the time of each monthly payment. The clerks and other employes, with very few exceptions, (heretofore reported,) have been assiduous in the discharge of their duties. The increase of the business of the office requires the continuance of the entire force employed at present.

S. B. COLBY, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January 26, 1866.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, January 11, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1865, the time each of them was so employed, the amount of compensation paid them, and the place of their residence at the time they were severally appointed, prepared in pursuance of the 11th section of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

I have also to state that the clerks and other persons named have been usefully employed; that their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and that, should any changes become necessary to the better despatch of business, I shall have the honor to report them as they occur.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the name, place of residence at the time of appointment, time employed, and amount received by each clerk and other person employed in the office of Commissioner of Customs during the year ending December 31, 1865.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Thomas Feran	Pennsylvania.....	Whole year	\$2,200 00
De Wilton Haines	do.....	do.....	1,900 00
Henry A. Lockwood	Wisconsin.....	do.....	1,900 00
John D. Barclay	Maryland.....	do.....	1,700 00
Charles W. Bradbury	Vermont.....	do.....	1,700 00
John Thurman	New York.....	do.....	1,700 00
Isaac J. Post	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,700 00
G. W. L. Kidwell	West Virginia.....	do.....	1,500 00
Daniel Weed	Massachusetts.....	do.....	1,500 00
Joseph Sanderson	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,400 00
Henry C. Stroman	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
James W. Sargent	New Hampshire.....	do.....	1,400 00
Harvey Fowler	District of Columbia.....	do.....	1,400 00
Josiah R. Fletcher	Massachusetts.....	do.....	1,400 00
D. D. T. Leech	District of Columbia.....	do.....	1,400 00
Albert Miller	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	1,323 16
Richard H. Burr	District of Columbia.....	do.....	1,200 00
Westley P. Hunt	Minnesota.....	do.....	1,200 00
T. H. Maddox	District of Columbia.....	January 1 to February 17.....	186 67
Eugene B. Sturgeon	do.....	April 22 to December 31.....	830 76
Moses Wiley	Tennessee.....	August 12 to December 31.....	463 04
William E. Sweet	Ohio.....	October 1 to December 31.....	300 00
George W. Hines	District of Columbia.....	Whole year	1,000 00
J. A. Marshall	do.....	do.....	720 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Solicitor's Office, January 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Mr. Assistant Secretary Chandler of the 23d ultimo, requesting me to furnish, for transmission to Congress, a list of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1865, or any part thereof, with the sum paid to each; also whether they have been usefully employed, whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the despatch of business, and the residence of each at the time of appointment.

In compliance with the request thus made, I transmit a table showing the names of all persons who have been employed in the office within the year specified, with the length of time each was employed, the amount paid to each, and the residence of each at the time of appointment.

All these persons have been usefully employed, and the services which those who remain in the office render cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

As to the removal of any of them, and the substitution of others in their places, I do not know that such action would result in any advantage. There are some whose places could doubtless be better filled by persons who could be selected, but whether there is a probability that more efficient ones would actually be selected I am not prepared to say.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1865, the length of time each of them was so employed, the compensation paid them, and the State in which each resided at the time of his appointment.

Names.	Residence.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
B. F. Pleasants	Kentucky	January 1 to December 31	\$2,000	\$2,000 00
Joseph F. Burr	New Jersey	do	1,800	1,800 00
John M. McKinney	Pennsylvania	February 8 to December 31	1,800	1,610 00
Do	do	January 1 to February 7	1,600	168 72
Albert L. Sturtevant	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	1,600	1,600 00
Thomas F. Barr	do	January 1 to January 10	1,600	44 40
Webster Elmes	Ohio	February 8 to December 31	1,600	1,430 50
Henry M. Slade	do	do	1,600	1,430 80
P. A. Simkins	do	November 1 to December 31	1,600	264 74
John Cockle	New York	January 1 to December 31	1,400	1,400 00
Webster Elmes	Ohio	January 1 to February 7	1,400	147 44
Henry M. Slade	do	do	1,400	147 44
Cyrus Newlin	Pennsylvania	October 22 to November 30	1,400	152 18
R. DeWardener	District of Columbia	January 1 to June 10	1,200	433 33
James Marx	do	June 16 to December 31	1,200	648 78
Mrs Helen Hutchins	New Hampshire	April 10 to June 18	720	138 26
Mrs Martha Hutchins	do	October 1 to December 31	720	180 00
Thomas Dutton	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	1,000	1,000 00
<i>Temporary clerks.</i>				
Alfred Thomas	Ohio	December 6 to December 31	1,800	127 16
P. G. W. Ward	New York	September 9 to December 31	1,600	495 48
T. L. Murphy	Ohio	December 6 to December 31	1,200	84 76
Wm. R. Bartlett	do	do	1,200	84 76

J. M. McKinney, from the 8th of February, 1865, and F. A. Simkins, from November 1, 1865, have been paid under the act of March 3, 1863.

John Cockle, mentioned above, is employed in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury.

Messrs. Thomas, Murphy, and Bartlett, temporary clerks named above, are paid under the act May 20, 1862.

Additional compensation has been paid as follows: B. F. Pleasants, for quarter ending September 30, 1865, \$50; John M. McKinney, from April 1 to September 30, 1865, \$125; Webster Elmes, from April 1 to September 30, 1865, \$75; A. L. Sturtevant, from April 1 to September 30, 1865, \$75.

List of the clerks, messengers, laborers, &c., employed in the Bureau of Comptroller of the Currency, exhibiting the State from whence appointed, time employed, and salary paid, during the year ending December 31, 1865.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
H. Baldwin	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	\$1,787 20
H. R. Hulbard	Illinois	January 1 to August 1	1,111 28
John G. Kennedy	Indiana	January 1 to March 15	357 67
Abson Man	New York	January 1 to December 31	1,977 20
Butler Ward	do	January 1 to March 23	353 07
G. W. Comstock	do	January 1 to December 31	1,678 85
A. J. Burroughs	Illinois	January 1 to January 31	133 47
Linus M. Price	New Jersey	January 1 to December 31	1,680 85
Charles Callender	Massachusetts	do	1,708 56
James T. Hovesteln	Ohio	do	1,645 00
George W. Lord	Maine	do	1,550 00
Henry W. Jennings	New York	do	1,589 49
Samuel D. McPherson	Pennsylvania	January 1 to October 31	1,529 90
John Burroughs	New York	January 1 to December 31	1,455 00
John J. Edson	Ohio	do	1,265 00
James C. Pratt	New York	January 1 to February 28	191 75
Charles A. Jewett	Massachusetts	January 1 to September 18	998 62
David Lewis	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	1,420 70
George A. Atwood	Vermont	do	1,150 00
Edward A. McKay	New York	do	1,452 53
M. D. O'Connell	do	January 11 to December 31	1,293 20
Alfred Everett	Illinois	January 5 to October 31	963 06
John S. Johns	District of Columbia	January 1 to January 24	78 00
George S. Bigelow	do	January 19 to March 31	87 08
F. H. McCulloch	Indiana	February 1	547 98
James D. Whitney	Ohio	February 8 to May 31	381 27
James L. Hatch	New York	February 10 to December 31	1,200 10

* Promoted to Deputy Comptroller.

List of clerks, messengers, laborers, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
J. Franklin Bates	Massachusetts.	February 18 to December 31.	\$1,296 54
Charles Van Dusen	New York.	February 8 to December 31.	1,343 27
F. C. Cate	do	March 15 to December 31.	1,039 61
John H. Kaufman	Maryland.	March 11 to December 31.	669 30
John W. Griffin	New York.	April 22 to December 31.	904 99
Henry H. Smith	Michigan	April 25 to December 31.	727 51
George W. Martin	New York.	May 8 to December 31.	821 55
John D. Potter, Jr.	Ohio	May 12 to December 31.	808 70
Charles E. Weaver	Pennsylvania.	May 27 to December 31.	858 26
Edward S. Peck	New York.	June 14 to December 31.	639 63
J. W. Adams	do	June 26 to December 31.	601 07
Charles H. Cherry	do	July 7 to December 31.	565 93
Charles J. Kendall	Illinois	June 26 to November.	410 19
Henry W. Berthrong	New York.	July 15 to December 31.	540 48
Edward Wolcott	Illinois	July 12 to December 31.	645 04
Winslow Joyce	Massachusetts	September 21 to December 31.	288 44
D. F. Hamlink	New York.	October 14 to December 31.	251 16
George Wood.	do	October 21 to December 31.	228 91
Charles D. Smith	do	do.	284 57
Edward Myers	District of Columbia.	November 1 to December 31.	193 84
James H. A. Schureman.	do	January 1 to December 31.	980 00
O. W. Hubbard.	Idaho	do.	828 00
Michael Weaver	Indiana	do.	816 14
Horatio Nater.	Pennsylvania	October 7 to December 31.	193 50
James P. Tirney	New Hampshire	November 1 to December 31.	60 60
William Hughes.	Pennsylvania	December 11 to December 31.	40 75
<i>Ladies.</i>			
Miss M. L. Wilson.	District of Columbia.	January 1 to December 8.	669 37
Miss M. Johns.	do	January 1 to July.	369 52
Miss Annie W. Story	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31.	714 00
Miss Mary W. Sullivan	Virginia	do.	714 00
Mrs. Mary G. Mahon	Pennsylvania	do.	714 00
Mrs. Ellen M. Dickinson	District of Columbia.	do.	714 00
Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll	Maine	do.	714 00
Mrs. E. C. Woodbridge.	Vermont	do.	714 00
Miss Celia N. French	New Hampshire.	do.	714 00
Miss Minta Watkins.	New York.	do.	714 00
Miss E. N. Longan	Pennsylvania	do.	714 00
Miss C. H. Webb	District of Columbia.	do.	714 00
Mrs. Mary L. Farnum	Ohio	January 1 to May 31.	298 16
Mrs. Frances L. Hobart	New York.	January 1 to June 30.	357 10
Miss E. R. Hyde	Vermont	January 1 to December 31.	714 00
Miss M. L. Miller	District of Columbia.	do.	714 00
Miss M. G. Smith	Kansas	do.	714 00
Miss Sarah J. Howard.	Massachusetts	January 1 to November 10.	614 05
Miss Kate E. Anderson.	New York.	January 1 to December 31.	714 00
Miss Ada F. Dickey	Maine	February 4 to December 31.	646 55
Miss Pamilla D. Hart	New York.	February 7 to December 31.	640 60
Miss C. H. Hinds	do	February 18 to December 31.	618 42
Miss M. M. Stockton	Pennsylvania	January 24 to December 31.	668 45
Miss Louise W. Knowlton.	Illinois	January 1 to December 31.	714 00
Mrs. L. A. Hodges	Massachusetts	March 1 to December 31.	597 00
Mrs. Lucy Johns	District of Columbia.	March 1 to March 16.	31 74
Miss Annie M. Donaldson	New York.	March 27 to December 31.	545 42
Miss E. C. Berthrong	do	March 28 to December 31.	543 44
Miss Clara G. Scott	do	April 13 to November 31.	451 81
Miss Alice C. Ingersoll.	Maine	April 10 to December 31.	517 85
Mrs. Ann R. Story	Massachusetts	do.	535 50
Mrs. M. H. Spervin	New York.	May 6 to December 31.	506 84
Miss Etha Poole	Massachusetts	May 12 to December 31.	493 07
Miss S. F. Fitzgerald	District of Columbia.	do.	493 07
Miss E. M. Smith	New Hampshire	June 14 to December 31.	390 35
Miss M. M. Redwood	Missouri	May 29 to December 31.	421 46
Miss Anna Platt	New York.	June 30 to October 31.	205 96
Miss Lizzie K. Fowler	do	July 1 to December 31.	357 00
Miss Sarah A. Lockwood.	Ohio	July 6 to December 31.	347 30
Miss Hester A. Peters	Virginia	July 4 to December 31.	351 11
Mrs. E. W. Clarke	do	August 7 to December 31.	283 21
Miss Ellen P. Cook	Michigan	August 1 to December 31.	296 85
Miss Agnes C. Bielaski	Illinois	September 11 to December 31.	217 30
Miss A. J. Bowen	Indiana	September 1 to December 11.	195 95
Miss Annie M. Bowen	do	December 11 to December 31.	40 75
Miss Esther McCooey	do	October 1 to October 26.	50 45
Mrs. Susan A. White.	Massachusetts	November 17 to December 31.	87 31
Victoria Burns	District of Columbia.	January 1 to December 31.	290 00

H. B. HULBURN, Deputy Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue, February 2, 1866.

SIR: In answer to your letter of December 23, 1865, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list giving the names of all clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1865, or any part thereof, the time of actual employment, the sum paid to each, and the place of residence when appointed. The sum stated in each case includes the additional compensation granted by you to certain clerks.

They all have been usefully employed, and it is believed have performed a very large amount of labor in proportion to their number.

As the business of the office is constantly increasing, from the organization of new districts in the southern States, it is not believed that a less number of clerks than are now employed will be sufficient.

The remaining portion of your letter has already received the attention of this office.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting the names, compensation, and time employed of the several clerks, employes, messengers, and laborers in the office of Internal Revenue during the year 1865, as required by the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Joseph J. Lewis	Pennsylvania	January 1 to June 30	\$4,000	\$2,000 00
William Orton	New York	July 1 to October 31	4,000	1,336 95
Edward A. Rollins	New Hampshire	January 1 to December 31	4,000	2,998 65
D. C. Whitman	New Jersey	July 11 to December 31	2,500	1,184 53
C. H. Parsons	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	2,500	2,700 00
William Richards	Iowa	January 1 to May 9	2,000	714 27
A. B. Johnson	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	1,800	2,017 31
William J. Gilbert	New York	do. do.	1,800	1,800 00
M. Conant	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,800	1,800 00
W. G. Parkhurst	District of Columbia	do. do.	1,800	1,800 00
J. C. Janson	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,800	1,756 66
F. A. Howard	Missouri	do. do.	1,800	1,756 66
J. B. Taylor	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,800	1,756 66
B. F. Stem	do.	do. do.	1,800	1,756 66
Charles H. Machin	Illinois	do. do.	1,800	1,756 66
Samuel M. Wilcox	New Hampshire	do. do.	1,800	1,756 66
Albert Clark	Minnesota	do. do.	1,800	1,716 48
S. P. Doolittle	Wisconsin	do. do.	1,800	1,656 65
G. G. W. Morgan	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,800	1,666 30
R. H. Ball	Maryland	do. do.	1,800	1,622 95
Israel Kimball	New Hampshire	do. do.	1,800	1,900 00
H. A. Blood	do.	do. do.	1,800	1,666 30
Thomas Harland	Connecticut	January 1 to September 4	1,800	1,393 84
Israel Dille	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	1,800	1,589 80
D. A. Chambers	do.	do. do.	1,800	1,589 80
A. W. Hart	Wisconsin	do. do.	1,800	1,700 00
W. A. Thompson	Connecticut	March 21 to December 31	1,800	1,192 22
George W. Wendell	New Hampshire	January 1 to July 31	1,800	1,008 29
William A. Bordman	Massachusetts	January 1 to October 4	1,800	1,266 04
E. L. Childs	New Hampshire	January 1 to May 3	1,800	613 19
Henry Basher	New York	October 7 to November 30	1,800	269 02
Edward Young	Pennsylvania	October 17 to December 31	1,800	371 73
Charles E. Pike	Massachusetts	July 28 to December 31	1,800	901 58
W. W. Harder	New York	July 1 to December 31	1,800	957 18
Charles H. Baker	Maine	January 1 to December 31	1,600	1,600 00
Edwin Downing	Michigan	do. do.	1,600	1,600 00
David Brown	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,600 00
S. S. Bryant	New York	do. do.	1,600	1,600 00
W. H. Van Nortwick	New Jersey	do. do.	1,600	1,600 00
J. H. Wells	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,600 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Charles H. Norton	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31	\$1,600	\$1,600 00
George L. Cook	Iowa	do. do.	1,600	1,491 30
Charles Forster	Indiana	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
Theodore Poesche	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
George B. Heywood	New Hampshire	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
E. Tompkins, jr.	Connecticut	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
H. L. Fisher	New York	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
E. G. Upson	New Jersey	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
W. O. Chapin	Vermont	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
W. N. Jenks	New York	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
S. S. Sumner	Kentucky	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
Isaac Pugh	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
J. C. Lotz	Indiana	do. do.	1,600	1,516 49
R. S. Moore, jr.	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,516 49
W. M. Swayne	do.	do. do.	1,600	1,516 49
T. A. Cushing	New York	do. do.	1,600	1,513 33
R. A. McMurray	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,516 49
Felix Barrère	Wisconsin	do. do.	1,600	1,473 15
T. L. Cathcart	Pennsylvania	January 5 to December 31	1,600	1,459 81
Joshua Clendenon	do.	January 1 to December 31	1,600	1,432 97
W. W. Dean	New York	January 27 to December 31	1,600	1,303 14
E. H. Breckenridge	do.	January 1 to December 31	1,600	1,422 96
C. B. Young	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,600	1,422 96
H. B. Danner	do.	do. do.	1,600	1,422 96
I. G. Kimball	Indiana	do. do.	1,600	1,556 65
S. A. Lewis	Rhode Island	do. do.	1,600	1,389 81
David Taylor	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,600	1,433 15
E. Greene	New York	do. do.	1,600	1,389 81
A. J. Downing	Vermont	do. do.	1,600	1,433 15
R. W. Chace	New Jersey	January 1 to September 15	1,600	1,134 77
George Coffey	Missouri	January 1 to October 3	1,600	1,217 38
D. A. Clayton	Kansas	January 1 to October 31	1,600	1,291 43
G. A. Clifford	Illinois	January 1 to August 23	1,600	943 77
J. B. Stevens	New Jersey	January 1 to July 1	1,600	891 43
John Evans	New York	September 1 to December 31	1,600	530 44
Charles Chesley	New Hampshire	June 27 to December 31	1,600	781 51
C. G. Wilson	Illinois	June 13 to December 31	1,600	835 53
W. O. Avery	do.	August 3 to December 31	1,600	656 53
A. F. Williams	Connecticut	January 1 to May 20	1,600	619 77
John Emory	Indiana	January 1 to December 31	1,400	1,400 00
W. S. Bailey	Iowa	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
J. M. Darling	New York	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
W. A. Franklin	Wisconsin	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
A. R. Baker	Maryland	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
J. L. Wentworth	New York	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
J. M. Forbush	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
A. W. Gannett	do.	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
D. H. Bingham	Alabama	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
W. Cooper	District of Columbia	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
J. F. Johnson	Michigan	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
A. Y. Claggett	Kentucky	do. do.	1,400	1,400 00
J. T. Noyes	District of Columbia	do. do.	1,400	1,356 66
J. W. Stokes	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,400	1,356 66
C. P. Freeland	New York	do. do.	1,400	1,356 66
I. N. Goodhue	Massachusetts	do. do.	1,400	1,316 48
Charles A. Bates	New Jersey	do. do.	1,400	1,316 48
Theodore E. Davis	Ohio	do. do.	1,400	1,316 48
W. L. Marsden	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,400	1,316 48
S. J. Koontz	New York	do. do.	1,400	1,306 66
W. T. Collins	Arkansas	January 1 to November 30	1,400	1,282 07
B. J. Everson	Ohio	January 1 to December 31	1,400	1,273 14
C. W. Ingrau	Pennsylvania	do. do.	1,400	1,266 32
H. A. Farnum	Ohio	do. do.	1,400	1,266 32
J. H. Mott	Wisconsin	January 16 to December 31	1,400	1,216 32
S. B. Hannum	Ohio	January 5 to December 31	1,400	1,252 98
R. F. Buel	Rhode Island	January 1 to December 31	1,400	1,266 32
J. P. M. Epping	South Carolina	January 1 to September 26	1,400	1,034 78
Henry Allen	Pennsylvania	January 1 to September 30	1,400	1,050 00
J. E. Ray	Ohio	January 13 to April 19	1,400	335 89
G. M. Van Dyke	Pennsylvania	January 1 to May 23	1,400	553 84
F. A. Willett	Michigan	January 1 to June 24	1,400	667 92
H. C. Burr	Pennsylvania	October 2 to December 31	1,400	329 91
E. C. Mayhew	Indiana	January 1 to May 17 and June 1 to June 30	1,400	642 14
G. M. Powell	Wisconsin	January 1 to June 16	1,400	607 70
L. E. Dudley	Massachusetts	May 12 to December 31	1,400	797 98
G. F. Rollins	New Hampshire	May 11 to December 31	1,400	801 27
J. L. W. Huntington	Connecticut	June 7 to December 31	1,400	712 26
H. O. Gray	Maryland	July 5 to December 31	1,400	620 11
C. R. V. Romondt	New Jersey	October 11 to December 31	1,400	311 96

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Charles W. Geddis	South Carolina	May 5 to December 31	\$1,400	\$854 21
A. P. Fardon	New Jersey	June 6 to December 31	1,400	749 72
D. S. Burson	Indiana	June 7 to December 31	1,400	742 13
Charles I. Grady	New York	July 13 to December 31	1,400	627 18
C. F. Lewis	do	April 22 to December 31	1,400	897 08
D. S. Curtis	Wisconsin	June 1 to December 31	1,400	815 38
E. R. Hutchinson	New Jersey	June 2 to December 31	1,400	811 53
C. W. Eldridge	Massachusetts	June 16 to December 31	1,400	757 69
F. A. Prescott	do	May 3 to December 31	1,400	894 48
J. D. McBride	Ohio	June 7 to June 30	1,400	92 30
R. W. Bates	California	January 1 to December 31	1,200	1,200 00
Asbel Steele	Indiana	do do	1,200	1,200 00
James McKeen	New York	do do	1,200	1,200 00
A. R. P. Palmer	do	do do	1,200	1,200 00
G. H. Colbath	Massachusetts	do do	1,200	1,200 00
A. C. White	Michigan	January 1 to November 30	1,200	1,100 02
S. W. Benham	Connecticut	January 1 to March 31	1,200	300 00
W. B. Clark	New Hampshire	September 1 to October 30	1,200	163 04
S. A. Bishop	Pennsylvania	June 14 to October 31	1,200	457 12
W. W. Hegeman	Illinois	July 22 to August 31	1,200	133 69
G. W. Washburne	New York	June 19 to August 31	1,200	241 63
F. H. Munro	Pennsylvania	January 1 to March 21	1,200	266 67
Levi B. Rawling	do	January 1 to April 18	1,200	372 04
A. L. Carvajal	Texas	January 1 to May 25	1,200	481 30
George C. Kirby	Illinois	January 1 to May 10	1,200	431 86
D. R. Stevenson	Kentucky	January 1 to June 21	1,200	665 39
James McConnell	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to May 31	1,200	501 10
C. E. Fuller	Indiana	May 1 to October 31	1,200	602 19
John A. Thompson	New York	November 13 to December 31	1,200	159 78
C. H. Hooper	Maryland	October 9 to December 31	1,200	273 91
U. J. Hutchins	Maine	October 19 to December 31	1,200	241 30
John McCrone	New York	October 17 to December 31	1,200	247 82
C. H. Hopkins	California	October 16 to December 31	1,200	251 08
J. F. Trout	Pennsylvania	October 6 to December 31	1,200	283 69
Charles A. Appel	do	October 3 to December 31	1,200	293 48
C. T. Benedict	New York	September 25 to December 31	1,200	319 56
George W. Driggs	Dist. Columbia	September 23 to December 31	1,200	326 08
J. M. Gordon	Pennsylvania	September 22 to December 31	1,200	329 34
M. S. V. Heard	Maryland	September 8 to December 31	1,200	374 99
J. Wingate, Jr.	New Hampshire	September 1 to December 31	1,200	397 82
J. J. Bertholf	New York	August 29 to December 31	1,200	407 59
J. W. O'Brien	California	August 26 to December 31	1,200	417 38
Chris. Edie	New York	August 25 to December 31	1,200	420 64
William Hale	Wisconsin	August 23 to December 31	1,200	427 16
H. L. Kendig	New York	August 14 to December 31	1,200	456 51
G. W. Wherrill	Illinois	July 21 to December 31	1,200	534 78
A. H. Chase	Pennsylvania	July 15 to December 31	1,200	551 08
H. E. Frink	Wisconsin	July 5 to December 31	1,200	586 95
Warren Brown	Maine	June 6 to December 31	1,200	682 40
A. F. Ely	Pennsylvania	April 14 to December 31	1,200	857 13
J. D. Pettit	do	March 16 to December 31	1,200	953 33
John G. Cook, jr.	Ohio	August 3 to December 31	1,200	492 38
Arnold Petrie	New York	December 11 to December 31	1,200	68 48
J. S. Adams	Dist. Columbia	May 11 to December 31	1,200	706 40
E. C. Arnold	Massachusetts	January 1 to December 31	1,000	1,000 00
S. H. Williams	Dist. Columbia	do do	1,000	1,000 00
Marcellus Morrice	do	do do	1,000	1,000 00
J. L. Demerrill	New Hampshire	July 7 to December 31	1,000	441 08
F. W. W. Le Tournan	Maryland	October 16 to December 31	1,000	209 28
M. J. Hogarty	New York	September 4 to December 31	1,000	279 23
T. R. Foote	Dist. Columbia	January 1 to December 31	720	720 00
F. R. Freeman	do	do do	720	720 00
Unah Daily	do	do do	720	720 00
Thomas Washington	do	do do	720	720 00
W. H. Baker	do	May 19 to December 31	720	445 14
W. H. Warren	Massachusetts	May 18 to December 31	720	447 03
Charles Brown	Maine	July 20 to December 31	720	322 82
Charles Fisher	Dist. Columbia	June 19 to December 31	720	379 77
Charles A. Harris	do	January 1 to December 31	720	558 70
Edwin King	do	October 12 to December 31	720	138 48
D. M. Burke	do	October 13 to December 31	720	156 52
F. A. Barrett	Maine	October 14 to December 31	720	152 60
W. G. Crawford	Dist. Columbia	October 9 to December 31	720	118 98
H. H. Steele	do	January 1 to May 18	720	296 08
W. D. Draper	do	January 1 to May 15	720	177 03
M. J. M. Seavey	Tennessee	January 1 to December 31	720	860 00
Mrs. N. Webster	Virginia	do do	720	720 00
Mrs. R. E. Walker	Ohio	do do	720	720 00
Mrs. G. B. Easworth	Michigan	do do	720	720 00
Mrs. J. W. Little	New York	do do	720	720 00

Statement of the names of the clerks, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Mrs. S. E. Andrews.....	Ohio.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$720	\$720 00
Mrs. M. Dean.....	do.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Mrs. S. E. Draper.....	New York.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Mrs. E. D. Baker.....	do.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss E. M. Colcord.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss J. M. Hinds.....	Illinois.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss B. C. Carpenter.....	Kansas.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss H. Cowperthwait.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss M. A. Willard.....	New York.....	January 16 to December 31.....	720	690 00
Miss M. Purviance.....	Indiana.....	January 1 to December 31.....	720	720 00
Miss M. J. Marznan.....	Vermont.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss A. J. Chandler.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss Charlotte Jekyll.....	New York.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss M. E. Brink.....	do.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss A. E. Adams.....	Vermont.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss E. B. Coale.....	Maryland.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss M. M. Billing.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss M. Arnold.....	Rhode Island.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss Anne Carson.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss S. R. Duvall.....	Dist. Columbia.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss S. A. Edgecomb.....	New Hampshire.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Miss M. E. Clapham.....	Maine.....	do.....do.....	720	720 00
Mrs. Bettie Covode.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 1 to December 31.....	720	419 34
Mrs. A. E. F. Carre.....	Massachusetts.....	June 22 to December 31.....	720	377 80
Mrs. M. R. Raymond.....	do.....	August 29 to December 31.....	720	244 55
Mrs. M. M. Holt.....	Ohio.....	September 25 to December 31.....	720	191 73
Mrs. M. M. Harris.....	New York.....	October 11 to December 31.....	720	160 43
Mrs. E. A. McCully.....	South Carolina.....	November 3 to December 31.....	720	115 43
Mrs. S. P. King.....	do.....	October 27 to December 31.....	720	129 13
Miss E. P. Fisher.....	Maine.....	October 17 to December 31.....	720	148 70
Miss L. H. Smith.....	New York.....	March 20 to December 31.....	720	564 00
Miss C. J. Babcock.....	Dist. Columbia.....	May 6 to December 31.....	720	470 76
Miss S. C. Beck.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....do.....	720	470 76
Miss Lizzie Varney.....	Rhode Island.....	May 8 to December 31.....	720	466 81
Miss L. T. Plant.....	Dist. Columbia.....	May 10 to December 31.....	720	462 55
Miss E. S. West.....	Virginia.....	April 20 to December 31.....	720	502 41
Miss M. H. Baird.....	Ohio.....	April 21 to December 31.....	720	500 44
Miss V. E. Darrell.....	Dist. Columbia.....	May 30 to December 31.....	720	423 29
Miss Eleanor Taylor.....	New Jersey.....	June 27 to December 31.....	720	369 78
Miss M. E. Cole.....	Maine.....	June 28 to December 31.....	720	367 82
Miss M. E. Rice.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....do.....	720	367 82
Miss A. S. Richards.....	Massachusetts.....	September 1 to December 31.....	720	238 70
Miss R. A. Roane.....	Dist. Columbia.....	September 11 to December 31.....	720	219 13
Miss E. A. Goodenow.....	Maine.....	October 2 to December 31.....	720	178 05
Miss E. A. Steele.....	New York.....	October 10 to December 31.....	720	162 39
Miss S. C. Porter.....	Dist. Columbia.....	October 16 to December 31.....	720	150 65
Miss M. Van Vranken.....	New York.....	October 27 to December 31.....	720	129 13
Miss M. V. Fisher.....	Maine.....	January 1 to October 17.....	720	567 39
Miss R. E. H. Willard.....	do.....	January 1 to August 31.....	720	481 30
Miss S. E. Wingate.....	Michigan.....	May 4 to August 31.....	720	236 02
Miss S. E. Milligan.....	Virginia.....	January 1 to May 15.....	720	269 01
Miss M. Ream.....	Missouri.....	January 1 to April 30.....	720	239 34
Miss S. D. Van Ollinda.....	New York.....	January 1 to June 20.....	720	340 22
Miss J. L. Morse.....	do.....	April 25 to May 31.....	720	73 18
Miss J. A. Gustin.....	Dist. Columbia.....	May 1 to May 8.....	720	13 84

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-house Board, Washington, January 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846, a statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending December 31, 1865, or any part thereof; the amount paid to each on account of salary, &c., in pursuance of and authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, 2d session 32d Congress, chapter 97, page 210, pamphlet laws; April 22, 1854, 1st session 33d Congress, chapter 97, page 276, pamphlet laws; chapter 242 of the act approved August 4, 1854, page 572, pamphlet laws; and act and joint resolution approved August 18, 1856.

I have also to state that during the past year all the persons in this office have been usefully employed, and that the interests of the public service do not demand any change.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Naval Secretary, for Chairman.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of clerks and other persons employed during the year 1865, or any part thereof, in the office of the Light-house Board, together with the time that each was actually employed, and the sums paid to each, and the respective State or Territory of his residence at the time of his appointment; prepared in pursuance of the act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Additional compensation.	Amount paid.
Benjamin U. Keyser..	Dist. of Columbia.	January 1 to December 31.....	\$2,000	*\$200 00	\$2,200 00
Thomas K. Wallace..	Texas.....	do.....do.....	1,600	*100 00	1,700 00
Wm. D. O'Connor....	Massachusetts.....	do.....do.....	1,600	*100 00	1,700 00
Wm. H. Lord.....	New York.....	January 1 to July 6.....	1,400	.....	722 82
Bruce Small.....	New Jersey.....	January 1 to July 7.....	1,200	.....	622 83
Do.....	.....	July 8 to December 31.....	1,400	.....	671 37
Samuel Stone.....	Virginia.....	do.....do.....	1,200	.....	577 17
Is. Snowden.....	Dist. of Columbia.	January 1 to December 31.....	1,000	.....	1,000 00
Syphax.....	do.....	do.....do.....	720	.....	720 00

*The above sums, (\$400,) paid under act of March 2, 1865, for services from April 1 to September 30, 1865.

CHAPLAINS OF THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

The names of the present chaplains of the navy, with the date of their appointment, and the State from which they were appointed.

MARCH 2, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, March 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, passed by the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo:

"On motion of Mr. Hurlburt,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this house the names of the present chaplains in the navy, together with the date of each appointment, and the State from which each appointment was made."

The information called for will be found in the following table:

Names.	Date of appointment.	State from which appointed.	Denomination.
ACTIVE LIST.			
Theodore B. Bartow	Sept. 8, 1841	New Hampshire	Episcopalian.
Joseph Stockbridge	Sept. 8, 1841	Maine	Baptist.
Nathaniel Frost	Oct. 5, 1844	Pennsylvania	Congregationalist.
John Blake	Oct. 27, 1847	Maine	Episcopalian.
Eliund C. Bittinger	Sept. 30, 1850	North Carolina	Presbyterian.
Ma-on Noble	Mar. 30, 1853	District of Columbia	Presbyterian.
Robert Givin	Oct. 13, 1855	Pennsylvania	Methodist.
George W. Lorraine	Jan. 2, 1860	District of Columbia	Baptist.
Thomas G. Salter	Mar. 20, 1861	New Hampshire	Episcopalian.
William A. Hitchcock	Oct. 8, 1862	Connecticut	Episcopalian.
Erza D. Winslow	Mar. 10, 1863	Massachusetts	Methodist.
Charles R. Hale	Mar. 10, 1863	Pennsylvania	Episcopalian.
William H. Stewart	Mar. 10, 1863	Massachusetts	Baptist.
John S. Wallace	Mar. 10, 1863	Ohio	Episcopalian.
Donald McLaren	Mar. 10, 1863	New Jersey	Presbyterian.
George W. Smith	July 2, 1864	District of Columbia	Episcopalian.
George D. Henderson	July 2, 1864	Kansas	Unknown.
Henry B. Hibben	July 2, 1864	Indiana	Methodist.
John D. Bengless	July 2, 1864	Rhode Island	Baptist.
RETIRED LIST.			
Charles S. Stewart	Nov. 1, 1828	New Jersey	Presbyterian.
George Jones	Apr. 20, 1833	Indiana	Episcopalian.
Rodman Lewis	Mar. 13, 1839	Indiana	Methodist.
Moses B. Chase	Sept. 8, 1841	New Hampshire	Episcopalian.
Charles Newell	Sept. 8, 1841	South Carolina	Episcopalian.
Phonias Fisk	Mar. 14, 1842	New York	Presbyterian.
John Lee Watson	Aug. 8, 1845	New Jersey	Episcopalian.
Henry Wood	Sept. 11, 1856	New Hampshire	Presbyterian.
Charles A. Davis	May 16, 1857	Virginia	Methodist.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 21, transmitting statement relative to cost of paper, printing, and advertising.

MARCH 2, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, dated February 21, 1866:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the different departments be directed to inform the House of the cost of paper, printing outside the Government Printing Office, and advertising for said departments for the year 1865.

In response, I have the honor to state that the following amounts have been expended by this department for the year 1865:

For paper (both for type printing and writing).....	\$39, 875 75
For type printing.....	10, 020 25
For advertising.....	7, 480 53

No printing has been ordered of private parties except when the exigencies of the public service required it. The enclosed reports, marked A, B, C, D, and E, will give in detail the information desired by the resolution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL CURRENCY BUREAU,
First Division, February 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions to report "*the cost of type printing performed in this division for this department for the year 1865.*"

The cost of type printing during the year 1865, executed in this division for the different offices and bureaus, is as follows:

For the Secretary's office.....	\$1, 331 68
For the loan branch of Secretary's office.....	815 81
For the Treasurer's office	3, 140 04
For the stationery clerk	591 06
For the Comptroller of the Currency.....	2, 513 50
For the Register of the Treasury.....	109 87
For the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	652 86
For the Solicitor's office.....	90 73
For the office of the First Comptroller.....	115 40
For the Commissioner of Customs	219 46
For the First Auditor	6 84
	<hr/>
	9, 587 25

It is proper to add that, in rendering bills for the above work to the different bureaus for reimbursement to the proper fund, *fifty per centum* has been added to cover such items of cost as could not be detailed, such as wear and tear of machinery and materials, rent for space occupied, interest, salaries, and similar incidentals.

In addition to the above, type printing has been executed during the past year for the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer, upon bonds deposited with them as security by the national banks, for which no bill has yet been rendered. The cost of this has been—

For the Comptroller	\$1, 038 00
For the Treasurer.....	346 00
	<hr/>
	1, 384 00

The work, computed by the standard in use at the Government Printing Office, (of 60 cents for composition and 50 cents for press-work,) would amount to \$5,533 20.

Bonds have been thus printed aggregating \$258,371,600.

The daily transmission of these bonds to and from the government office, with the attendant risk and loss of time, would seem to certify the necessity of its being done in this division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. CLARK.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of Currency, Washington, Feb. 23, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to report that the amount expended by this bureau for printing, outside of the Government Printing Office, during the year 1865, is five thousand nine hundred seventeen and $\frac{45}{100}$ dollars, (\$5,917 45,) as follows:

Bill of S. M. Clark, superintendent of printing bureau, Treasury Department.....	\$5,187 55
For publication of abstract of quarterly reports, as required by section 34 of the national currency act.....	48 90

For publishing notices of redemption agents, as required by section 32 of the national currency act.....	\$400 00
For publishing notices, in case of "The First National Bank of Attica," New York, as required by section 47 of the national currency act.....	42 00
For other printing to meet exigencies caused by business of the bureau	239 00
	<hr/>
	5,917 45
	<hr/>

Very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy Comptroller.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in response to your inquiry concerning the amount paid for printing done outside of the public printing office, that Mr. W. H. Moore has furnished this office during the year 1865 with 59,800 circulars and decisions, for the printing of which there was paid the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars, (\$194.) The cost of the paper has already been reported to you.

Very respectfully,

D. C. WHITMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 1, 1866.*

SIR: In response to the inquiry of the House of Representatives I have the honor to report that the following sums have been expended for advertising during the year 1866. Nearly the whole amount expended in the Secretary's office was devoted to the advertisements of the conversion of United States securities and "proposals for loans:"

For advertising in Secretary's office.....	\$5, 284 56
For advertising by Light house Board.....	2, 101 07
For advertising by Comptroller of Currency.....	94 90
	<hr/>
Total.....	7, 480 53
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Very respectfully,

J. FRED. MEYERS,
Clerk in charge of Printing.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,

February 23, 1866.

Statement of paper, both for writing and printing, bought for the use of the Treasury Department during the year 1865 :

	No. of reams.	Value.
Imperial.....	108	\$4,914 00
Printing paper.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,669 00
Royal.....	56	1,650 10
Superroyal.....	25	615 00
Medium.....	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,230 00
Demy.....	251	4,045 00
Double flat cap.....	155	3,807 80
Folio post.....	392	5,966 00
Colored medium.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	769 75
Cap.....	442 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,321 75
Legal cap.....	110	410 60
Letter paper.....	1,290	7,194 00
Commercial note.....	155	263 75
		<hr/>
		39,875 75

A. L. STURTEVANT,

Clerk in charge of Stationery.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 21, calling for a statement of the amount paid for advertising during the year 1865.

MARCH 5, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 21st ultimo:

“On motion of Mr. Laffin,

“Resolved, That the Secretaries of the different departments be directed to inform this House the cost of paper, printing, (outside of the government printing office,) and advertising for said departments, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.”

Transmitted herewith is a tabular statement of the amount paid for advertising during the year 1865. Nothing has been paid for paper and printing for the use of the department and its several bureaus outside of the government printing office. Both advertising and printing are done in connexion with the several naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and at the Naval Academy, of which the department has no record. The amounts paid for such service are not included in the statement herewith transmitted, the detailed bills being forwarded by the paymasters with their accounts to the Treasury Department.

It is proper to add that the Nautical Almanac and some back volumes of Astronomical Observations are printed under special appropriations, and no reference is here made to them.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

2 PAPER, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Statement of the amount paid for advertising, &c., during the year 1865.

	Amount paid for advertising for 1865.	Amount paid for printing outside government of- fice, 1865.
Secretary's office.....	\$401 05	Nothing.
Yards and Docks.....	2,336 21	Do.
Construction, &c.....	2,961 26	Do.
Equipment, &c.....	785 43	Do.
Steam Engineering.....	2,673 37	Do.
Provisions and Clothing	1,649 67	Do.
Ordnance	730 15	Do.
Navigation?.....	35 25	Do.
Medicine and Surgery	Nothing.	Do.

WAGON ROAD FROM NIOBRARA TO VIRGINIA CITY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 16, relative to a wagon road from Niobrara to Virginia City.

MARCH 5, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 16, 1866:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives the report of Colonel James A. Sawyer, superintendent of the wagon road from Niobrara to Virginia City, (made in 1865;) of his explorations, survey, and location of said road; and also the report of W. W. Brookings, superintendent of the wagon road from the western line of Minnesota to Montana, showing his exploration and surveys."

In compliance with said resolution I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the report of Colonel James A. Sawyer on the Niobrara and Virginia City wagon road, dated 19th January, 1866.

The report of W. W. Brookings, esq., on the wagon road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Cheyenne river, dated November 1, 1865, referred to in the above resolution, will be found in the printed report of Lieutenant Colonel James H. Simpson, corps of engineers, page 124, herewith enclosed. A copy of the manuscript report of Mr. Brookings's engineer, Geo. N. Propper, dated October 31, 1865, is also enclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

YANKTON, DAKOTA, October 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my report of the survey and construction of the Big Cheyenne and Minnesota wagon road, with accompanying field and descriptive notes, with map of the road.

Owing to the inability, on account of lack of military protection, to proceed

with a survey, as intended, of a route from a point at or near the mouth of the Big Cheyenne river west to Powder river, there to connect with the Niobrara and Virginia City wagon road, and having examined the country as far west as the forks of the Big Cheyenne river, it was deemed advisable to commence the survey of the Minnesota road. I therefore commenced, at a point directly opposite the mouth of the Big Cheyenne, on the bank of the Missouri river, an examination of the country for a line of road as nearly east as practicable, consistent with the character of the country, desiring to strike the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota at or near the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude. I found that a road line could not run directly east, on account of the great difficulty of making an ascent of the bluffs from the bottom lands on the Missouri river, the bluffs having at this point an average height of two hundred and fifty feet. For this reason, and the fact that an east line would cross the high Missouri prairies so far above any stream of water that empties into the Missouri river from the east, that water would be exceedingly scarce and very poor, and one section would be entirely destitute for forty miles, and one section of eighty miles without wood, therefore, the object of the government being the establishment of a route of the greatest utility to the emigrant and traveller, and your positive injunctions "to make the very best road for the purposes for which the appropriation was made," I ran in a southeast direction, crossing the Oh-kee-bo-zhee eighteen miles and ten chains from the Missouri. Here is plenty of water, grass, and timber.

The bottom land on the Missouri, amounting to probably ten thousand acres, at the point from where we started, being in a big bend, is of the very best quality, one-third of it being timber, of which cottonwood and ash predominate. After ascending the bluffs, the character of the country is nearly alike, being high, gently rolling prairie, covered with a growth of short, fine grass, which is very nutritious, making it a fine grazing country, though from its being too dry, very little rain falling, it is unfit for agriculture.

The bluffs on this stream are nearly as high as those on the Missouri, the water standing nearly on a level with the river; therefore a line of road must necessarily be crooked, accommodating itself to some of the many ravines, for ascent or descent, to and from the high prairie.

I extended the line to a point twenty-nine miles and forty-one chains from the mouth of the Big Cheyenne river and opposite, though one mile above old Fort Pierre, when I ran a line to the Missouri river, finding a fine roadway down the bluffs to the Missouri, and also a good point for making a crossing. This I have termed Camp Johnson, and am of opinion that the Big Cheyenne and Minnesota road should cross here, it being a better point, the roads upon both sides being better, having more water and timber, and can be built at less cost.

I ran the road in the most direct line from this point (Camp Johnson) to the Crow Creek agency, crossing Medicine Knoll river, two branches of the Chappelle creek, Chaine De Roche, and Deep Holes, all of which afford water in abundance. Medicine Knoll river and Chappelle creek having timber.

The distance from Camp Johnson to the Crow Creek agency being over a rolling prairie country, well adapted to stock grazing and sheep husbandry. This region of country will, in my opinion, be of great value in time for its minerals, iron ore of good quality being abundant and easily obtained.

From the Crow Creek agency the road lines bear north of east, this was necessary in order to get timber and water and avoid the abrupt ridges and deep ravines that break south into the Crow River valley, and in all cases where the line bears north or south of the main line east it is done to improve the route and avoid unnecessary expense, without increasing, materially, the distance.

The main streams crossed on the route are Elm creek, Sandy Hill creek, James river, and the Vermillion and Big Sioux rivers, though there are many other important watering places.

The timber is at Campbell's creek, Elm creek, Wessington springs, James river, and the Big Sioux river, and at Lake Harlan.

The country improves as we leave the Missouri river, though good grazing is found the entire distance. At Wessington springs there is much good agricultural land, also on James or Dakota river, and in the valley of the Vermillion; but from Lake Harlan to the State line it is the finest agricultural and grazing country in the west, and as soon as we shall be at peace with the Indians will be cultivated, this road being the outlet to the Missouri river markets.

Having passed over the country, making in some instances several lines, I was well prepared to retrace the route to the Missouri and mark and establish the road over the very best route, which I believe has been done. The mode of marking was to plant every half mile, where the surface of the country was not such as to hide the monument, a stake four feet long, flattened on two sides near the top, and the letters M. W. R. cut in with a marking iron, then build a monument of earth or stone around it. Mounds of earth or stone are built between the stations where the nature of the country requires it. Several miles of these stations can often be seen at a view.

The annexed table will show the camps with distances, commencing at the eighty-eighth mile post on the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota.

The field-notes, also annexed, will give the stations, courses, and distances, and sufficiently describe the surface of the country.

The manner of building fords across the various streams and wet places is in all cases the same. Two rows of large boulders were placed across the stream, twenty-four feet apart. The space between the rows being the road-bed, was then filled with smaller stone and well packed until the road-bed became a solid pavement, then covered with earth and gravel to make them smooth.

These will not settle so as to do them great injury, if any, and where the streams are high, as is often the case, the road will be submerged by the overflow, but cannot be destroyed, as would be the case with bridges; and as timber is not found at most of the points where fords are built, the cost of preparing and drawing timber would be very great, while the bridges would not be as permanent or as good.

Monuments are in all cases erected upon each side of the stream and upon each side of the road, so as to sufficiently define the roadway, even though covered with water.

The banks of all streams and the bluffs are ploughed, scraped, and graded down to good roads.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. N. PROPPER, *Surveyor and Engineer.*

Camps and distances.

Camps.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
State line to Big Sioux river, over a gently rolling prairie.	7	57	77	Here the banks were ploughed, scraped, and graded down, and the large rock taken out of the roadway. Plenty of timber.
From Big Sioux to Larson's creek ..	19	75	67	The banks are graded down. The stone taken from the road-bed the entire distance. Water; no wood.
Larson's creek to Lake Harlan	12	56	75	The stone are all removed from the road, and a stone ford paved at the inlet. Timber plenty.
Lake Harlan to east bank of Vermillion.	8	20	22	The stone are removed from road-bed, and the banks of the stream graded. Good water and wood.

Camps and distances—Continued.

Camps.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
East to west branch of Vermillion ..	16	06	50	Stone all removed from road, banks graded down, and stone ford built. Good water; no wood.
West Vermillion to James river	22	45	25	Stone removed from road, bluffs and banks of river graded down, and stone ford. Plenty of timber.
James river to Sandy Hill creek	2	64	10	Stone removed from road, and ford made. Water and wood.
Sandy Hill creek to Wessington springs.	21	56	77	Stone removed from road; hill graded. Plenty of water and timber.
Wessington springs to Prickly Pear creek.	16	76	60	Stone removed from road, hills graded, and crossing paved. Good water; no wood.
Prickly Pear to Sulphur springs....	5	09	82	Stone removed from road, branches graded, and good crossings made. Corduroy bridge built here two hundred feet long, covered with earth and gravel. Good water; no wood.
Sulphur springs to Elm creek	7	56	27	Branches all graded, stone all removed from road, bluffs graded down, and good ford made. Plenty of water and timber.
Elm creek to Campbell's creek	11	64	13	Stone all removed from road. Water and timber.
Campbell's creek to Crow Creek agency.	3	40	12	Stone removed from road, banks of creek graded.
Miles of road constructed	156	70	00	

Surveyed but not sufficiently marked and established, and no work done on construction.

Crow Creek agency to Deep Holes ..	14	20	00	Plenty of water; no wood.
Deep Holes to Chaine de Roche	4	01	60	Plenty of water; brush for camp-fires.
Chaine de Roche to east branch of Chappelle creek.	7	60	60	Plenty of water; no wood.
East branch to Chappelle creek	6	65	00	Plenty of water and wood.
Chappelle creek to Medicine Knoll river.	13	46	40	Plenty of water and wood.
Medicine river to Camp Johnson, Missouri river.	21	32	60	
Camp Johnson to Oh-kee-bo-zhee...	11	39	00	Plenty of water and wood.
Oh-kee-bo-zhee to mouth of Big Cheyenne, Missouri river.	18	02	40	Plenty of timber.
Miles examined	97	27	00	
Crow Creek agency to Camp Johnson	67	66	60	
Minnesota boundary line to Camp Johnson	224	56	60	

Field and descriptive notes.

(Variation 12 degrees 30 minutes east.)

Station.	Course.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
1	West	65		Eighty-eight miles; level prairie.
2	do.	47		Level prairie.
3	do.	70		Gently rolling prairie.
4	do.	53		Do.
5	do.	28		Level prairie
6	do.	71		Do.
7	do.	40		Rolling prairie.
8	do.	51		To edge of bluffs.
9	North, 50 degrees west.	32	77	Descending bluffs.
10	North, 70 degrees west.	70		Level bench land.
11	do.	45		Into bottom; entire timber.
12	do.	44	25	To bank of Sioux river.
13	do.		75	Across river.
14	West	55	78	Level bench land.
15	North, 50 degrees west.	45	65	Ascending from bench land.
16	North, 65 degrees west.	60		Rolling prairie; heavy ravines southwest.
17	do.	60		Rolling rich prairie.
18	do.	66	75	Do.
19	North, 88 degrees west.	40		Level rich prairie.
20	do.	50		Do.
21	do.	66		Do.
22	West	50		Do.
23	do.	40		Do.
24	do.	40		Do.
25	do.	40		Undulating rich prairie.
26	do.	45		Do.
27	do.	25		Do.
28	do.	40		Level rich prairie.
29	do.	60		Do.
30	do.	60		Hilly and stony prairie; lakes and timber lying south.
31	do.	50		Do.
32	do.	70		Rolling rich prairie.
33	do.	40		Level rich prairie.
34	do.	40		Do.
35	do.	40		Do.
36	do.	60		Do.
37	do.	60		Do.
38	do.	60		Do.
39	do.	60		Do.
40	do.	60		Do.
41	do.	40		Gently rolling rich prairie.
42	do.	40		Do.
43	do.	60		Do.
44	do.	40		Do.
45	do.	31	50	To Larson's creek; prairie.
46	South, 68 degrees west.	40		Level prairie.
47	do.	40		Do.
48	do.	40		Gently rolling prairie.
49	do.	40		Do.
50	do.	40		Do.
51	do.	40		Do.
52	do.	40		Do.
53	do.	40		Do.
54	do.	40		Do.
55	do.	60		Do.
56	do.	60		Hilly and stony prairie.
57	do.	40		Do.
58	do.	40		Rolling prairie.

Field and descriptive notes—Continued.

Station.	Course.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
59.....	South, 68 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
60.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
61.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
62.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
63.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
64.....	do.....	60	.....	Rolling. See Lake Harlan.
65.....	do.....	50	.....	Rolling prairie.
66.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
67.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
68.....	do.....	46	75	Prairie on bank of lake.
69.....	South, 85 degrees west.	20	.....	Hilly and stony prairie.
70.....	do.....	25	.....	Do.
71.....	do.....	30	.....	Do.
72.....	do.....	45	.....	Rolling prairie.
73.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
74.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
75.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
76.....	do.....	60	.....	Gently rolling prairie.
77.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
78.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
79.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
80.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
81.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
82.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling stony prairie.
83.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
84.....	do.....	20	20	Valley land to Vermillion.
85.....	North, 87 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
86.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
87.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
88.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
89.....	do.....	60	.....	Level prairie.
90.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
91.....	do.....	60	.....	Undulating prairie.
92.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
93.....	do.....	60	.....	Gently rolling prairie.
94.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
95.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
96.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
97.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
98.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
99.....	do.....	17	75	Water-course runs south.
100.....	do.....	22	25	Gently rolling prairie.
101.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
102.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
103.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
104.....	do.....	60	.....	Level prairie.
105.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
106.....	do.....	60	.....	Do.
107.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
108.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
109.....	do.....	46	50	West branch of Vermillion.
110.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
111.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
112.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
113.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
114.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
115.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling stony prairie.
116.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
117.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
118.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
119.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.

Field and descriptive notes—Continued.

Station.	Course.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
120.....	North, 87 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
121.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
122.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
123.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
124.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
125.....	do.....	40	.....	Hilly stony prairie.
126.....	do.....	24	.....	Hilly and stony prairie.
127.....	West.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
128.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
129.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
130.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
131.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
132.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
133.....	do.....	50	.....	Hilly. (See Wessington springs.)
134.....	South, 85 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
135.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
136.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
137.....	do.....	50	.....	Level prairie.
138.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
139.....	do.....	46	.....	Rolling stony prairie.
140.....	North, 70 degrees west.	40	.....	Do.
141.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
142.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
143.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
144.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
145.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
146.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
147.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
148.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
149.....	do.....	40	.....	Gently rolling prairie.
150.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
151.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
152.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
153.....	do.....	40	.....	Go into bottom land.
154.....	do.....	34	85	Dakota river.
155.....	do.....	40	40	Across river.
156.....	South, 80 degrees west.	27	.....	Up bluffs.
157.....	North, 87 degrees west.	40	.....	Gently rolling prairie.
158.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
159.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
160.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
161.....	do.....	37	10	Sandy Hill creek.
162.....	North, 85 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling prairie; red sand.
163.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
164.....	do.....	40	.....	Level, good prairie.
165.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
166.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
167.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
168.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
169.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
170.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
171.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
172.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
173.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
174.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
175.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
176.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
177.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
178.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
179.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
180.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
181.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.

Field and descriptive notes—Continued.

Station.	Course.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
182.....	North, 85 degrees west.	40	.....	Gently rolling prairie.
183.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
184.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
185.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
186.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
187.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
188.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
189.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling stony prairie.
190.....	South, 87 degrees west.	40	.....	Do.
191.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
192.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
193.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
194.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
195.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
196.....	do.....	40	.....	Bed of stream, course south.
197.....	do.....	40	.....	Level prairie.
198.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
199.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
200.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
201.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
202.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
203.....	do.....	40	.....	Gently rolling prairie.
204.....	do.....	56	77	Gently rolling; Wessington springs.
205.....	South, 65 degrees west.	32	.....	Ascending bluffs.
206.....	South, 85 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling and stony prairie.
207.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
208.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
209.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling and stony prairie; lake lying south.
210.....	do.....	43	.....	Rolling and stony prairie.
211.....	North, 60 degrees west.	10	.....	Do.
212.....	West.....	40	.....	Do.
213.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
214.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
215.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
216.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
217.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
218.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
219.....	do.....	37	52	Stream runs south; tributary of Crow creek.
220.....	do.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
221.....	do.....	50	.....	Do.
222.....	do.....	30	.....	Do.
223.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
224.....	do.....	55	.....	Do.
225.....	do.....	25	.....	Do.
226.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
227.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
228.....	do.....	38	.....	Stream runs south; tributary of Crow creek.
229.....	South, 85 degrees west.	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
230.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
231.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
232.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
233.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
234.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
235.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
236.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
237.....	do.....	26	83	Hilly and stony.
238.....	North, 73 degrees west.	62	25	Do.
239.....	North, 55 degrees west.	27	.....	Prickly Creek stream; course south; tributary of Crow creek.
240.....	West.....	40	.....	Rolling prairie.
241.....	do.....	40	.....	Do.
242.....	do.....	44	50	Branch stream runs southeast to Crow creek.

Field and descriptive notes—Continued.

Station.	Course.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
243.....	South, 85 degrees west.	35		Rolling prairie.
244.....	do	37	62	Branch stream runs south to Crow creek.
245.....	do	49	35	Rolling prairie.
246.....	do	40		Do.
247.....	do	40		Do.
248.....	do	40		Do.
249.....	do	43	35	Sulphur Spring creek, south to Crow creek.
250.....	do	40		Rolling prairie.
251.....	do	40		Do.
252.....	do	38	27	Branch stream, southeast to Crow creek.
253.....	do	40		Rolling prairie.
254.....	do	40		Level prairie.
255.....	do	40		Do.
256.....	do	40		Do.
257.....	do	40		Do.
258.....	do	40		Rolling stony prairie.
259.....	do	40		Do.
260.....	South, 78 degrees west.	40		Do.
261.....	do	40		Do.
262.....	do	25		Do.
263.....	South, 65 degrees west.	40		Do.
264.....	do	40		Hilly and stony.
265.....	do	33		Down bluffs to Elm creek.
266.....	do	40		Across high bench land.
267.....	do	50		To top of bluffs.
268.....	West	40		Rolling prairie.
269.....	do	40		Do.
270.....	do	40		Do.
271.....	do	40		Do.
272.....	do	40		Do.
273.....	do	40		Do.
274.....	do	40		Do.
275.....	do	40		Do.
276.....	do	40		Do.
277.....	do	15	83	Creek courses south to Elm creek.
278.....	do	40		Rolling prairie.
279.....	do	43		Creek courses southeast to Elm creek.
280.....	South, 70 degrees west.	40		Rolling prairie.
281.....	do	40		Do.
282.....	do	25	80	Do.
283.....	do	40		Level prairie.
284.....	do	40		Do.
285.....	do	40		Do.
286.....	do	40		Rolling prairie.
287.....	do	40		Do.
288.....	do	40		Hilly and stony prairie.
289.....	do	49	50	Hilly to Campbell's creek.
290.....	South, 70 degrees west.	40		Rolling prairie.
291.....	do	40		Do.
292.....	do	40		Do.
293.....	do	40		Level prairie.
294.....	do	40		Do.
295.....	do	40		Rolling prairie.
296.....	do	40		Crow Creek agency.

To Camp Johnson and mouth of Big Cheyenne river.

Stations and agency.	Courses.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Remarks.
1 to 2.	North, 40 degrees west.	6	60	....	Missouri river bench land.
2 to 3.	North, 15 degrees west.	7	40	....	Top of bluffs near Missouri river to Deep Holes. Water; no wood.
3 to 4.	North, 70 degrees west.	4	01	60	Chaine de Roche creek. Water; no wood; rolling.
4 to 5.	North, 70 degrees west.	6	60	60	Back Chappelle creek. No wood; rolling prairie.
5 to 6.	North, 55 degrees west.	6	60	....	Chappelle creek. Water and timber; rolling prairie.
6 to 7.	North, 80 degrees west.	13	46	40	Medicine Knoll river. Timber, good ford, and rolling prairie.
7 to 8.	North, 80 degrees west.	4	59	86	Gently rolling prairie.
8 to 9.	North, 74 degrees west.	2	47	50	Do.
9 to 10.	North, 80 degrees west.	4	31	75	From Sulphur springs rolling prairie.
10 to 11.	North, 80 degrees west.	5	22	....	Gently rolling prairie.
11 to 12.	South, 80 degrees west.	4	36	89	Camp Johnson, Missouri river; good point for crossing.
12 to 13.	North, 22 degrees west.	12	20	....	Oh-kee-bo-zhee. Water and timber; rolling prairie, high bluffs on stream, and stony.
13 to 14.	North, 55 degrees west.	10	....	....	Rolling prairie country.
14 to 15.	West	1	40	....	Do.
15 to 16.	North, 85 degrees west.	1	20	....	Going down Missouri bluffs about two hundred and fifty feet high, timber in ravines.
16 to 17.	West	4	41	40	Mouth of Big Cheyenne river, on opposite side of Missouri river, travelled over bottom land; partly timbered; mostly cottonwood; bottom subject to overflow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. N. PROPPER,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

Hon. WILLIOT W. BROOKINGS,

Sup't, Disbursing Agent, Minn. Wagon Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1866.*

SIR: Under instructions from your department dated March 14, 1865, I was appointed superintendent and disbursing officer of the wagon road to be surveyed and made under act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, from the mouth of the Niobrara river, in Nebraska Territory, to Virginia City, in Montana Territory, a branch from Omaha to intersect the main line at some point on the Niobrara river.

These instructions reached me on the last of March, and having filed my official bond and oath of office, I proceeded to organize and equip an outfit for the accomplishment of the object.

As the route I was ordered to examine and open up was to a great extent entirely unexplored, I deemed it proper to make ample preparations for going and returning, and decided to purchase supplies for six months with teams and transportation for the same, and all tools necessary for the construction of the road and the making of all bridges and fords over the streams that might have to be crossed on our route.

By arrangement, Hon. A. W. Hubbard exerted himself to procure from Major General Pope, commanding the department of the northwest, suitable escort for the expedition, to consist of at least 200 cavalry and two howitzers, and at the suggestion of Judge Hubbard, to hasten our preparations, N. C. Hudson, esq., was sent to Washington to arrange for remittance of funds to me at Chicago. On the 10th of April I received a telegram from Judge Hubbard that the escort was all right, and to meet him in Chicago to make final arrangements. ~~On my~~ arrival there I found no money to my credit, and ~~was forced to proceed to Wash-~~ ington myself to examine the cause of the delay. After considerable delay in the Treasury Department, on the 27th of April funds were placed to my credit in Chicago, and I immediately commenced the purchase of the outfit.

After purchasing such supplies as I thought proper in Chicago I proceeded to Sioux City, and found to my surprise that, instead of any cavalry escort, two companies of the 5th United States volunteer infantry, consisting of only about 118 men in all, had been sent to the mouth of the Niobrara, with rations for only three months (including May,) and with scanty transportation.

I immediately telegraphed to General Pope, stating the facts as above set forth, and, in reply, he telegraphed to Brigadier General Sully, commanding that sub-district to furnish what he could. General Sully detailed for additional escort 25 men from company B, 1st battalion Dakota cavalry, and ordered his commissary to furnish rations sufficient to last the whole escort for six months, but he could furnish no transportation, which Captain Williford, the escort commander, finally was obliged to obtain by contract with Messrs. C. E. Hedges & Company, private freighters.

General Sully, at my solicitation, kindly furnished me with forty Springfield rifles, with equipments and ammunition for the same, which were distributed to the employés, and were of great service in guarding stock, &c.

I may here state that on my arrival at Virginia City I turned over these guns, equipments, and remaining ammunition, to General Meagher, the secretary and acting governor of Montana Territory, as I did not think it would pay the government to have them transported back again, and they were needed there.

Unavoidable delays in the transportation of subsistence and fitting out of teams, wagons, tents, camp equipage, &c., consumed much time; but after great exertions I finally completed all my arrangements and made ready for starting from Niobrara City, at the mouth of the Niobrara river, on the 13th of June.

The expedition proper consisted of 53 men, including my engineer and clerk, physician, guides, scouts, pioneers, herders, and drivers, 45 yokes of oxen, 5 saddle-horses, 5 mules, 15 wagons, with chains, tools, tents, camp equipage, and subsistence for six months. Our escort train numbered 25 wagons, drawn by six mules each. These teams were small and thin at starting, and very young, but few of them being over three years old, and, as a whole, a very inferior lot of animals, wholly inadequate for the expedition, and should never have been sent upon it.

Accompanying the expedition were five emigrant teams and a private freight train of thirty-six wagons, coupled together so as to be drawn by eighteen teams of six yoke of oxen each, and heavily loaded, some teams being loaded with 6,400 lbs.; and here permit me say that the entire practicability of the route travelled over may be seen when I state that not one of these wagons were uncoupled during the journey for the passage of any obstacle in the road.

It will be seen at a glance that the escort detailed for the expedition was wholly inadequate to protect a train of over eighty wagons passing through the heart of the most hostile Indian country in the Territories. It consisted of only 143 men; and as the train was marched mostly in one column, to form a permanent well-marked road, it could not protect the whole length from Indian assaults, and small parties of Indians could make dashes and be away before infantry could get within shooting distance of them. Some emigrants and some men,

whom I had hired, turned back and would not make the trip on account of the insufficiency of the escort.

The loading of wagons and arrangement of teams being concluded at noon on the 13th, we broke camp and started on our way at two p. m. A platoon of infantry with a howitzer marched in advance, then came the wagons belonging to the escort, then a platoon of infantry, then the wagons belonging to the expedition, then a platoon of infantry, then the emigrants and freight train, and finally a platoon of infantry with a howitzer brought up the rear; while the guides and pioneers kept in advance of the whole column, so as to have as little delay as possible at bad places, and scouts moved whenever it was proper and necessary.

At places where much work was required and the train obliged to stop, all hands took hold with a will, and the work finished up with despatch and in good manner.

Marched this day four miles, and camped on the south bank of the Niobrara, in the bottom. The grass, water, and wood at this camp were very good.

14th.—Paul Dorien, our Indian guide, who had left camp at Niobrara on the 11th instant, not making his appearance, I went to the Yankton agency in search of him, and found that he had deserted us and gone upon a hunt, notwithstanding his agreement to go with me, at a compensation of \$150 per month. I was sorry to lose his services, as he was called the best Indian guide in the country, though subject to sulky fits at times. I engaged in his place Baptiste Defond, a Yankton half-breed, who was recommended to me as a very good guide, and who served very faithfully as such till his discharge on the Big Horn river. My chief guide, Ben. F. Estes, went through with me to Virginia City and back, as I had agreed with him. He was in Lieutenant (now General) Warren's party in 1856, and with us proved himself to combine all the qualities that go to make up a first-rate guide, combining great personal bravery with the most untiring energy, and withal very quiet and unassuming in his manners, speaking the Sioux language fluently, and having intimate knowledge of their manners and customs. He was of great assistance in making treaties whereby we were fully enabled to pass through the hostile Indians' country.

While I was gone to the agency the train travelled up the Niobrara to the Verdigris creek, up which they proceeded about a mile to obtain a suitable crossing. A good ford was made, and the train crossed and encamped on the west bank of the creek, which is here about twenty feet wide by two and a half feet deep, with quicksand bed and very rapid current.

I would suggest the importance of building a good bridge over this creek, which could be done without great expense.

15th.—The command broke corral at 6½ a. m., and, ascending the bluffs of Verdigris creek, travelled over the high prairie, at some distance from the river, to avoid the short ravines leading into it. In the afternoon descended into the Niobrara bottom, and crossing Cedar creek, camped, at 4 p. m., on the east bank of a small creek called Swamp creek, which certainly was a misnomer, as it was a fine little stream. The train moved six miles this day, and I joined it, with Baptiste, in the afternoon. The grass, wood, and water at this camp were first-rate.

16th.—A very severe shower of rain fell last night. We broke camp and started at 6 a. m., and, travelling about four miles, (after crossing Swamp creek, over which we made a good ford,) ascended again the bluffs, at a gentle slope, and travelled over the high prairie in a westerly direction. The river valley at this point is very beautiful, and covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation. At noon came to the Mauvais Terre creek, which we bridged at about two miles from its mouth. This stream is about fifteen feet wide by eighteen inches deep, with quite rapid current. Grass, wood, and water good at camp; timber chiefly burr-oak and cottonwood.

Two of the escort deserted us at noon, and were not recaptured.

17th.—We had a very severe thunder-shower last night, and in the darkness many of the cattle escaped the herders, and much delay was occasioned in starting on that account. Having risen at 3½ a. m., we made ready and started at 7 a. m., and travelled over good fair country for thirteen miles, crossing Woozinga creek, and camping on the west bank of the Big Coulter, which is about twelve feet wide by eighteen inches deep, with rapid current over gravel bed. Good fords were made over both these creeks; but I would suggest the necessity of having them bridged for future travel, as the expense would not be very great, and crossing would be greatly facilitated thereby. Our course during the day was a little south of west, to head out the short ravines leading into the Niobrara. The face of the country is gently undulating, and covered with tall grass and flowers. Wood, water, and grass at camp first-rate.

18th.—Fine day. It being Sabbath, we remained in camp, as I had determined not to travel or work on the Sabbath, except in case of necessity. This day I distributed the arms received from General Sully to the men, as far as they would go.

19th.—Weather quite pleasant. Starting in good season, we travelled about thirteen miles over gently undulating prairie, crossing Cottonwood creek at noon, and camping, at 3 p. m., on a small creek called Mule creek; Cottonwood creek is about fifteen feet in width by one and a half feet deep, with rapid current over gravelly bed. A good ford was made over this creek, which, however, should be bridged. Grass and water on the route first-rate. The timber on the Cottonwood is principally cottonwood of a good quality, and burr-oak of a poor quality.

20th.—Day fine, but quite warm. Made fords over and crossed three small prairie streams during the day; all these streams were of very pure cold water. Surface of the country gently undulating and fine to travel over. The Forked Buttes, on the Keya Paha river, were visible to the northward all day. Our guides, in advance, shot two antelopes, great numbers of which were seen running about the prairie. Travelled thirteen and a half miles, and camped on the Little Platte, at 3½ p. m. This stream is about fifteen feet wide and clear, with a rapid current. Grass and wood good at camp.

21st.—Good travelling over high prairie. Crossed in the forenoon a creek about twelve feet wide; the channel of which being too deeply cut to admit of good ford for the double wagons, we bridged it. Considerable timber grows along this stream, chiefly burr-oak and cedar, of rather better quality than we had seen on most of the streams we had crossed. Fragments of limestone were found by Dr. Tingley, but he could find no out-cropping strata. To the southwest sand-hills were seen, which our guides believed to extend to the river, and we therefore directed our course more northerly; but in the afternoon found that we could have travelled in a direct line, as the elevations were not as sandy as they seemed at a distance, and we turned southward till in a direct line with our road at noon. This bend in the road can be cut off without trouble, and considerable distance saved thereby. Camped at 4 p. m. on Small creek; grass and water good at camp, but wood scarce.

22d.—Weather cool and cloudy in the morning. Crossed the northern extremity of the sand-hills without difficulty, and entered upon a level prairie, stretching as far to the westward as the eye could reach, bounded on the south by the sand-hills. These are oblong elevations, running parallel, or nearly so, with the river, and increasing in elevation to the southward. Between these are small valleys, covered with tall grass, and the surface of the ground is hard but somewhat moist, and good to travel over. The hills are covered scantily with the usual prairie vegetation. Encamped on a small prairie creek at 5 p. m., having made about seventeen miles. Good grass and water on the creek.

23d.—Made a good ford over the stream, where we camped, and started on at 7 a. m. At about three miles out, came to a small stream of very fine water,

growing along the banks of which was oak and cedar trees. Made a good ford over this stream, and, crossing, ascended a gentle slope, and came on a wide, level plain, fine to travel over, and covered with a heavy growth of bearded grass, which, waving in the wind, had the appearance of an immense grain-field. At ten miles out came to the head of a deep ravine, near which we passed by. The sides of the ravine were quite steep, and composed of limestone, with white sandstone above it, with oak, pine, and cedar trees growing on them. At fourteen and a half miles came to Pine creek, upon which we camped at 4 p. m. This creek has much pine and cedar timber of a second-rate quality growing on its banks. Grass, wood, and water plenty and good. The weather was cool in the morning, but sultry in the middle of the day. Several mules in the escort train gave out during the day.

24th.—A very severe thunder-shower occurred last night, and it still rained in the morning, but it broke away early, and by 9 o'clock everything had dried off so that we could start. To hasten the crossing two good fords were made over this creek, which is about forty feet wide, with rapid current and quicksand bottom. Teams were doubled for the crossing and ascent of the bluff on the opposite side, which was very wet and heavy from the recent rain. After ascending the bluff we came to a very fine table-land, over which we travelled in a westerly direction, and camped on the plateau at the bank of the Niobrara at about 1 p. m., between the heads of two ravines, in each of which were springs of the purest cold water, and here was also plenty of fine grass for the animals, and oak, pine, cedar, and cottonwood grew in abundance in the ravines and river bottoms. On account of our late start, and the time taken in making fords, we travelled only five miles to-day. The country over which we came was very fine to travel over.

25th.—Sunday. Remained in camp all day.

26th.—Weather fine and cool for travelling. Made about seventeen and a half miles, and corralled on a fine stream called Lone Pine creek; it is about 25 feet wide by 2 feet deep, with gravelly bottom and swift current. The face of the country to-day was gently rolling, and fine to travel over. During the day's march we passed along the side of a deep cañon running into the Niobrara. The walls were from 50 to 100 feet in perpendicular height, composed of lime and sandstone, embedded in which Dr. Tingley found many fragments of fossil bones and petrified wood; grass, wood, and water abundant; course a little south of west, to avoid the heads of ravines running into the river. Near the stream where we camped we passed the trail of two or three hundred Indians, which had been made quite recently; a sharp lookout was kept, but none were seen by the scouts.

27th.—Made a ford at the stream, and crossed without difficulty. Course during the day westerly, and, by making occasionally small detours, a good road was obtained. Some sand-hills were located near the route, which we avoided. Camped at 3 p. m. on a small stream with good grass and water, and cedar and pine sufficient for fuel. Weather hot and sultry, and three mules of the escort train gave out during the day.

28th.—Severe thunder-shower last night, and some rain this morning. The first two miles of our day's travel to-day were quite rough and broken, but at the end of that distance we entered the valley of Bear creek, which, running from the west, enabled us to travel up it for about nine miles, where we made a ford, crossed over, and camped on the north side at 2 p. m. The creek valley is about three-fourths of a mile wide, level, and covered with a most luxuriant growth of grass. It seems to be the finest place for farming that we had seen, though for timber one would have to go to the river, distant about five miles. The stream is very sluggish, being backed up by a succession of beaver dams. No wood at this camp, but plenty of "buffalo chips."

29th.—Cool in the morning, but a pleasant day. Travelled fifteen and a half

miles, and camped at 4½ p. m. on the Niobrara bottom, at the mouth of a small stream. This point we were obliged to make to cross this stream, the channel being cut through a cañon on the high prairie with almost perpendicular sides. During the day we passed a very fine stream about six feet wide, running very swiftly over a rocky bed, over which a ford was made without difficulty. Below the ford the ledges break off very fast, making a cañon, through which the stream ran. The sides were composed of lime and sandstone rock, imbedded in which Dr. Tingley discovered the fossil remains of two huge tortoises quite perfect and entire; the transverse diameter of each could not have been less than three feet. Much petrified wood was also seen on the banks of the creek. The surface of the country during the day was generally quite good to travel over. At the point where we camped on the river the upper line of bluffs is capped with pine, and lower down grow oak, pine, and some cottonwood. In many places Dr. Tingley pointed out the remains of a river terrace. The river here is about 100 yards in width, by 1½ to 2 feet deep, with quicksand bottom. Opposite camp the ground slopes very gradually from the river to the high prairie; near camp also, on the opposite side, were several Indian graves, *buried* in their usual manner, by being placed on scaffolds placed on posts set in the ground. At this point, on account of his teams giving out, Captain Williford, *cached* a load of pork and fish, and abandoned his poorest wagon, by which means he would have an occasional change, and thus better enable his teams to do their work.

30th.—Our guides informed us that the next stream to cross would be Snake river, which ran through a cañon, and could not be crossed except at some distance from its mouth. We, therefore, after making a ford over the stream at camp and crossing, shaped our course more to the southward, and came to the place where we decided to cross Snake river, after about sixteen miles' travel. This point is about ten miles from its mouth; grass fair, and wood and water plenty at camp. About two miles below where we camped the river runs over falls of about 6, 10, and 25 feet respectively, making a very fine appearance at camp; it is about 100 feet wide, by a foot in depth, with sandy bottom; with some work, a good ford was made over it. Recent Indian signs were seen quite numerous. The scenery below camp on the river is very grand and beautiful. The walls of the cañon are composed of rocks of a cretaceous character, lime and sandstone, with marl, in which many fossil remains were discovered.

July 1st.—Day very warm, and road in many places very heavy, and we doubled our teams to cross the river and ascend the bluffs on the opposite side; at noon the mercury stood at 90° in the shade. After crossing we travelled about twelve miles in a northwesterly direction to strike the Niobrara again, and at 5 p. m., no water having been found, and men and teams suffering much from want of it, I decided to leave the train and drive the animals, with the cook-wagons, to the river, distant about four miles to camp, where we arrived at sundown, much fatigued.

2d.—Weather warmer; mercury 103° in the shade at noon, and 106° at 3 p. m. The wagons taken to the river last night were sent up the river, under command of my engineer, to await the arrival of the balance of the train. As the road, from the train to the point I wished to make on the river, was to be very rough and heavy with sand, and the weather was most excessively warm, I decided to bring in only half the train this day, which was accomplished at 2 p. m. Two oxen died from heat during the day, and a soldier was rendered insensible from sun-stroke.

3d.—Believing that a better road could be obtained by keeping near the Niobrara, from our camp on the 30th ultimo to this point, and having decided to remain at this camp till the 5th instant, I sent Judge Smith, my engineer, on a reconnoissance to the mouth of Snake river, with an escort of four men of company B, Dakota cavalry; three of the men straggled and came back to camp, being afraid of Indians, but he made the reconnoissance accompanied by one

man. He reported that the only obstacle was at the mouth of Snake river, where much heavy grading would have to be made for a short distance, and that a bridge should then be built over Snake river; this done, a good road might be obtained, cutting off considerable distance. He returned at 9 p. m., having travelled about fifty miles during the day; during the day the balance of the train was brought into camp in good shape; mercury 100° in the shade at 1 p. m. Grass, wood, and water plenty at this camp.

4th.—Very warm day, mercury 103° in the shade at noon, and breezes from the south blowing excessively hot. The escort were drilled, inspected, and fired a salute at noon.

5th.—Started at $5\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., and travelled eight miles through rolling country, with some sand in places, and camped, at 12 m., on the south bank of a spring ravine of pure cold water. Grass fair, and wood and water plenty. Dr. Tingley found on the river bluffs, on this day's travel, the head of the femur, or thigh-bone of a mastodon, with many other fossil bones, teeth, and much petrified wood, and arrived at camp, as usual, laden down with fossil remains. Course, during the day, somewhat south of west.

6th.—Rain fell during the night, and the weather was cool in the morning. Graded down the banks of the ravine, and crossed at about a mile above our camp; travelled then about thirteen miles, and camped on the high prairie near the bank of the Niobrara. Surface of the country to-day was mostly high, level table-land, easy to travel over. Course, during the day, westerly. Numerous springs of pure, cold, soft water gushed out of the river-bed near our camp, and wood and grass were abundant.

7th.—Weather very fine; travelled about four miles over rolling country, where occasionally grading had to be done, but at the end of that distance we emerged again upon a high table-land, over which we travelled for the balance of the day; plenty of wood, grass, and water along the route; arrived at camp at 3 p. m., and at $5\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. a very severe thunder-shower occurred, but it cleared away before dark, leaving the air pure and refreshing; travelled fifteen miles that day.

8th.—Very fine day; the road to-day was laid over a broad valley, which here extends for some distance on both sides of the river; made twelve miles, and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. arrived at a fine spring-stream, over which we made a ford, and camped on the west side in a very fine site; plenty of grass at camp, and wood on the river, half a mile below the camp. The surface of the country here is very fine to travel over; the river at this point flows in a single channel, over a rocky bed, and through a cañon eighty to one hundred feet in depth, though in some places the ground slopes gradually from the plateau to the river-bed, alternating on either side. Very recent Indian signs were seen, and one of the scouts saw where an antelope had been killed by them on yesterday.

9th.—Some slight showers fell last night, but the day was very pleasant. It being Sunday, we remained in camp. Fossil remains were found in abundance by the men on the banks of the creek between camp and the river. The surface of the country about is level or gently undulating, and very fine to travel over, and we have made good progress during the last few days, but little work having been required to make a first-rate road-bed. Scouts report seeing Indians to-day, who refused to communicate with them.

10th.—Weather cool this morning, and a dense fog obscured all objects at a short distance, on account of which we had some difficulty in collecting the herd together; but we got a fair start, and, travelling over a fine level or gently undulating table-land, came to the place where the guides had decided to cross the Niobrara to the north side, which was just above the mouth of Antelope creek; the river at this point is about two hundred feet wide by one and a half foot deep, and runs swiftly over a rocky bed. All hands were set at work making a ford, which was thus soon accomplished, and the teams crossed without diffi-

culty; travelled about twelve miles, and camped on a bluff near the river. The grass, wood, and water were good on the route to-day. On the north side of the river we saw, in many places, the wagon-track which Estes, our chief guide, recognized as that made by Lieutenant (now General) Warren, in 1856.

11th.—Very fine, cool day. Travelled about sixteen miles over a level or gently rolling country, and camped on the bluff, near a small creek, which we called Rush creek, from the quantity of rushes there abounding. Grass and water were plenty at camp, but for wood we had to go about a mile. The escort mules, as usual, gave out occasionally during the day. The guides having decided to leave this river and strike for White river to-morrow, a squad of the cavalry were detailed to accompany Baptiste on a reconnoissance towards that river. All of them, however, straggled back to camp, leaving him alone; he arrived, however, safely in camp at 11 p. m., having ridden hard all day.

12th.—A supply of wood was procured on the creek above camp; and we travelled eight miles up the creek, in the direction of White river, and camped on the last water on the creek, at 12 m. Surface of the country good to travel over, but soil rather poor; grass at camp good. Our chief guide in advance reported a fight with two Indians, from whom he captured two ponies.

13th.—Made an early start, and travelled in a northwesterly direction about fifteen miles, over a rolling country, but good to travel over, camping, at 4 p. m., on the head of a ravine leading into White river. Grass, wood, and water fair at camp; good springs of pure water were obtained by digging; the soil on the high lands is rather poor. Elk and antelope were seen during the day in great numbers. The Black Hills were seen, for the first time, from a bluff on the west side of the camp.

14th.—This day we came into the country on the south side of the White river, known as the Bad Sands; travelled fourteen miles nearly north over a circuitous route and camped at 3 p. m. on a spring ravine leading into White river; in several places we were obliged to cut down the trees, clear out the road, and grade down some short pitches, but the day's travel, taken as a whole, was quite easy on the cattle, though very warm, the mercury standing at 95° at 2 p. m.; some mules, as usual, gave out during the day; water, grass, and wood, good at camp; the scouts report seeing Indians at night, but none came near camp.

15th.—Very warm day, mercury standing at 94° at 2 p. m.; travelled fifteen miles over a very circuitous route to avoid the ravines in the Bad Sands, and much time was consumed in grading down some steep cuts, so that the train could pass, but this was finally accomplished with ease to the teams. Baptiste, in advance, discovered an Indian scout, and hailed him, but he ran away and could not be overtaken in the rough country. Camped at 4½ p. m., on White river. Grass and wood in fair quantity at camp. A more thorough reconnoissance than we had time to make should be made at this place, by which, I am of the opinion, with a reasonable amount of work, at least eight or ten miles could be saved from the distance travelled during the last three days.

16th.—To-day being the Sabbath, we remained in camp; heavy rains fell last night, and the ground is very muddy to-day; weather cool and cloudy; the river rose about four feet last night from the rain that fell. The surface of the country away from the river bottoms is barren, and very rough and rocky, and cut up by numerous ravines. Many kinds of rocks are exposed to view with white and variegated clays; ochre beds, of various colors, shales, veins of selenite, and fibrous and stalactatite forms of gypsum. The veins of selenite were from two to six inches in thickness, descending perpendicularly through the shales and crossing each other at right angles.

17th.—Weather cool, cloudy, and windy; the river at this point was forty or fifty feet wide, with high banks and gravelly bottom, with the water of a whitish

color like that in the Missouri river, which circumstance probably gave the river its name; the waters having fallen to about their common level, all hands were set at work digging down the banks, cutting brush and putting it in at the water's edge to prevent the wagons cutting into the banks, and the teams were all crossed and on their way westward at 9½ a. m.; crossed two small creeks and camped on the west bank of one, at nine miles distance from last night's camp; over the last creek we put a bridge, and at the former made a ford; crossed General Harney's old trail from Laramie to Pierre on the north side of the river in the valley. The surface of the country to-day was rolling, but easy to travel over, except that it was somewhat heavy from the recent rains; grass fair at camp, but wood scarce; many high rocky buttes were seen to the north and northeast of us, and many strata of loose shales were exposed along the route, dipping in various directions, mostly southeast; through these were veins of selenite, and large concretions contained within cavities lined with beautiful crystals of carbonate of lime. There was also in many places exposed a light-colored stratum strongly impregnated with an acid thought to be sulphuric.

18th.—Got an early start and travelled fifteen miles in a northwesterly direction, over a ridge between two creeks running into White river, and passing the divide between the White and Cheyenne rivers; camped at 5 p. m. on the west side of Dry-wood creek, which we bridged. The country to the southward is gently rolling, but that north and northeastward is very rough, and of the nature of the Bad Sands; grass good at camp; water fair, and a fair supply of timber for camping purposes. The soil hereabouts is thin and rather poor. The valley of the creek is nearly level, and lays very fine. Passed during the day a very symmetrical butte, about two hundred feet in height, composed of fossiliferous limestone; the soil during the day's march was mostly dark clay or marl; the creek is about eighteen feet wide by one and a half foot in depth, and runs very sluggishly.

19th.—Came fourteen miles over a fair-lying country, at a distance of about ten miles south of and parallel to the South Cheyenne river. At about noon it became cloudy, and a severe storm came up, the wind blowing in succession from all points of the compass; the mud soon became so deep that it was impossible to travel, and we corralled on the banks of a ravine through which ran a large stream, the effects of the rain; nothing was found worthy of mention at this camp, except the mud; the country was very fair to travel over, except from the effects of the rain.

20th.—Rain fell last night during most of the night, but in the morning it cleared up somewhat, and after drying off a little we yoked up and started. The mud drying up somewhat during the forenoon, we got along without serious trouble, and coming at noon to a small creek leading into Hat creek, we corralled, and spread out our camp equipage to dry; grass and water were abundant at this camp, and sufficient wood for camping purposes. Captain Williford, commanding the escort, had announced to me that his men were likely to be greatly in need of clothing before the end of the expedition, as he had drawn only three months' supplies on starting from Leavenworth, and but very little could be obtained at Sioux City. As Fort Laramie was the nearest post at which it was supposed that anything of that nature could be obtained, he decided to go there for supplies, much to my regret, as we should thereby lose at least one, and perhaps two, weeks of the best part of the season; but there seemed to be no help for it, and accordingly I loaned him one of our wagons, which was lighter than his army wagons, and to which he attached six of his best mules for the journey, to be accompanied by an escort of fifteen mounted men, commanded by Lieutenant Dana, his acting quartermaster.

It was arranged that we should proceed by short stages, and be joined again by this party on the Dry fork of the Cheyenne, up which we had determined to travel for some way. The result of this arrangement will be seen in the sequel.

21st.—Lieutenant Dana's party left for Laramie, distant about seventy-five miles, this morning at 8½ o'clock; weather cool and very fine; remained in camp all day, having detailed a party to work digging down the banks of Hat creek, which we decided to cross about two miles below camp. On the east side of the place selected for crossing was a perpendicular bank, over twenty feet high, of very hard, compact clay, through which a roadway had to be dug from the table-land to the creek bed.

22d.—Party still at work grading down the bank of Hat creek. The creek is about seventy-five feet wide by one foot and a half deep, running swiftly over slate bed rock. There is considerable cottonwood growing on it, and in places between it and the Cheyenne considerable pine timber is growing. Another party was sent on a reconnoissance to the Cheyenne, which flows at the south base of the Black Hills, at about eight or ten miles from camp. They report the river to be about three hundred feet wide by one and a half to two feet deep, and running through a cañon with almost perpendicular walls, two hundred to three hundred feet in height. The walls were composed mostly of reddish sandstone. Very recent Indian signs were seen by this party, but no Indians were discovered. Recent trails were also discovered by guides and scouts who were out to the westward on reconnoissance, and from indications they believed we had been seen by one party, who had retreated.

23d.—Sunday, remained in camp all day; forenoon very pleasant, but at about 4 p. m. occurred the worst hail-storm I had ever seen; every tent but one was blown down in an instant, and that kept erect only by the united efforts of three men. Cattle, horses, and mules, all stampeded before the storm in one confused mass. At least three inches of hail fell in a few minutes, and everything was completely soaked through, heavy duck wagon covers seeming to offer but little resistance to the penetrating rain; but the storm was too violent to be of long duration, and subsided in the course of half an hour, when the rest of the day was spent in hunting up the scattered herd and putting things together as snugly as possible. Our large Sibley tents were much torn in being blown down, and much camp equipage was blown away, and could not be found after the storm. The backs of many cattle were pelted with hail till they bled.

24th.—The day broke fine; spread out our bedding and other articles to dry, and at 11 a. m. broke camp, and crossing Hat creek, camped on the west side, near the creek; grass, water, and wood plenty at camp. Most of the grass found in this region is the gramma grass, which is very sweet and nutritious, and appears to have great fattening properties for stock. As we did not expect to make very long journeys till joined again by Lieutenant Dana's party, we camped after making two miles to-day.

25th.—Day fine, but quite warm at noon, mercury standing at 85° at 1 p. m.; travelled fifteen miles over a fair-lying country, with clayey soil, rather heavy from recent rains; saw one buffalo that had been killed by Indians within two days, only a part of which had been taken by them; camped at 2½ p. m. on Horse-head creek, which leads into the Cheyenne; grass rather scarce at camp. During the day we passed through a gap in a ridge of limestone that extended from north to south across our paths; it was about fifty feet in height, with strata dipping to the west at an angle of about 35°. We got rained upon again on our arrival at camp. The pioneers, immediately on our arrival at camp, made a good ford over the creek to facilitate and hasten our crossing to-morrow.

26th.—Got a good start and crossed the creek without difficulty. At the ford we came to Sage creek, distant five and a half miles, at 10½ a. m. The channel of this creek being cut too deep to admit of making a good ford for the double wagons of the freight train, we bridged it, and, crossing, camped on the west side. Greasewood, sage, and cactus are abundant on the high land, but grass in the low valleys and ravines is plenty and of good quality. Wood is scarce, but plenty can be obtained for camping purposes. Large concretions,

containing within most beautiful crystals of calcareous spar, were very numerous on this creek, and many beautiful specimens were obtained, but discarded for want of transportation.

27th.—Travelled seven miles westward over a sterile country, but easy to travel upon. Many patches of the wild cherry were seen loaded with fruit. Bear tracks, made on yesterday, were seen by scouts, but no bear came in sight. Weather cool and fine for travelling; grass and water good at camp; got into camp at 12 m.

28th.—Starting at 5½ a. m., and travelling in a westerly direction twelve miles, we came to the South Cheyenne at about 12 m. The high ground travelled over is quite barren, and covered with broad-leaved cactus; but grass is abundant in all the ravines and low-lands, and on the bottoms at the river is the best gramma grass we have seen, much of it standing one and a half foot in height. The guides in advance saw buffalo cross the river, and Baptiste creeping upon them laid one of them low with one well-directed shot from his sure rifle; this gave us plenty of fresh meat for a change in camp. All hands were set at work digging down the banks, and cutting and hauling logs and brush to put in at the water's edge to prevent the wagons cutting in too deeply at the ford. A good ford was made in the afternoon ready for crossing on the morrow. On this river is a belt of cottonwood timber about eighty rods in width, but of a rather stunted growth. The stream is about one hundred and twenty-five feet wide by one foot deep, with sandy bed and much quicksand in many places, but the bed at crossing was quite firm and hard.

29th.—Crossed the river and moved camp one mile to the north side. Day very warm, mercury standing at 99° in the shade at 2 p. m. At 3½ a. m. a party was sent on a reconnoissance to the Black Hills, distant about eight or ten miles.

30th.—A very warm day; remained in camp all day; mercury indicating 96° in the shade at noon. The party returned from the Black Hills in the afternoon, and reported that they crossed Beaver creek a few miles above its junction with the Cheyenne, and ascended the mountain ridge on the west side of the hill, when a vast plain twenty miles in width spread out to their view. The soil was apparently composed of red clay, which being cut up by numerous ravines, presented, when reviewed from the mountain top, a very grand and beautiful appearance. The descent into this valley being very difficult, the party returned back and came to camp. Pine and cedar timber of a second-rate quality grows in abundance on these mountains. No recent Indian signs were seen by the party.

31st.—Very high wind, which made travelling very uncomfortable; came twenty miles over a rough stony country, cut up considerably by ravines, the grading of which kept the pioneers quite busy all day; our course was nearly northwest during the day, and we kept the ridge away from the stream to avoid the ravines putting into it. Soil varying, but mostly poor, producing nothing except sage, brush, greasewood and cactus, with a fair supply of gramma grass in the low places. The most remarkable feature of the country is the appearance of the stone which abounded along the route, and was mostly sandstone; from some cause, probably concretionary structure, the strata varied in hardness, and in many places the lower strata appeared to have been washed or blown away in whole or part, leaving the upper stratum lying as if on pillars, or loosely on the ground where its support had failed. Columns of this sandstone capped with rocks so wide as to afford shelter from the sun were numerous among these stones. Among the rocks in the latter part of the day's travel were found beds of clay, apparently local, containing bones of extinct animals of a very large size in one place Dr. Tingley observed these bones to completely cover the ground for a considerable space around. Encamped on the creek, near which we

discovered a trail supposed to have been made by Lieutenant (now General) Reynolds on his reconnoissance through that country.

August 1st.—Weather pleasant, but windy; travelled eleven miles up Dry fork of the Cheyenne over a hard, solid road-bed, and camped on the creek at 1 p. m. The high prairie on the route is barren of everything except cactus, sage brush, and greasewood, but a fair supply of grass grows in the ravines and low places. There appeared to be much more water in the stream as we ascended it, but the current was very sluggish, being backed up by a succession of beaver dams. A party of Indians with about twenty ponies and one shod horse, with two footmen, had passed up this stream about two weeks before apparently in great haste, as the ponies were kept at a gallop all the time. At about 10 p. m. Lieutenant Dana arrived with his command from Laramie with no supplies, having foolishly left their wagon to come up with a detachment which they said was ordered to come from Laramie to the Black Hills, pass around and join General Conner, supposed to be on the Powder river.

2d.—The cavalry were to-day ordered back to ascend the old Nomerus fork, in the direction of Laramie, to see if tidings could be obtained of the wagon sent for clothing and left by Lieutenant Dana, and we engaged to proceed by short journeys until they should overtake us. Travelled up the creek about fourteen miles and camped; grass poor but wood and water plenty; rocks were seen on the two previous days of almost every imaginable form; country good to travel over, being tolerably level and with compact soil.

3d.—The main branch of the creek being thought to run too much south of our course we left it, and travelling four miles camped on a dry creek, but where there was good grass with water in the creek at a mile distant; after camping the guides went ahead on a reconnoissance.

4th.—Cloudy in the morning and some rain in the forenoon; travelled seventeen miles northwestwardly, and leaving the tributaries of the South Cheyenne came over to a branch of the North Cheyenne. Passed a vein of lignite on the summit between these streams, which, however, was but of limited extent. A fire was built at the edge of it by some of the men, and it burned quite freely. We also saw here large concretionary structures, some of them seven or eight feet in diameter, of circular shape, and fractured and divided by both radiating and concentric lines so as to separate the blocks into segments of a circle resembling well-bricks. Crossed during the day several dry ravines, which we graded down and made good crossings over; camped at 1 p. m. Grass and water fair, but wood scarce at camp.

5th.—Travelled five and a half miles, crossing a divide where the bluffs were stratified with lignite and sandstone, and camped on a branch of the North Cheyenne at 10 a. m; grass and cottonwood plenty; water like that in the Missouri river, but good to the taste and clears off by standing a short time; back from the stream, on the southeast, were many high bluffs capped with pine and cedar trees.

6th.—Sunday, remained in camp; the guides went on a reconnoissance, and while out shot some buffalo and packed a quantity of the meat on their ponies to camp; weather fine, but rather too warm for comfort.

7th.—Came northwest eight and a half miles, and at noon camped on another branch of the North Cheyenne; during the forenoon we passed several small ravines, which we graded down and made good crossings over. The guides and scouts went ahead on a reconnoissance, on our arrival at camp, and reported on their return that to the west of us the buffalo were travelling northwestward in great numbers; weather very warm; grass, water, and wood plenty at camp.

8th.—Travelled up the stream to the west about six miles, crossing it several times; at each crossing we were obliged to dig down the banks and make fords; this day's work was very fatiguing to all; camped on the same stream at night

with a fair amount of wood, water, and grass at camp. To the southward of camp, at about a mile, the scouts discovered a vein of coal on fire, which apparently had been burning for some time; the seam was at the foot of a bluff, and the clay above was falling down upon it as it burned, and much heat and some smoke issued through the crevices. The coal was bituminous, of a good quality, and burned freely in the open air with comparatively little smoke.

9th.—Fine day, but quite warm; moved up the stream eight and a half miles over a fair-lying open country, and camped at noon; there was but little wood at camp, but grass and water were plenty and of first-rate quality; in many places were here seen large circular red buttes rising abruptly from the plain, apparently composed of stone of a volcanic origin, but each butte being regular and symmetrical in form, presented a very fine appearance; from this point we decided to strike northwest to Powder river, to pass, if possible, to the north side of Pumpkin buttes. To-day the cavalry returned from their scout and reported no tidings of the wagon left by Lieutenant Dana, so that on the whole we had been delayed more than a week, and no good has resulted therefrom.

On the 10th and 11th instants we marched thirty-two miles over a rolling country with but little water or wood, though grass was abundant; a reconnoissance was then made to Powder river, and we decided that, owing to the very *bad lands* on Powder river and lack of water, a road there would be impracticable for travel. At our camp on the 11th instant we found large quantities of first-rate bituminous coal—the best I have ever seen in the west; from the amounts seen cropping out I should think it almost inexhaustible.

13th.—Having decided to retrace our steps to our camp of the 9th instant, and from thence make the road, and travel to Powder river on the south side of Pumpkin buttes, we started this morning; at noon, as the heat was excessive, we corralled near some small springs to water our stock. While here Nat. D. Hedges, of Sioux City, who was scouting about one and a half mile from camp, was surprised and killed by a party of Cheyenne Indians, who at the same time made a dash on our herd and stampeded and drove off eight cavalry horses. A party immediately volunteered, and scouting out, found the body of Mr. Hedges scalped and mutilated. He was a young man who had charge of the private freight train that accompanied the expedition, was about nineteen years of age and of much promise, being a genial and pleasant companion, and of very correct habits; his loss cast a gloom over the camp not soon dispelled. From this point we travelled till after dark on our back track and at 9 p. m. corralled, keeping a strict guard.

14th.—Travelled two and a half miles, and corraling on a good site turned out our cattle for water and grass. A large party of Indians drove in the pickets and made a dash at the herd, but were beaten off and got none. Having made a rude coffin from some boards of an abandoned government wagon, we buried young Hedges at 5 p. m. in the centre of the corral, taking pains to conceal the grave so that no one except those present should be able find it, on account of Indians. Weather during the day fine, but rather warm.

15th.—Fine morning. The bluffs around at sunrise were covered with Indians to the number of 500 to 600, and fighting was commenced by their charging down over the plain and shooting into the corral; each charge was repulsed, however, and at about noon they called for peace. After some parleying, I decided to treat with them, and for some bacon, sugar, coffee, flour and tobacco, they agreed to let us go on our way. The minority, however, were discontented with this treaty, but were restrained by the majority from fighting. I endeavored to keep the men as much away from them as possible, fearing trouble, but two of the escort ventured out among them, and in the melee were shot; their names were Anthony Nelson and John Rawze, of company B, Dakota cavalry. The Indians immediately left, and a party sent out to reconnoitre found the body of Nelson and brought it to camp. We buried

him at dark in a rifle-pit on the west side of the corral. The scouts reported several ponies killed in the ravines near camp, which was probably done by shells from our howitzers. These Indians were mostly Cheyennes and Sioux.

16th.—Morning fine, but day very warm, yoked up, and coming ten miles, encamped at 11 a. m., at our camp of the 9th instant, at which place we determined to stay, and send a scouting party to Powder river, to discover, if possible, any trail of General Connor, whom we supposed to have gone down Powder river on an expedition. Our escort commander began to grow faint-hearted, and all the officers, except Lieutenant Marshall, were clamorous for the abandonment of the expedition and proceeding to Laramie as fast as possible. I endeavored to get a cavalry escort to volunteer to go with our scouts to Powder river, but the men refused to volunteer, and the commander did not incline to detail them, so the scouts concluded to go alone on the morrow. At 6 p. m. a party of Indians drove in the pickets, and made a dash at the herd, but were beaten off and got nothing.

17th.—At 2 a. m. our scouts, Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey, late of 2d Maine cavalry, and Charles W. Lears, with Ester and Defond, our guides, started alone on a reconnoissance to Powder river, and at daylight were far away from camp. The cattle were herded during the day by the drivers and pioneers, there seeming to be an indisposition on the part of the escort commander to expose his men as pickets; he seemed, in fact, indisposed to do much of anything, except to go to Laramie by the shortest route. A few Indians were seen during the day lurking behind the bluffs at a mile or so from camp.

18th.—Remained in camp; drivers and pioneers herded cattle all day; day warm and pleasant.

19th.—The reconnoitring party arrived in camp this morning at about 6 o'clock, and reported that a good road may be made to Powder river, distant about 50 miles; that General Connor had passed down the Dry fork about two days since, from appearances, with a large train. They had been almost constantly in the saddle for about 50 hours, and had ridden about 150 miles during that time. One horse had given out, and was left at about 16 miles from camp, on their return; he was, however, recovered on the next day. All the Indians on the river had apparently gone northward, as no signs were seen of late date. Started the train at 8½ a. m., and travelled southwest to pass to the south of Pumpkin buttes; came 16½ miles over good-lying country, and camped on branch of the north Cheyenne; grass and water plenty, but wood scarce.

20th.—Sunday, pleasant day; remained in camp all day.

21st.—Started at 8½ a. m., and at noon corralled awhile to water our stock; then proceeding in a direction a little south of west, made about 17 miles by 8½ p. m., when a wagon tire came off a government wagon, and we were forced to camp about 6 miles east of the buttes; good grass, but no water at camp.

22d.—Very hard day's travel; came 6 miles and passed through the gap between the two most southern buttes, and thence travelled 16 miles over rough country in a northwest direction, and came at 4 p. m. to the Dry fork of Powder river, where we camped; the day was very warm, and one ox died, and several mules gave out from heat and neglect of the wagon-master of the escort train to water them when he had an opportunity; grass was scarce in the immediate vicinity of camp, as General Connor's command had camped near this spot with large trains, which had eaten it off. There seemed to have been but little rain here this season, everything being much parched by heat.

23d.—Captain Williford having refused to escort the train further, I sent Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey, with Baptiste, to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of General Connor, who was certainly on Powder river below us. They found Fort Connor about thirteen miles below us, but General Connor gone on an expedition to Tongue river. Colonel Godfrey reported the facts in our case to Colonel Kidd, commanding the post, who ordered Captain Williford to report to

him at Fort Connor for duty, and furnished Colonel Godfrey with an escort to proceed to General Connor.

24th.—Very warm day. Travelled down the Dry fork, and camped on the east side of the river about one mile from Fort Connor. Plenty of water and wood at camp, but grass poor.

25th.—Remained in camp to recruit our stock, and hear from General Connor. A party of Indians drove in the herders in the forenoon and stole one horse and killed two oxen. Colonel Godfrey returned to-day with an order from General Connor to Captain Williford to remain at Fort Connor with his infantry command, and to Colonel Kidd to furnish us with a cavalry escort to the Big Horn. Powder river is here about 150 feet wide by one foot deep, with sandy bottom; water in the stream is first rate. Fort Connor is well situated on a table-land on the west side of the stream.

26th.—It being twenty-six miles to Crazy Woman's fork, which was the next water on our route, we determined to make a night drive, as we were going over the route made by General Connor to Tongue river, and expected a fair road to travel over. We started at 4 p. m. and travelled till 11 p. m., when we corralled to rest the stock, and started again at 3 a. m. of the 27th arrived at Crazy Woman's fork at 10 a. m. and corralled. The country over which we travelled was gently rolling, soil hard and easy to travel over, with a fair amount of gramma and bunch grass. The water in the creek is very fine and cool, coming directly from the mountains, and wood is plenty, but grass on the creek is poor this year. The creek is about sixty feet wide by one foot deep, with swift-running current over a rocky bed.

27th.—Started again at 3 p. m. and travelled twenty-three miles over a rolling country, and arrived at 9 a. m. of the 28th at the Clear fork of the Powder river, where we remained during the balance of the day. During the night we corralled about six hours for resting the teams. Grass, wood, and the purest water abundant; course during the last two days mostly northwest. General Connor having recently travelled over the country thus far, less work was required than would otherwise have been, but in many places grading was required at ravines, to enable the double wagons of the freight train to cross without uncoupling. Day pleasant, but quite warm.

29th.—Fine weather in the forenoon, but severe rain fell, and it was quite cold at night. Travelled sixteen miles and camped on a branch of Powder river leading into Piney fork. Road rolling, but good to travel over most of the way. At noon we passed about one-half mile to the west of Father DeSmule's lake, a fine sheet of water, about one mile long by half a mile wide. Our course during the day was parallel with the Big Horn mountains, at a distance of from five to eight miles of their base.

30th.—Crossed Piney fork and came over to a branch of Tongue river; country somewhat rolling, but good to travel over. The soil in the valleys is very good, with plenty of grass and wood. Scouts reported Indians ahead of us. This day we travelled about fifteen miles in a northwest course.

31st.—Travelled twenty-two miles in a course a little west of north, and camped at 5 p. m. on the middle branch of Tongue river; crossed two small streams and the south branch of Tongue river by good fords, which we made. The south branch is about one hundred feet wide by two feet deep, with very fine, clear, cold water, running swiftly over a gravelly bed. An abundance of fine grass grows in the bottoms of the streams. At night Captain Cole, of the 6th Michigan cavalry, a volunteer in the escort, was surrounded and killed by Indians while scouting in advance of the train. He was a young man of fine talents, brave, and genial in his manners, and was much lamented by the command; he had before lost an arm in the service of his country.

September 1st.—Fine day; travelled two and a half miles and crossed the north branch of Tongue river, when our rear guard was attacked by Indians

after the train had crossed, and the loose cattle in the rear of the train stampeded, and over thirty were driven off by the enemy. The train attempted to proceed after crossing, but the surrounding bluffs soon became literally alive with Indians, well armed, and our escort of thirty-five men were insufficient to protect the train, and we were obliged to corral in the bottom. I endeavored to select a spot about equidistant from the river and the bluff to avoid shots from either side. While corralling, James Dillelend, one of my best drivers, was shot and mortally wounded; also a driver of one of the emigrant teams, by name of Merrill, was mortally wounded, and died at night; several horses and cattle were wounded, some of them mortally. Firing was kept up on both sides throughout the day.

2d.—Some rain fell during the night, but the weather was fine and cool in the morning. Indians to the number of 250 to 300 came about, but keeping well out of range. The chiefs in the forenoon signified their wish for a treaty, by which means, I suppose, they wished to get something to eat and smoke. They said they were Arrapahoes, and that four days before General Connor had surprised them in camp and captured from them a large number of their ponies, burned their camp, and killed many of them. They wished to make peace to obtain, if possible, their ponies from General Connor, thinking, perhaps, that we might aid them. To peace, of course, we were agreed, as they greatly outnumbered us, and were well armed and mounted, and our cattle began to need water and grass. They agreed to send three of their number with three of our men to General Connor—they wishing for their ponies and we for more men; some of them meanwhile agreed to stay with us as hostages. This being agreed upon, we turned out our stock to graze.

3d.—Cold, windy morning; remained in camp. More Indians came to camp at night, but left soon after. They are the same party that were fed at Fort Halleck during last winter, but as soon as spring opened they stole all the horses and mules they could lay their hands upon, and left for this locality, supposing themselves entirely out of the reach of white men. Dillelend died to-day.

4th.—Cloudy and windy; some Indians came to camp and left again; they now seemed friendly, but a sharp lookout was kept up to prevent a surprise. Towards night the three Indians who started for General Connor's command returned, and said that many white men were coming to us, and declined to stay at camp. They seemed quite suspicious of more trouble.

5th.—Captain Kellogg, of the 6th Michigan cavalry, with twenty-seven men, came into camp at sunrise. This was the party the Indians had seen; they had been with mail to General Connor's command, and having been attacked came to our camp, not daring to go in so few numbers to Fort Connor. They reported that the men sent by us had gone to General Connor, who had gone far down on Tongue river.

6th.—Day fine. On the 3d we had buried Captain Cole on the north side of the corral, in a rifle-pit, and this day we buried Dillelend and Merrill in a rifle-pit on the south side of camp. Large numbers of buffaloes were seen during the day, and large wolves were very numerous, making the night hideous with their howlings.

7th, 8th, and 9th.—Remained in camp waiting for re-enforcements. Rain commenced to fall on the afternoon of the 7th, and fell without intermission till the night of the 9th. The mountains on the west of us were covered with snow, which came nearly down to the valley.

10th.—The mud got so deep in the corral that we could not move about, and we moved it to a new spot. Weather fine, and mud drying fast to-day.

11th.—Fine day; no news yet came from General Connor.

12th.—Fine day; some Indians came in sight towards night. As our present escort could not in any event go further than the Big Horn by their orders, a

large majority of the men refused to proceed beyond that point without escort, (only twenty men of the command being willing so to do.) No re-enforcements appearing, I was constrained, to my great regret, to announce that on the morrow we would retreat to Fort Connor.

13th.—With heavy heart I moved the train back towards Fort Connor, supposing that the object of the expedition had failed to be reached; but just before our arrival at night to camp, the scouts in the rear announced the approach of horsemen, which, to my great joy, proved to be re-enforcements from General Connor, which had been prevented from before reaching us by the severe rains and swollen streams. They were company L, 2d California cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, all commanded by Captain A. E. Brown, of 2d California cavalry.

14th.—As the time of service of our Michigan troops had nearly expired, General Connor had ordered them back to be mustered out, and to-day they started for Fort Laramie. We remained in camp all day awaiting the arrival of Captain Brown's baggage train. Day very fine for the season. The grass, wood, and water in all this country is very good.

15th.—Fine day. Marched to the north branch of Tongue river, and corralled near the river at 4 p. m. A few Indians were discovered by our scouts on this river.

16th.—Travelled nineteen miles and camped on the Little Horn; crossed two small streams during the day, at which we made good fords. The country is very rolling, but hard and good to travel over; and the creek valleys are very fine land, with plenty of timber and grass and the purest water. Our course during the day was about northwest, and many buffaloes were seen.

17th.—Came thirteen miles on a northwest course and camped on a small creek leading into the Little Horn. Country very rolling, but the creek valleys are very fine; crossed during the day two small creeks, over which we made good fords.

18th.—Camped on a small creek at 3 p. m., after travelling sixteen miles over rolling country; day very warm. Much heavy grading was required to descend the bluff into the valley, but a further reconnoissance made, after arriving in the valley, showed a better place to descend the bluffs, which, however, will have to have considerable work done upon it before it can be travelled. The valley is about two to three miles wide, and has much fine grass in it, and considerable timber grows in the bends of the stream; immense herds of buffalo and large numbers of antelope range in every direction; white elk, deer, and bears abound and serve to render this country emphatically a hunter's paradise. The hunters, during this day's march, killed three bears and a large quantity of other game. No signs of hostile Indians were seen to day.

19th.—Came six miles over good road-bed in the valley, and grading down the banks, forded the Big Horn river. This stream is about 400 feet wide, and in most places, at the time we were there, would swim a horse; but after repeated trials we found a place with only about 3½ feet of water. All hands went at work with a will, and at 11 a. m. the teams were all crossed and corralled on the north side of the river. The current runs with great rapidity, and many men were carried some ways down the river by it, but all finally crossed safely. Captain Brown's orders not permitting him to go further than this place with us, as at this place we were considered nearly out of danger, he detailed Sergeant James Youcham, with seven men, to proceed with us to Virginia City, and afterwards to report to him at Salt Lake city, while the balance of his command returned with him to General Connor. Sergeant Youcham performed his duty in a very prompt and energetic manner during the balance of the expedition. To Captain Brown I wish to express my heartfelt thanks, and those also of the rest of the members of the expedition, for the safe and expeditious manner in which he escorted us through the Indian country. A better officer than him-

self, or better troops than those under his command, are not to be found in the service.

20th.—Fine day; many buffaloes in sight; crossed one creek by bridging and another by fording; travelled eighteen miles over a country requiring considerable grading in places to make it passable, and camped on a creek leading into the Big Horn. Grass, water, and wood poor at this camp.

21st.—Cool, cloudy day; came nineteen and a half miles over a fair-lying country, and camped on Pryor's fork at 6 p. m.; in two or three places much grading had to be done to render a passage safe for the double wagons of the freight train. Pryor's fork is about thirty feet wide by two feet deep, with good wood and grass upon its banks, and a swiftly-running current of pure water. Thousands of buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope were seen during the day.

22d.—Fine day; came eleven miles in a northerly direction, and camped on the Yellowstone river at 12 m. The last five miles of the road was very rough, and much grading was done to enable us to descend the bluff of the Yellowstone bottom, where we found, on arriving, plenty of wood, water, and grass.

23d.—Travelled up the Yellowstone eighteen miles, to the mouth of Clark's fork, where we corralled; grass, wood, and water good on the route. Fords were made across two small streams, and ravines were graded down in several places; plenty of game in sight all day; weather very fine.

24th —Sunday; fine day; remained in camp all day.

25th.—Came southwest nineteen and a half miles, crossing Clark's ford, and camped on Rocky fork. Clark's ford is about one hundred and fifty feet wide at the crossing, by one and a half foot deep, with very swift current, and the water, at the time of our crossing, was quite muddy, probably from snow melting on the mountains, or from the immense herds of buffalo that were crossing above. From the point where we encamped, a reconnoissance made decided that we should have struck Pryor's fork more to the west, and thence west across the country, as water could be found on Clark's fork at convenient places for camping. My guide, whom I had hired on the Big Horn, was an old mountaineer, and pretended to know all about the country when I hired him, yet he could not tell, when at Pryor's fork, if water could be got on this cut-off or not, and I feared to try it so late in the season without being sure. Had I known at Pryor's fork what I learned at this camp, I should have come direct, and the road should be thus made, and thus avoid the Yellowstone bluffs to this place. I am satisfied that a saving of over twenty miles can be made by this cut-off.

26th.—Fine day; crossed Rocky fork to the south side, and travelled about four miles up the valley, over a beautiful level country, thence recrossed the stream and struck off westerly up Berdan's fork, and camped on that stream, after travelling thirteen miles. Rocky fork is a beautiful stream, with considerable timber in the bends, and is about seventy-five feet wide by one and a half foot deep, with very swift-running current over rocky bed, and runs into Clark's fork below our camp of last night. Berdan's fork is smaller, and runs into Rocky fork from the west; we made good fords over these streams at the crossings.

27th.—Cool day, and windy; came fifteen miles westerly, and crossing several small streams, and the east fork of Rosebud river, camped at 4 p. m. on the middle branch of the Rosebud; grass, water, and wood in abundance.

28th.—Cool, windy day, and frosty last night; travelled seventeen miles, crossing the middle and west forks of the Rosebud, and camped at night on the high prairie at 5.30 p. m.; country high, rolling, and good to travel over. The Rosebuds are fine streams, fifty and one hundred feet wide, respectively, by about two feet deep, running swiftly over rocky beds. These streams, as do all we have crossed since leaving Powder river, abound in trout and other fish of the finest quality. We appeared now to have left the buffalo range, though elk, deer, antelope, and bears are very numerous.

29th.—Travelled eighteen miles, and descending into the Yellowstone bottom camped at night on that stream; good country to travel over all day, and grass and wood abundant at camp. We met, to day, a fleet of Mackinaw boats, descending the Yellowstone, loaded with persons coming from the Territory to the States, to the number of four or five hundred.

30th.—Day very pleasant; travelled seventeen miles up the Yellowstone bottom, and crossing Little Rocky, or Cross creek, camped at night half a mile from where we had decided to cross the Yellowstone. Cross creek flows in two channels, each about fifty feet wide by one and a half foot deep, running very swiftly over a rocky bottom; dug down the banks and made a good ford at the creek.

October 1st.—To-day being Sabbath, we remained in camp all day.

2d.—Came nineteen and a half miles up the Yellowstone; after crossing it and leaving the bottom, came over to "Twenty-five Yard" creek, where we camped at 5 p. m. Only one place could be found where the river is fordable, and that in an oblique direction up stream, making a ford at least fifty rods long. The water is about two and a half feet deep in the channel, and runs with great swiftness. The banks were dug down and well prepared for crossing, and the whole train crossed safely over in an hour without serious trouble.

3d.—Pleasant day. Ruleaw, our guide, whom we hired on the Big Horn, who pretended to know all about the country, got lost, and we were obliged to retrace our steps for three miles in one place; but notwithstanding this delay we made eleven miles in a southerly direction, and camped on a small creek leading into the Yellowstone just below the Cañon, distance from the camp to the river about two miles. Grass, wood, and water abundant.

4th.—Cloudy day, with a little rain. Came up the creek in a westerly direction, over the summit between the Yellowstone and Gallatin rivers, and camped in a beautiful park on the west side of the summit; grass and water abundant, and the mountains above us clothed with groves of pine, hemlock, and poplar timber. From our camp this morning a road had been travelled to Virginia City, which, however, needed much repairing to enable the double teams to cross in safety. Distance made this day thirteen miles.

5th.—Train came down to the Gallatin valley, and passing Boseman City, camped on a tributary of the Gallatin river, having travelled sixteen and a half miles. The Gallatin valley is broad, level, and presents a fine appearance, and when irrigated produces abundant crops, the yield of grain on the numerous farms in the valley being very large this season.

6th.—Crossed the stream where we had camped, and also the Gallatin river, and coming fifteen miles, over the divide between the Gallatin and the Madison, camped at 3.30 p. m., on a tributary of the Madison. The Gallatin is a beautiful stream, one hundred feet wide by two and a half feet deep, with very swift current. Country during the day somewhat rolling, but easy to travel over.

7th.—Came to the Madison river, which we crossed by fording; the stream is one hundred and fifty feet wide by two feet deep, and runs very swiftly. After crossing, we travelled up the stream, and camped on a stream running into the Madison; grass, wood, and water good.

8th.—Sunday; remained in camp.

9th.—It rained hard all day, and we remained in corral. We were now in a section said to be one of the best in the Territory for quartz. Many very rich lodes have been discovered hereabouts.

10th.—Cloudy in the morning, but we yoked up and crossed the range between the Madison and Meadow creek, and camped on Meadow creek, having travelled ten miles through a severe rain-storm. In several places much grading had to be done to make the road passable for the double teams.

11th.—Came twelve miles up the Madison, in a southwesterly direction, and

camped at the foot of the range on a small creek; passed several very good farms in the valley, and the mountain tops on either side were covered with snow.

12th.—Came over the range between the Madison and Jefferson rivers, and travelling eight miles came to Virginia City at 10 a. m. One of the very worst hills on the whole route is that leading to Virginia City.

It being too late in the season to return over and straighten up the road and complete the Omaha branch, as I had intended doing this season, I unloaded the supplies, stores and camp equipage, and drove the teams into camp on Stink-water creek, about eight miles from Virginia City, it being the nearest point that good water and pasturage could be obtained. From this time till the 24th I was engaged in paying off the men and putting the outfit in good repair, recruiting the cattle, &c., preparatory to selling them. I finally placed the whole outfit in the hands of a commission merchant, who, being better posted than I could possibly be, was enabled to sell to better advantage for the government. Leaving my wagon-master in charge to assist in selling and to receive the funds, I started for Sioux City, in company with my engineer and clerk, to report as soon as possible. After many vexatious delays I arrived at Sioux City on the 3d of December, thence came, by order, directly to Washington to report in person.

Appendix A, attached to this report, will show an itinerary of the route as prepared by Judge Smith, my engineer.

Appendix B will show the physician's report, made by Doctor Tingley.

I regret exceedingly that owing to the lateness of the season when we arrived, having been much detained by Indians and our first escort, we were unable to go back over the road and finish up the branch to Omaha City. In many places I now know that the road can be shortened and made much better by making cut-offs and different locations, and I think that the interests of the travelling public, and of the people of Montana, require that it should be thus worked and corrected up. I would recommend that an additional appropriation of, say, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) be made for that purpose; this, in addition to what is now on hand of the former appropriation, would be of great advantage in rendering the route a great thoroughfare, and the investment would be amply repaid by a route complete, by which much time and distance can be saved in transportation of freight and the travelling public between the States and the great gold-producing Territories of Montana and Idaho. The importance of having this route more fully developed, and kept open for travel by protection against Indians, can hardly be overestimated. It is at least six hundred miles nearer than the route which has hitherto been travelled by many—of Salt Lake—with wood, water, and grass in abundance, and no mountain ranges of importance to cross, and upon the whole a first-rate route to travel over. If the route is protected against Indians, and some places on it relocated and marked in a more thorough manner, all travel to Montana and Idaho must necessarily pass over it, as by it much time and travel can be saved, and the route is much better than an equal number of miles on the west end of any of the routes hitherto travelled, and no alkaline water worth noticing was seen on the whole route, which fact is of great importance to persons engaged in freighting. By this route a stage may be run from the Missouri river to Virginia City in eight (8) days, whereas it now takes sixteen (16) days by the present stage route, when they run upon time.

In conclusion of this report, I desire to render my sincere thanks to my engineer and clerk, my wagon-master, my chief guide, Estes, and my scouts, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Godfrey and Charles W. Sears. Without the hearty co-operation of these men, which I am proud to say I had at all times, the objects of the expedition could never have been accomplished; also I desire to thank Brigadier General P. E. Connor for the prompt manner in which he furnished us with re-enforcements, when in great peril, weakening his own force for that purpose.

Knowing the great national importance of the successful opening of this route, he, when surrounded by hostile Indians, generously and promptly sent to our aid more than one-third of his available force, and thus successfully passed us through the most hostile Indian country on the continent.

JAMES A. SAWYER,

Superintendent and Disbursing Agent.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX A.

Itinerary of the Niobrara and Virginia City wagon road, prepared by Lewis H. Smith, engineer of the expedition commanded by Colonel J. A. Sawyer, being the actual odometer measurement.

Points on the road.	General course.	Odometer measurement.		Remarks.
		Intermediate miles.	Total miles.	
From Niobrara to camp on the Niobrara.....	SW.....	4.5	.....	Camp.
To crossing of Verdigris creek.....	S. SW.....	2.4	6.9	Do.
To crossing of Swamp creek.....	S. NW.....	6.1	13	Do.
To crossing of creek.....	W.....	1.9	14.9	
To crossing of Manvaldes Terre creek.....	W. NW.....	6.5	21.4	Do.
To crossing of Louse creek.....	W.....	7.6	29	
To crossing of Big Coulter creek.....	W.....	6.6	35.6	Do.
To crossing of Cottonwood creek.....	W.....	9.7	45.3	
To crossing of Mule creek.....	W.....	4	49.3	Do.
To crossing of Little Platte creek.....	W.....	14.5	63.8	Camp; crossed 3 small creeks during the day.
To crossing of Big Sandy creek.....	W. SW.....	4	67.8	
To crossing of Spring creek.....	W.....	7	74.8	Camp.
To crossing of Forked creek.....	S. SW.....	7.6	82.4	
To crossing of Chip creek.....	W. SW.....	9.2	91.6	Do.
To crossing of Pine creek.....	SW.....	14.2	105.8	Do.
To the bank of Niobrara river.....	NW.....	5.4	111.2	Do.
To crossing of Lone Pine creek.....	W. SW.....	17.6	128.8	Do.
To crossing of Prairie creek.....	W. NW.....	11.7	140.5	Do.
To Bear creek.....	NW.....	1.3	141.8	
Crossing of Bear creek.....	W.....	5.6	147.4	Do.
To crossing of Fossil creek.....	SW.....	13	160.4	
To crossing of Bogus Snake creek.....	W.....	6.5	166.9	Camp on Niobrara, at mouth of creek.
To crossing of Snake river.....	S. SW.....	16.7	183.6	Camp.
To the bank of the Niobrara river.....	N. NW.....	8.7	192.3	Do.
Up the Niobrara river.....	W.....	7.6	199.9	Do.
To crossing of Deep creek.....	W. SW.....	16.5	216.4	Do.
To the Niobrara river.....	W. NW.....	12.1	228.5	Do.
Up the Niobrara river.....	SW.....	25	253.5	On camp between, on river.
Up the Niobrara to crossing.....	SW.....	8	261.5	Camp.
Up the Niobrara on north side.....	SW.....	4	265.5	
To Rush creek.....	SW.....	15.7	281.2	Do.
Up Rush creek.....	W.....	8	269.2	Do.
To creek leading to White river.....	W. NW.....	14.1	303.3	Do.
To Spring ravine.....	N. NE.....	14.4	317.7	Do.
To White river crossing.....	S. SW.....	15.7	333.4	Do.
To crossing of Wet creek.....	W. NW.....	9	342.4	Cross one small creek between.
To crossing of Dry Wood creek.....	W. NW.....	15.7	358.1	Camp.
To branch of Holt creek.....	W.....	20.2	378.3	Do.
To crossing of Holt creek.....	N. NW.....	2.2	380.5	Do.
To crossing of Horsehead creek.....	W. SW.....	15	395.5	Cross one small creek between.
To crossing of Sage creek.....	W. NW.....	5.7	401.2	Camp.
To crossing of Rainy creek.....	NW.....	9.4	410.6	Do.
To crossing of South Cheyenne creek.....	W. NW.....	12.4	423	Do.
To Small creek.....	N.....	1	424	Do.
Up the Dry Fork of the Cheyenne.....	Westerly.....	20	444	Do.
Do.....do.....do.....	NW.....	11.8	455.8	Do.
Do.....do.....do.....	W. NW.....	14.4	470.2	Do.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

Points on the road.	General course.	Odometer measurement.		Remarks.
		Intermediate miles.	Total miles.	
To the Dry Fork of the Cheyenne.....	NW.....	3.8	474	Camp.
To branch of the North Cheyenne.....	NW.....	17.2	491.2	Do.
To crossing of 2d of North Cheyenne.....	W.....	5.4	496.6	Do.
To crossing of 3d of North Cheyenne.....	N. NW.....	9	505.6	Do.
To the 3d of the North Cheyenne.....	W.....	6.1	511.7	Do.
Do.....do.....	W. SW.....	8.5	520.2	Do.
To the 4th of the North Cheyenne.....	South.....	11.7	531.9	
To the 4th of the North Cheyenne.....	W.....	5.7	537.6	Do.
Do.....do.....	SW.....	10	547.6	
To rap in Pumpkin buttes.....	SW.....	12	559.6	Camp 6 miles east of the buttes.
To Dry Fork of Powder river.....	W. NW.....	15.2	574.8	Camp.
Down the Dry Fork to Fort Connor.....	NW.....	14.1	588.9	Camp opposite Connor.
To Cary Woman's Fork of Powder river.....	N. NW.....	26.3	615.3	Camp.
To Clear Fork of Powder river.....	N. NW.....	23.1	638.3	Do.
To branch of Clear Fork of Powder river.....	W. NW.....	1.8	640.1	Do.
To branch of Piney Fork of Powder river.....	N. NW.....	14.1	654.2	Cross 3 small creeks between.
To crossing of Piney Fork of Powder river.....	N. NW.....	1.1	655.3	Camp.
To creek leading to Tongue river.....	N. NW.....	15.2	670.5	Cross 4 small creeks between.
To crossing of south branch of Tongue river.....	W. NW.....	10.4	680.9	Camp.
To crossing of middle branch of Tongue river.....	W. NW.....	12.4	693.3	Cross 2 creeks between.
To crossing of north branch of Tongue river.....	W. NW.....	2.2	695.5	Camp.
To crossing of branch of Little Horn river.....	NW.....	15.6	711.1	Do.
To crossing of Little Horn river.....	W. NW.....	4.8	715.9	Cross 2 small streams between.
To crossing of branch of Little Horn river.....	NW.....	8.2	724.1	Cross small stream between; camp.
To crossing of branch of Big Horn river.....	NW.....	11.3	735.4	Cross 3 small streams between.
Do.....do.....do.....	N. NW.....	6.9	742.2	Camp.
To crossing of Big Horn river.....	N. NE.....	6.8	749.1	Camp.
To crossing of branch of Big Horn river.....	N. NW.....	19.1	768.2	Do.
To crossing of Pryor's Fork of Yellowstone.....	N. NW.....	19.5	787.7	Do.
To Yellowstone river.....	W. SW.....	10.9	798.6	Do.
To the Yellowstone river.....	W. SW.....	17.6	816.2	Do.
To crossing of Clark's Fork of Yellowstone.....	S. SW.....	3.5	819.7	
To crossing of Rocky Fork of Yellowstone.....	S. SW.....	17.9	837.6	Do.
To crossing of Rocky Fork of Yellowstone.....	SW.....	5.2	842.8	
To crossing of Barden's Fork of Yellowstone.....	W.....	6.3	849.1	Do.
To crossing of East Fork of Rosebud river.....	W. SW.....	14.1	863.2	
To crossing of Middle Fork of Rosebud river.....	W.....	1.3	864.5	Do.
To crossing of West Fork of Rosebud river.....	W.....	8.1	872.6	Cross 2 creeks between.
To camp on prairie.....	NW.....	11.1	883.7	Camp.
To Yellowstone river.....	NW.....	17.6	901.3	Do.
To crossing of Little Rocky creek.....	SW.....	5.4	906.7	
To the Yellowstone river.....	SW.....	11.5	918.2	Do.
To Yellowstone crossing.....	SW.....	9	919.1	
To Hot creek.....	SW.....	2.4	921.5	
To crossing of "25-yard" creek.....	W. SW.....	16.3	937.8	Do.
To crossing of Canyon creek.....	S.....	10.8	948.6	Do.
To crossing of summit of range.....	W. SW.....	10.2	958.8	
To crossing of Summit creek.....	SW.....	2.9	961.7	Do.
To crossing of East Gallatin creek.....	W.....	7.1	968.8	
To crossing of Boseman creek.....	W. SW.....	3.1	971.9	
To crossing of branch of Gallatin river.....	W. SW.....	6.4	978.3	Do.
To crossing of Gallatin river.....	SW.....	9	980.3	
To crossing of branch of Madison river.....	W.....	12.3	992.6	Do.
To crossing of Madison river.....	W.....	5.8	998.4	
To crossing of branch of Madison river.....	S. SW.....	10.2	1,008.6	Do.
To crossing summit of range.....	SW.....	5	1,013.6	
To crossing of Meadow creek.....	S.....	5.4	1,019.0	Do.
To crossing of Small creek.....	S.....	8.7	1,027.7	
To camp at foot of range.....	S.....	3.7	1,031.4	Do.
To Virginia City.....	W. SW.....	8.3	1,039.7	Do.

Total distance to Virginia City, odometer measurement, is 1,039 and 7-10 miles.

LEWIS H. SMITH.

APPENDIX B.

Dr. Tingley's report.

SIR: In compliance with your request, that a report be made of the cases requiring medical treatment that came under my care in your wagon road expedition, I submit the following: The expedition which left the Niobrara on the 13th of June consisted of about sixty-five workmen and emigrants, escorted by two companies of the 5th United States volunteer infantry, the latter being under charge of Assistant Surgeon Smith, of that regiment. At about the time the expedition started one of the men was taken sick of measles, and notwithstanding the unfavorable condition in which he was placed, the disease ran its usual course and terminated in a complete recovery. On the first of September, in a fight with Indians on the north branch of Tongue river, James Dillelend was mortally wounded; the ball entered from behind, about two inches to the left of the last lumbar vertebræ, and came out in front about two inches below the umbilicus; he died on the following day, having survived the wound about twenty-four hours.

About the same time E. G. Merrill, who formerly resided near Cedar Falls, Iowa, was shot. The ball entered the left side, near the anterior extremity of the eighth rib, and lodged beneath the skin at a point nearly opposite, on the right side. The ball passed through sufficiently deep to wound both the stomach and liver, and the patient died in a few hours from internal hemorrhage; while lying at this camp, a soldier, by the name of Hayes, belonging to the 6th Michigan cavalry, was taken sick of typhoid pneumonia, and died on the 13th of September. This was the only death from disease that occurred among all those connected with the expedition.

There were among the escort some old and very obstinate cases of chronic diarrhœa, which were under my charge while they remained with us.

The escort that reached us on the 13th of September brought to me two cases of chronic pulmonary disease, and one of intermittent fever, which had been much aggravated by their exposure to the cold rain a few days preceding.

There was also among them an Indian, whose forearm had been badly lacerated in a combat with a bear. All of these cases were doing well when the escort left us, a few days afterward, on the Big Horn. The following list will include all the more important cases:

Measles, 1; syphilis, 2; bilious fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; chronic bronchitis, 2; ophthalmia, 3; tonsillitis, 3; diarrhœa, 2.

Diarrhœa, was very common during the whole trip, but in only two or three cases did it amount to anything serious.

There was also in many cases a tendency to scorbutic disease, shown chiefly by soreness of the mouth, with bleeding and spongy gums. All of these cases, however, yielded readily to treatment, and no well-developed case of scurvy occurred.

Cases of poisoning from wild ivy were common during the early part of the trip.

Yours, respectfully,

D. W. TINGLEY, M. D.

Colonel J. A. SAWYERS.

HARBORS ON THE SEA AND LAKE COASTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 29th ultimo, transmitting the report of the chief engineer in regard to harbors on the sea and lake coasts where public works have been built.

MARCH 5, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives dated January 29, calling for reports and information respecting harbors on the sea and lake coasts and inland rivers where public works are built, I have the honor to send herewith the chief engineer's report on the subject, dated March 1.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 29, 1866, calling for "the various reports most recently made from officers of the engineer corps of repairs, alterations, and improvements required at different harbors on the sea and lake coasts, and inland rivers, where public works are built or ordered, or are in course of erection," &c., referred by you to this department, I have the honor to transmit the following, viz:

1. Tabular list of works built or ordered, or in course of erection, with the name of the officer in charge, the date of his report, and amount of estimate and amount required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
2. Letter from chief engineer to Secretary of War dated January 25, 1866, in relation to the improvement of the harbor of Muskegan, Michigan, enclosing copy of letter of January 21, 1865, on same subject.
3. Letter from chief engineer to Secretary of War, dated January 29, 1866, in relation to improvement of western rivers and Des Moines rapids.

4. Letter from chief engineer to Secretary of War, dated February 13, 1866, in relation to preservation of harbor of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

5. Annual report on preservation and repair of lake harbors for year ending June 30, 1865, by Colonel T. J. Cram, corps of engineers.

6. Report on Vermillion harbor, Ohio, February 20, 1865, by Colonel T. J. Cram, corps of engineers.

7. Report on harbor of Monroe, Michigan, January, 1866, by Colonel T. J. Cram, corps of engineers.

8. Report, plan, and estimate of cost of constructing a harbor at mouth of river Aux Becs Scies, Lake Michigan, September 20, 1864, by Colonel T. J. Cram, corps of engineers.

9. Report on preservation and repair of harbors on the sea coast, for year ending June 30, 1865, by Colonel J. D. Graham, corps of engineers.

10. Report of the condition and preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, November 28, 1865, by Colonel J. D. Graham, corps of engineers.

11. Report on light-house pier and sea-walls at Buffalo, New York, and Genesee river harbor, for year ending June 30, 1865, by Captain J. N. Tardy, corps of engineers.

12. Report on condition of harbor of Mobile, Alabama, February 6, 1866, by Brevet Colonel W. E. Merrill, United States army, corps of engineers.

13. Report on repairs of pier at Oswego, New York, for year ending June 30, 1865, by Major C. E. Blunt, corps of engineers.

14. Letter concerning pier at Oswego, New York, January 9, 1866, from Major C. E. Blunt, corps of engineers.

15. A letter from Major Blunt concerning harbor of Burlington, Vermont, &c. Thirty-four sketches illustrating the reports which have been prepared, or are in state of preparation, twenty-two of which accompany the reports herewith transmitted, the others will be sent as soon as they can be completed.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General, and Chief Engineer United States Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LAKE AND SEA-COAST HARBORS.

3

No. 1.—*Tubular list of works ordered or in course of erection, with the name of the officer in charge, the date of his report, and amount of estimate and amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.*

Works built or ordered or in course of erection.	In charge of—	Date of report.	Amount of estimate.	Requ'd for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.	Remarks.
1. Extending breakwater at Portland harbor, Maine; suspended since 1852.	Colonel J. D. Graham.	Nov., 1865	\$105, 111 05	.....	Should be referred to a commission for project.
2. Improvement of navigation of the Hudson river, New York; suspended since 1852.*	.....	1852	50, 000 00	\$25, 000 00	
3. Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts; suspended since 1838.	Colonel J. D. Graham	1865	43, 068 44	8, 000 00	
4. Improvement of Thames river, Connecticut; suspended since 1838†.	.....	1866	.....	8, 000 00	
5. Extension and repair of breakwater at Burlington, Vt.; in progress of repairs.	Colonel Graham.	1857	27, 672 20	10, 000 00	
6. Completion and repair of Delaware breakwater, Delaware bay; suspended in 1852.*	.....	1853	107, 910 00	40, 000 00	
7. Improving channel of Susquehanna river below Havre de Grace, Md.; suspended since 1852.	Colonel Graham	1865	26, 400 00	10, 000 00	For dredging only.
8. Continuing improvement of Patuxco river, Maryland; suspended since 1856.	.....do.....	1865	5, 200 00	5, 200 00	For dredging only.
9. Improving Cape Fear river, North Carolina; suspended since 1854.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Works entirely destroyed.
10. Improving Charleston harbor, South Carolina; suspended since 1854.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Damaged by rebel obstructions.
11. Improving Savannah river, Ga.; suspended since 1855.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Damaged by rebel obstructions.
12. Improving Mobile harbor, Ala.; suspended since 1852.	Colonel Merrill	1866	91, 208 00	.....	Damage caused by rebel obstructions.

* See Ex. Doc. 1 H. R., 33d Congress, 1st session.

† See accompanying report to Committee of Commerce.

‡ See Ex. Doc. 42, Senate, 35th Congress, 1st session.

No. 1.—*Tabular list of works ordered, &c.*—Continued.

Works built or ordered or in course of erection.	In charge of—	Date of report.	Amount of estimate.	Requid for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.	Remarks.
13. Improving mouth of Mississippi river; suspended since 1856*.	.....	Nov., 1852	\$75,000 00	.....	See pages 3 and 4, Ex. Doc. 18, 39th Congress, 1st session.
14. Improvement of Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Ohio rivers; suspended since 1852†.	.....	1866	550,000 00	\$250,000 00	See special report to Committee of Commerce, Senate of January 29, 1866.
15. Improvement of Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river; suspended since 1856.	Engineer board.	1854	200,000 00	50,000 00	
16. Improvement of Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river; suspended since 1856.	.....do.....	1854	100,000 00	25,000 00	
17. Improvement of St. Clair flats, northwestern lakes; suspended since 1856.	General A. W. Whipple†.	1859	80,000 00	30,000 00	Dredging.
18. Improvement of St. Mary's river, northwestern lakes; suspended since 1856.	.....do.....	1859	50,000 00	15,000 00	Dredging only.
19. Improvement of Oswego harbor, N. Y.; repairs in progress.	Colonel J. D. Graham ...	§1857	45,000 00	45,000 00	Indispensable to preserve existing light-house and pier.
20. Improvement of Sodus bay, Cayuga county, N. Y.; suspended in 1852.	.....do.....	§1857	33,840 41	10,000 00	Repairs of existing piers and dredging.
21. Improvement of Sodus bay, Wayne county, N. Y.; suspended in 1844.	.....do.....	§1857	53,151 80	15,000 00	Do. do.
22. Improvement of Genesee river, N. Y.; repairs in progress.	Captain Tardy.....	1865	75,607 30	20,000 00	Do. do.
23. Improvement of Buffalo harbor, N. Y.; repairs in progress.	.....do.....	1865	100,000 00	55,000 00	
24. Completing Buffalo Harbor sea-wall, N. Y.; repairs in progress.	.....do.....	1865	31,000 00	15,000 00	
25. Improvement of Erie (Presque island) harbor, Pa.; repairs in progress.	Colonel T. J. Cram.....	1865	48,961 00	20,000 00	Dredging and repairs of existing piers and for other works.
26. Improvement of Conneaut harbor, Ohio; suspended since 1852.	Colonel Graham.....	§1857	20,513 74	7,000 00	
27. Improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio; suspended since 1852.	.....do.....	§1857	24,708 82	9,000 00	

	Colonel Cram	1845	24, 072 00	10, 000 00	
29. Improvement, <i>Grand Haven harbor, Michi-</i> in progress, <i>Cleveland harbor, Ohio;</i> in progress.....	.....do.....	1865	59, 806 00	25, 000 00	
30. Improvement, <i>Black River harbor, Ohio;</i> in progress.....	.....do.....	1865	10, 000 00	10, 000 00	
31. Improvement, <i>Vermillion harbor, Ohio;</i> suspended since 1838.....	.....do.....	1865	15, 315 94		
32. Improvement, <i>Huron harbor, Ohio; sus-</i> pended since 1852.....	Colonel Graham	1857	39, 000 00	10, 000 00	
33. Improvement, <i>Sandsky harbor, Ohio;</i> suspended since 1852.....	Colonel Cram.....	1865	38, 580 00	.....	Nothing material remains of former works to be repaired.
34. Improvement, <i>Monroe harbor, Michi-</i> gan; suspended since 1852.....	Colonel Graham	1857	31, 015 27	15, 000 00	
35. Improvement, <i>Aux Becs Seize harbor,</i> <i>Michigan; not projected.....</i>	Colonel Cram.....	1865	88, 541 00	.....	Plan not yet approved by War De- partment.
36. Improvement, <i>Grand Haven harbor,</i> <i>Michigan; suspended since 1852.....</i>	Colonel Graham	1857	65, 000 00	10, 000 00	
37. Improvement, <i>Black Lake harbor, Michi-</i> gan; suspended since 1852.....	.....do.....	1857	55, 615 31	10, 000 00	
38. Improvement, <i>St. Joseph's harbor, Michi-</i> gan; suspended since 1852.....	Colonel Cram	1865	6, 000 00	6, 000 00	
39. Improvement, <i>Chicago harbor, Illinois;</i> suspended since 1852.....	.....do.....	1865	88, 704 00	20, 000 00	
40. Improvement, <i>Kenosha harbor, Wiscon-</i> sin.....	Colonel Graham	1857	75, 461 41	8, 000 00	
41. Improvement, <i>Racine harbor, Wiscon-</i> sin; suspended since 1852.....	Colonel Cram	1865	23, 910 00	12, 000 00	
42. Improvement, <i>Milwaukee harbor, Wis-</i> consin; repairs in progress.....	Colonel Graham	1857	48, 283 51	10, 000 00	
43. Improvement, <i>Sheboygan harbor, Wis-</i> consin; suspended since 1852.....	.....do.....	1857	47, 598 91	8, 000 00	
44. Improvement, <i>Manitowoc harbor, Wis-</i> consin; suspended since 1852.....	.....do.....	1857	52, 000 00	8, 000 00	
45. For examination of works of improve- ment for which appropriations have heretofore been made, and of which no sufficient information exists, on the Atlantic coast.....	.....			5, 000 00	

See accompanying report of chief engineer. 1 Doc. accompanying the President's message of 1858-59, pp. 1220-1264 inclusive.
 2 See Ex. Doc. 42, Senate, 35th Congress, 1st session.

See Ex. Doc. 1 H. R. 33d Congress, 1st session.

No. 1.—*Tabular list of works ordered, &c.*—Continued.

Works built or ordered or in course of erection.	In charge of—	Date of report.	Amount of estimate.	Requid for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.	Remarks.
46. For examination of works of improvement for which appropriations have heretofore been made, and of which not sufficient information exists, on the northern lakes.....				\$10,000 00	
47. For examination of works of improvement for which appropriations have heretofore been made, and of which not sufficient information exists, on the western rivers.....				20,000 00	
			\$2,701,256 11	869,200 00	

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Works for which appropriations were made in 1852, and not included in the foregoing list, and of the condition of which there is no information on the records of the bureau, and hence for which no estimates are submitted, namely:

1. Breakwater, Owl's Head, Maine.
2. Removing obstructions, Kennebec river, Maine.
3. Improving the harbor at Richmond, Indiana.
4. Improving navigation near Fall's island, Cobscook bay, Maine.
5. Pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine.
6. Great Woods Hole harbor, Massachusetts.
7. Sea-walls at Marblehead, Massachusetts.
8. Preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.
9. Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.
10. Improving the harbor of Providence, Rhode Island.
11. Deepening the channel of Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut.
12. Removing of Middle Rock in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut.
13. Improving the harbor of Dunkirk, New York.
14. Improving the harbor of New York city by removing rocks at Hellgate and Diamond reef.
15. Improving harbor at Oak Orchard creek, New York.
16. Improving navigation of Hackensack and Passaic rivers, New Jersey.
17. Improving harbor of Chester, Pennsylvania.
18. Improving harbor east side of Reedy island, Port Penn, Delaware.
19. Improving harbor at New Castle, Delaware.
20. Improving Appomattox and James rivers, Virginia.
21. Improving Pamlico river, North Carolina.
22. Improving breakwater at Croatan sound, North Carolina.
23. Improving the inland passage between St. Mary's, Georgia, and St. John's, Florida.
24. Sea-wall, St. Augustine, Florida.
25. Canal to connect Indian river and Mosquito lagoon, Florida.
26. Harbor of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana.
27. Improving navigation of Red river, Louisiana.
28. Improving navigation of Colorado river, Texas.
29. Improving harbor of San Diego, California.
30. Improving the Ohio river, above the falls of the Ohio.
31. Improving the Tennessee river.
32. Improving the Illinois river.
33. Breakwater at Waukegan, Illinois.
34. Improving the harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan.
35. Improving the mouth of Clinton river, Michigan.
36. Improving the harbor of Southport, Wisconsin.
37. Improving the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

No. 2.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Hon. Z. Chandler, enclosing resolutions of the State of Michigan relative to an appropriation for improving Muskegan harbor, in the State of Michigan, which was referred to this office for report.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of a letter of this department dated January 21, 1865, to which I respectfully ask your attention, as being applicable to the subject referred to, and expressive of the views of the department in relation thereto.

Since that letter was written, no information of any kind concerning the harbor in question has come into the possession of this office, and consequently there can exist no reason for a change of the views then expressed regarding it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 21, 1865.

SIR: In reply to the letter of Hon. Z. Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, on the necessity and propriety of making an appropriation for improvement of the harbor of Muskegan, Michigan, I am of the opinion that, at the present time, it is neither proper nor necessary to make such appropriation.

I desire to call your attention to a report on the construction of an artificial harbor at Muskegan, made in 1849, on an estimated cost of \$118,456 34, communicated to the Senate by the War Department on the 26th January, 1850. (See Ex. Doc. No. 20, of Senate, 31st Congress, 1st session.)

It is proposed to construct two parallel piers into the lake from the main shore, with the hope of keeping a channel open through the sand shoal perpetually forming along this coast.

This proposed improvement will, for a time, give a good channel into Lake Muskegan, but in time will inevitably have to be renewed, or resort be had to opening the channel annually by a dredging apparatus. There is no daily ebb and flow of the tide to keep such channel open, nor is there any constant freshet or flow of water from the drainage of the country into Lake Muskegan sufficient to force from the mouth of such an artificial channel the accumulation of sand forced along the coast.

Works of this character are among the most difficult submitted to the engineer's consideration, and on our lakes these difficulties are greatly increased from the fact of there being no flow of water to keep the channels open.

The whole subject of harbor improvements on the lakes requires constant study and attention to observe the changes along the shore, and arrive at the most judicious system for securing to the industry of this section of our country the advantages that art may afford in creating harbors for exporting and importing the products of the country.

Until this particular locality has been more carefully considered by a competent board of engineers, who shall have devised a practicable plan calculated to be of permanent utility and benefit without the necessity of annual additions and expenditures, I cannot recommend any expenditures.

I must further observe, that these harbor improvements for commercial purposes should follow the settlement of the country and building up of cities and towns. It is not known that any seat of commerce exists at this time on Lake Muskegan. For military purposes, nothing as yet indicates that locality as calling for an artificial harbor.

The letter of the Hon. Mr. Chandler, with accompanying papers, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

General and Chief Engineer.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Estimates for improvement of western rivers and Des Moines rapids.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1866.

SIR : The letter of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate of the 11th instant, enclosing the memorial of the president and directors of the Union Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, Missouri, having been referred to this bureau, with instructions to furnish information relative to the necessity and propriety of providing by law for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, I have to report that the memorial asks that Congress cause to be built and maintained on the Mississippi river and its tributaries snag-boats, to remove wrecks, logs, and rocks from the main channels of said streams; that it provide to fell timber on falling-in banks; to improve by dam and locks, or otherwise, the rapids of the Mississippi river; to improve grand chain on the Ohio river, and to make such other improvements in said streams as to render navigation thereon more safe and expeditious.

Appropriations for these objects having failed to pass Congress for more than ten years, the boats, after being successfully used for twenty years, and materials worn out and disposed of by public sale, the means for executing these improvements and removing dangers to navigation must necessarily be renewed at a large cost at the present rates of labor and material.

Provision must likewise be made for the care and preservation of the snag-boats, &c., during the seasons when they cannot be worked in consequence of freshets and ice, re-caulking decks and sides, repainting upper works, care of engines and machinery, storing cordage, tools, &c.

The satisfactory experience derived from the operations of previous years can be now applied in renewing the organization of equipment for the service required, in relation to the character of boats and machinery, to the cost of which only an approximation can be made.

From several years' personal examination of the operations on the western rivers, the department is fully prepared to recommend the *renewal and continued application of the means heretofore applied* for removing obstructions throughout this extended inland navigation.

Since the removal of snags and sawyers from the channels, the clearing of the heavy growth of timber overhanging the falling-in banks, removal in some places of compact rafts of drift timber, and blasting and removal of rocks under water, the navigation of these western rivers has been greatly improved, and the dangers and risks of commerce very materially lessened. So much of the system can be confidently recommended to be renewed and prosecuted without delay, as calculated to subserve immense commercial interests. The construction of wing-dams on some of the rivers was not always attended with permanently satisfactory results. That part of the system can only be recommended for particular localities, after correct surveys and matured plans have been devised. Much expense in an outfit of steamers may probably be saved by a transfer from the Navy Department of such boats and equipage of the river fleet as shall be found adapted to the improvement of the western rivers. On some of the rivers snags were successfully raised with ordinary side-wheel steamers, by means of derricks over their bows. In other cases twin-boats (called snag-boats) were purposely constructed for this service. The former class of steamers may be obtained, probably, from the navy, while the latter must be constructed.

Any bill that may pass Congress should provide for the transfer of these naval equipments and boats, should it be considered advisable so to do.

In case no suitable steamers can be obtained from the Navy Department, the

following equipment is presented, with cost of purchase or construction of suitable boats, &c., with the cost of one year's operations, namely :

Four twin snag-boats on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, \$70,000 each.....	\$260, 000
Three light-draught snag-boats on the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Ohio rivers, \$20,000 each.....	60, 000
Two machine boats, &c., Upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers, \$5,000 each.....	10, 000
Working four boats eight and one-half months, at \$110 per day each boat.....	97, 000
Working three boats eight and one-half months, at \$70 per day each boat.....	46, 000
One light-draught transport and tow-boat.....	20, 000
Working ditto eight and one-half months, at \$70 per day.....	15, 000
Care and preservation of above three and one-half months, at \$1, 000 per month.....	3, 500
	<hr/> 531,500
Total for first year's outfit and working contingencies, superintendence, assistants, rents, fuel, messengers, clerks, stationery, mileage, &c.....	18, 500
	<hr/> <hr/> 550, 000

The number of boats, working periods, &c., are derived from the experience and practice of former years. The cost is only approximate, but will certainly not be less than here stated.

To commence anew the improvement of all the navigable rivers heretofore in operation will require ten steamers of the character specified, costing not less than \$370,000 ; and to work them for one year, with provision for their preservation and repair, will cost in addition \$180,000, which latter sum may be considered the annual cost ; and only a portion of this latter amount, say \$25,000, will be required until after the boats shall have been built and put in operation. During the first year's work it is not probable that more than one-half of the boats could be built and put in operation, which would reduce the estimate for the next fiscal year to \$250,000, and, for the year succeeding, \$200,000.

The accumulation of these obstructions, due to the ever-varying currents and channels of the western rivers, has doubtless been very great, and the necessity for their removal is urgent for the safe navigation of these inland waters, which cover channels of an aggregate distance of over two thousand miles.

The principal operations have been on the channel of the Lower Mississippi or below the mouth of the Missouri, over a distance of eleven hundred miles. On that of the Missouri, from its mouth to Weston, nearly four hundred miles, on that of the Arkansas, from its mouth to near Little Rock, three hundred and forty miles, and on that of the Ohio, below the falls, four hundred miles.

During the working season ending June 30, 1854, the number of obstructions removed was over fifty-six thousand, embracing the raising, removing and blasting snags and stumps and felling impending trees.

The disasters in the following year, or the year ending June 30, 1855, to steamboats wrecked by snags and logs, were forty-seven, and those wrecked by rocks or bars were eleven, or a total of fifty-eight steamboats alone.

No record could be obtained of the disasters to barges, flat-boats, &c., but it may be stated at not less than one hundred

In relation to the rapids of the Mississippi, known respectively as the Des

Moines and Rock Island rapids, large amounts have already been expended in removing rocks, &c., in preference to resorting to the project of a canal around these obstacles. An estimate was presented by the bureau on the 6th January, in obedience to the request of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives of the present session, for the prosecution of these improvements, in the respective amounts of \$200,000 and \$100,000.

The bureau is not prepared to furnish information in detail of the condition of the obstructions after so long an interval since the attention of the government has been bestowed upon their improvement. Such information could only be obtained by an authorized inspection, under a special appropriation by Congress for defraying expenses incident to reconnoissance and survey, which would probably be about \$20,000 for all the navigable waters herein referred to.

It will not be advantageous to expend, during the year, more than one-half of the amounts estimated for the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river. I will therefore recapitulate the amounts required for the year ending June 30, 1867, namely :

For construction of snag-boats and other apparatus for clearing western rivers referred to herein.....	\$250, 000
For removing rocks at Des Moines rapids.....	100, 000
For removing rocks at Rock Island rapids.....	50, 000
Total for year ending 30th June, 1867.....	<u>400, 000</u>

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 4.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

February 13, 1866.

SIR : In relation to the resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts in favor of an appropriation for the preservation of the harbor of Provincetown, &c., referred to this department, I have to report, that this harbor is of much importance to the commerce of the country, and particularly to our coasting trade. It bears the same relation to the northeastern trade that the Delaware break-water does to the south and southwestern trade. It is a harbor of refuge in which numerous vessels seek shelter and find security during adverse winds and gales in the passage around Cape Cod. Its importance is greater from being free from drift ice and thoroughly land-locked.

As a natural harbor it possesses all that has been obtained, at the cost of nearly two millions of dollars, in creating such a refuge at the entrance of Delaware bay. Such is its importance and value to the commerce of the country—nature having provided it, and the industry of our country having for years past greatly profited and benefited by the security it affords—its preservation and protection have been and continue to be recommended by this department to the fostering care of the national authorities.

Its preservation is mainly for commercial interests. To this end structures on the ocean side of the narrow neck of sand-beach are advisable, to prevent the ocean waves breaking across that neck and driving the sands into parts of the harbor now resorted to, and valuable for the smaller class of coasting vessels, as

well as guarding against more enlarged encroachments from the ocean, and contraction of this valued natural roadstead.

The superintending engineer has presented an estimate for several operations that he considers expedient and proper to be constructed, amounting to \$43,068 44.

There may be well-founded objections to a part of the entire system thus recommended. Until the subject is more fully studied and examined in all its bearings by some competent board that shall be ordered to examine it, the department can only recommend an appropriation for protecting the encroachments of the sea upon the narrow neck indicated on the plan by the letters A, B, C, and for this purpose the sum of \$8,000 should suffice to do all that at this time is advisable, profiting by the experience gained for similar protection on the Atlantic side of Sandy Hook, New York.

As a military site it is of importance as a harbor for our vessels of war under all the varied circumstances of offence and defence of and from our coast by a floating force. If in possession of an enemy, the harbor of Boston is sealed by blockade, as long as a superior floating force can occupy it. Whatever may be our naval power, at times it may be inferior to a single, as well as a combined naval European antagonist. To preserve its use and value for purposes of peace and war, its anchorage should be commanded by permanent defences on the land, mounting the heaviest of artillery, and a number of the longest-range mortars.

When such artillery is mounted in works susceptible of defence on the land as well as from the water, it is believed that all the conditions are fulfilled that the nature of the case demands.

It is not considered, that a railroad from Orleans to Provincetown should be constructed by the United States as a necessary element of efficiency in the defence of this harbor. Whenever an enemy shall set foot on shore to make an attack by land upon any defensive work at Provincetown, the population in his rear in the districts between Boston and Providence would render such an enterprise next to impracticable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

No. 5.

Annual report of Colonel T. J. Cram, A. D. C., lieutenant colonel corps of engineers, in reference to the repairs and preservation of lake harbor works for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1864, and ending June 30, 1865, under an appropriation made for that year.

I. GENERAL OPERATIONS.

On the 2d of August, 1864, the order was dated assigning me to the superintendency of all the harbors on Lakes Michigan, St. Clair, and Erie, excepting the harbor of Buffalo; and I was directed to repair to each locality designated in the order, and also directed in these words: "Report at an early day the result of your examination and conclusion you come to in relation to each work."

One paragraph in the order stated that "The great object in applying the recent appropriation of Congress is the *preservation* and *repairs* of existing works."

Again it is stated in the order: "The amounts now assigned to each work are supposed to be in proportion to their relative importance, combined with the necessity for repairs to preserve what has already been executed. These amounts are subject to alteration from one locality to another, as you may find most advantageous after studying the projects for each, and the probable cost of repairing the work done."

On the same day, (2d August, 1864,) by another order, I was directed to repair to Chicago, and confer with the Boards of Public Works and of Trade of that city in relation to the expenditure of a portion of this appropriation.

In conformity with the foregoing instructions, which were received on the night of 6th of August, 1864, I commenced my labors in connexion with these harbor works (twelve in all) on the 8th of that month, just one month and seven days after the commencement of that fiscal year, and quite late into the season when the weather is adapted to such work.

Since then every effort on my part has been made to push the repairs for preservation of these important works, and I have it in my power to report that these efforts have been crowned with success in every essential particular, not only in respect to economy under the extraordinary high prices which have ruled for labor and material, but likewise in respect to securing most favorable results for the navigation into and out of the most of the harbors cited, wherever, after making the examination, I was authorized to commence the work of repairs.

The following table will exhibit the date of the order to examine each harbor, the time I reported the result, and the time I received authority to commence the expenditure or work, and will better exhibit the progress than if written out in extensc for each, and will much abbreviate the report:

Table of dates of authority.

Name of work.	Date of order for me to examine and report on each.	Date of reporting upon each, after having, in person, made the examination.	Date of receiving the approval and order to commence work.
Chicago, Illinois.....	August 2, 1864	August 23, 1864	August 30, 1864
St. Joseph, Michigan ..	August 2, 1864	September 13, 1864	September 24, 1864
Aux Bec Seies, Michigan	September -, 1864	October 14, 1864	Not yet authorized.
Milwaukie, Wisconsin..	August 2, 1864	August 24, 1864	August 30, 1864
Sheboygan, Wisconsin ..	August 2, 1864	September 17, 1864	September 24, 1864
Racine, Wisconsin.....	September 2, 1864	September 24, 1864	September 30, 1864
Erie, Pennsylvania	August 2, 1864	November 12, 1864	December 9, 1864
Cleveland, Ohio.....	August 2, 1864	November 2, 1864	April 25, 1865
Grand River, Ohio	August 2, 1864	November 9, 1864	December 9, 1864
Sandusky, Ohio	August 2, 1864	October 27, 1864	Not yet authorized.
Black river, Ohio.....	December 10, 1864	March 31, 1865	April 7, 1865
Vermillion, Ohio.....	February 20, 1864	April 5, 1865	Not yet authorized.

At each point (except Bec Seies) I made a critical examination in person, requiring much labor in the field, and also made the reports, plans, and estimates, and many of the maps accompanying each report. With regard to Bec Seies, I was directed to make the plans and estimates for that upon a former official survey made under the direction of the late Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

Plans, specifications, bills of material.—As soon as possible after authority was received for commencing work I made plans and specifications, detail drawings and bills of material for each and every part of each work to be repaired, so that the number, the length, and other dimensions of every stick of timber, pile, bolt, and spike, and every cord of stone or other filling should be known,

and the exact place where each was to be put in the work, also the working detail drawings, and instructions for framing, putting in timbers, setting the cribs and fastening them, so that the exact amount and kind of work to be done should be known and understood beforehand by the mechanics, and so that no material should be wasted or purchased in quantity more than necessary.

The office work was attended with much labor, and the only assistance I have had consisted in copying my work. One copy was furnished to the contractors who were employed to do the work at the several harbors, and another copy has been preserved in the office as a record.

These plans, estimates, and specifications would altogether make a useful "paper on practical engineering," and a complete copy could be furnished to the engineer department at the expense merely of a copyist, who should be employed to do the copying under my supervision.

Method of doing the work of repairs.—The harbor of St. Joseph I had to repair by day's work. The work on all the others has been done by receiving proposals and assigning the work to be done to competent mechanics by the piece, according to plans and specifications, and subject to the satisfaction, rejection, or acceptance of the engineer officer or agent in charge of the work, the United States furnishing on the spot all the materials. This method has proved highly advantageous, and it has cost far, very far less than if it had been done by day-work.

Almost every considerable town on the lakes has its dredging-machine, pile-driver, scows, &c., either owned by the town corporation or individuals living there, which can almost always be brought into requisition for harbor work; and this affords the means of relieving the appropriation from the cost of a heavy outlay in machinery, tools, and subsequent loss on the machinery and tools after the work has been accomplished. I have only had to build two scows and purchase one rowboat—one scow and the boat for St. Joseph, and the other scow for Sheboygan. The latter is, however, to be taken by the contractor, who, after I had it built, came forward and took the work by the piece, and agreed to allow the government the full and original cost of the scow on final settlement as so much towards payment for their work.

During the progress of the repairs under the authority received from the engineer department I have made several visits to each work, to inspect it, to see that it was being done according to the plans and specifications, and to make payments, and in no instance has any work been ordered or done which was not previously authorized by the department after receiving my report and recommendation. On my visits of inspection I have universally found the work to be better done than any heretofore done upon the old method of doing it by day-labor, with a company of salaried overseers, head-carpenters, clerks, teams, and the necessary accompaniments, all of whom generally consume the lion's share of the appropriation.

Having in chapter 1 given the general proceedings in reference to all, I now proceed to statements of progress made and operations contemplated in relation to each harbor, devoting a chapter to each work, with such drawings as will be useful in illustration, which are respectively seen in accompanying book of maps.

II. CHICAGO HARBOR.

During the present season there has been made a special survey of this harbor, of which the accompanying drawing is in part the result.

In addition to what has already been quoted on page 2, directing me to confer with boards of trade and public works, I was likewise directed in the order of 2d of August 1864, as follows: "and you will proceed without delay to Chicago, Illinois, where immediate measures will be taken for the repairs of the piers,

and for preserving the depth of water in the channel entrance to that harbor, required by its commerce."

One result of my conference with the boards was, that immediately after, the city authorities appropriated \$75,000, to be expended in continuing the dredging of the direct channel through the outer bar of the mouth of the harbor, which the city had already opened to some extent, and the putting in of 400 feet extension of the United States north pier, the place of the work and the direction of the extension to be approved by the government. On my recommendation, which was approved by the engineer department, the War Department authorized the proposed extension by the city. But there was no understanding between me and the city authorities, or the said boards, nor did I encourage them to hope or believe that the city would be reimbursed for the cost of the extension or dredging out of the appropriation for "repairs and preservation" or even by any future appropriation by Congress. (See the map from *a* to *b*.)

I found the old United States north pier entirely in the possession of individuals and corporate firms, for dock purposes, and this I concluded I could not recommend to be repaired at the expense of the United States, as such a repair would be tantamount to making repairs at public cost upon private property. From *b* out to the very extremity of the north pier no repairs whatever were required. In regard to the old south piering, all this, except 290 feet, from *c* to *d*, had been appropriated for the use of the railroad company, and on this portion (*c d*) I found all the superstructure decayed and gone down to a little below the surface of the water, and its repair or restoration, without first extending the north pier, could give no protection or preservation to the proper channel at the mouth of the harbor.

I assumed that the channel referred to in the order for me to take immediate measures for preserving the depth of water in was the direct channel, which the city had just reopened.

For the foregoing reasons it appeared to me neither expedient nor wise to expend a cent of the appropriation for repairing the old north pier.

It was under these circumstances that I recommended in my report as follows: "That the city continue, at its own expense, the dredging it has so favorably conducted, and put in the 400 feet extension, and after that, the money allotted (\$25,000) under my control could be expended for preserving the direct channel thus restored or reopened, either by dredging if required next season, (1865,) or by extending the city's extension 110 feet further, which would be required to make up the whole 510 feet which I had demonstrated would preserve the direct channel until the year 1881."

As before said, the dredging and extension by the city at its expense was authorized; but as yet no authority has been given to expend the twenty-five thousand, as suggested by me, and consequently not a cent of the appropriation has been expended on this harbor.

The city went on and obtained a good channel and put in about 100 feet extension of the north pier, up to about 1' above the surface of the water last season, when the weather became too severe for further work. During the present summer the city has put in the remainder, and some 20 feet more of the extension, making the whole extension 437½ feet, which, on my last inspection, I found had been brought, some half of it, to the required height above water, while the remainder (the outer part) was only to a height of about one foot above the water, and all well filled with stones.

In the mean time, from the opening of navigation this season (1865) a good channel has been the result of the work done by the city, and the harbor has now the capacity of being one of refuge even. It has never been so good before.

Work that should be done this season to preserve this condition of the harbor.—In my judgment, the \$25,000, government allotment out of the appropriation, should be expended in part as follows : *

1. Build up the 150 feet outer part of the city's extension 5' above water and fill with stones.....	\$2,788 85
2. Extend the city's extension 72½ feet further in the same direction, but by a better plan, 22' wide, and fill with stones 5' above water.....	6,576 94
3. Build up upon the old remaining work as a foundation that portion of the south pier from <i>c</i> to <i>d</i> , 290 feet to a height of five timbers above water, and fill with stones.....	4,478 00
Contingencies on all.....	1,384 21
Total probable cost.....	15,228 00

Work that should be done after the season of 1865.—I demonstrated in my report, (23d of August, 1864,) as just explained, the channel would be preserved till the year 1881, when, if left without further extension, the outer bar would again become troublesome.

I am fully persuaded now, after a more critical survey, giving all the circumstances bearing upon the question, that that demonstration is very nearly correct, and that the following demonstration in that report is, in consequence, correct to a degree of almost certainty.

We should, therefore, go on next season, 1866, and add 490 feet more in extension to the north pier, to carry it into 23 feet water.

This part of the pier would stand in water of depths from 14 up to 22.9 feet, (mean depth on the line, shown by the soundings, 20'.21,) and it should be 24' wide, and filled with stones up to 5 feet above water; cost, \$51,868.

South pier.—I also in that report expressed the opinion that this pier should be extended so as to carry its eastern extremity 900 feet beyond the railroad company's breakwater. This, after repairing the old part, *c d*, would require us to add 610 feet of piling, to be built in water increasing in depth from 8'.5 up to 14', having a mean depth on the line of the pier of 11.7 feet. In my judgment, 16 feet average in width, filled with stones, would be ample for the extension, and it should be built up to five timbers above water; cost, \$36,836, to which add \$51,868, and we have for cost of extension of both piers †\$88,704.

Should the city of Chicago or Congress make an appropriation of \$88,704, and the work be properly put in, this harbor would be adequate for all time to the wants of commerce, with an expenditure afterwards merely to keep the superstructure above water in repair, and no dredging will be needed, and it would be a harbor of refuge. It is not necessary to go into the proofs to show this here; they are, in substance, given in the report of August 23, 1864; nor is it necessary to enter into the details of the mode I would adopt for constructing the extension of the piers.

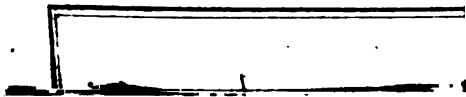
III. RACINE HARBOR.

The accompanying drawing shows the recent survey of this harbor. The work of repairs and preservation has consisted—

1. In levelling back the sand-heaps from back of north pier.
2. In completely replacing by new timbers, and filling with stone, the shore portion that was likely to be breached, north pier.

* NOTE.—These three items should be done out of the present appropriation for "repairs and preservation, &c.," and the following work by another explicit appropriation for this harbor. If items 1, 2, and 3, above, cannot be done the present season, the materials should be obtained this season, and the work put in next season, early.

†For this a specific appropriation to be made.



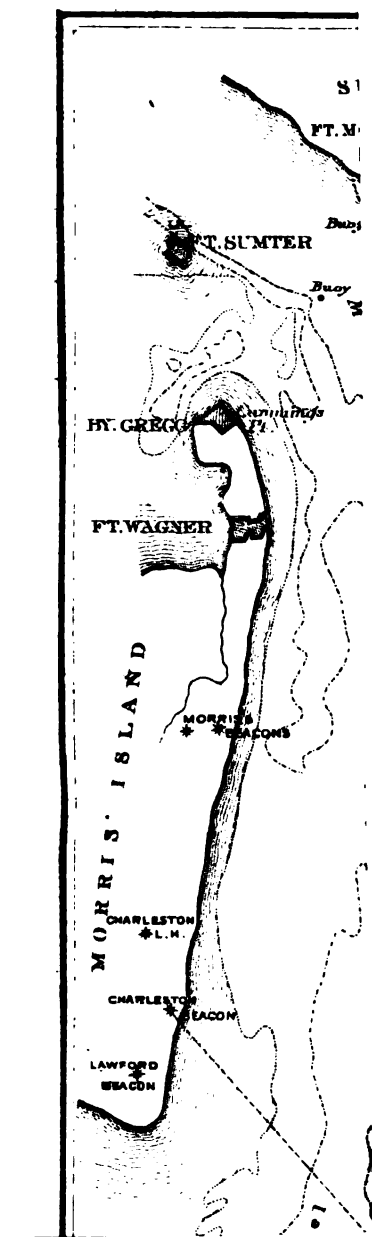
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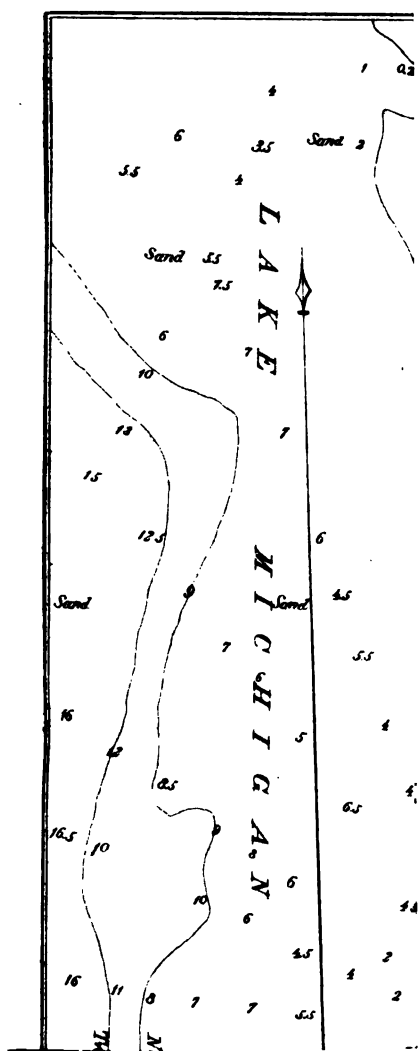
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*Lake
December
Lake shore "*

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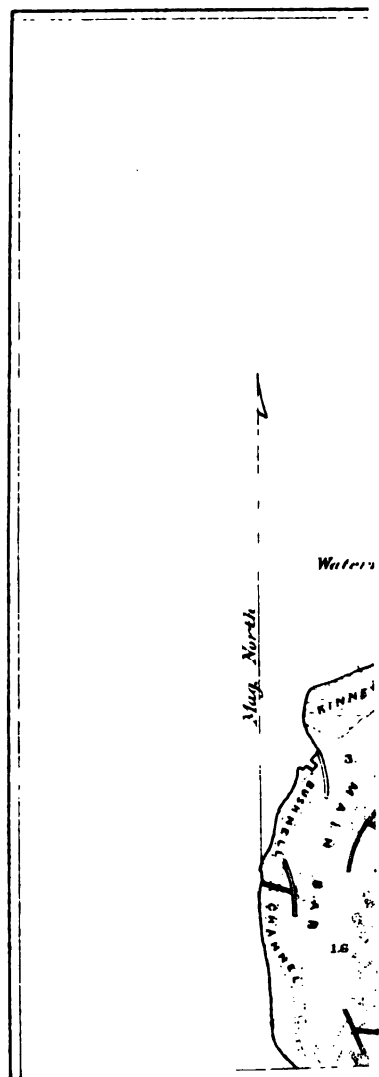
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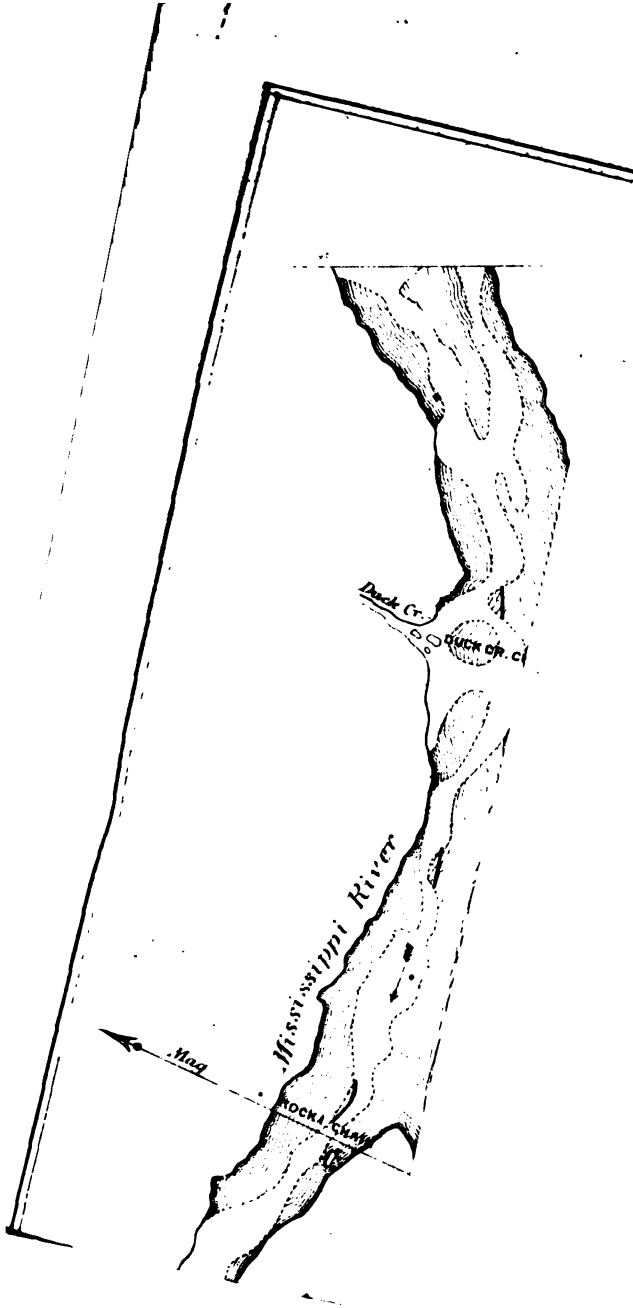




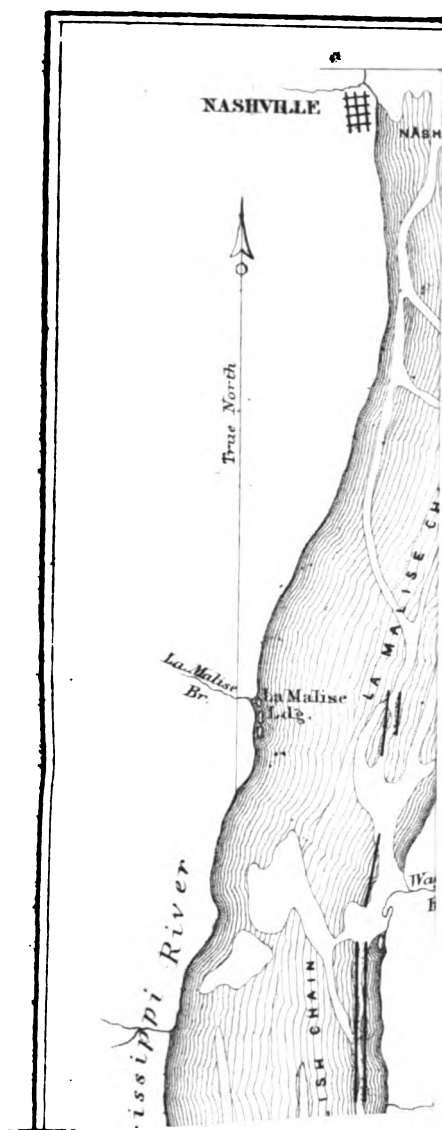




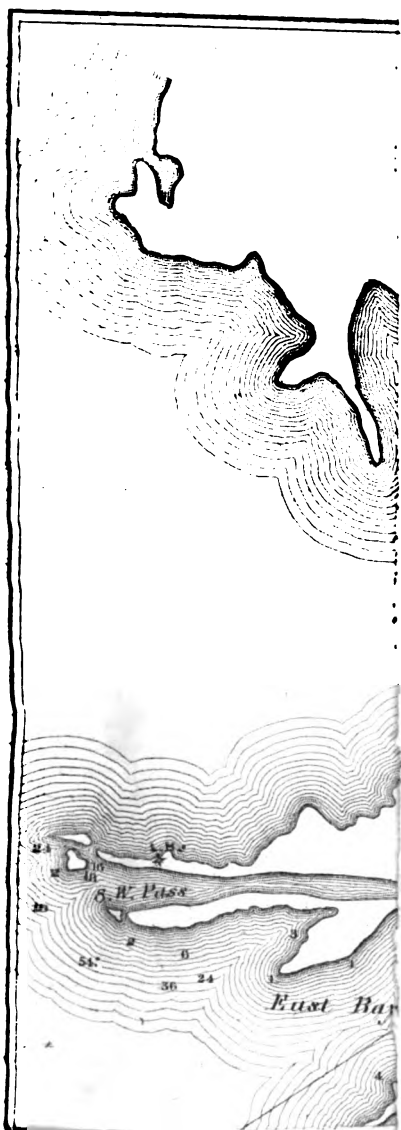












the precaution to have the points of the bolts riveted, and threads of the screw destroyed outside the nut. The thieves have tools purposely fitted to the operation of effecting their object. The high price of old iron, and the very large size of these irons, make the thefts a profitable operation.

2. The south pier-head timbers, that were broken off by vessels being forced against them by a lump in the natural bed of the middle of the channel just at the entrance, were all repaired, and the existing works at the close of last year's navigation were left in good condition, and the channel entrance to the harbor was, as shown by the map of soundings, of ample depth and width for the navigation.

3. The lump referred to was removed by dredging, so that since, the works have been preserved from injury by that cause.

The total expenditures for all the repairs stated in the three foregoing items was \$2,171 27. Since the opening of navigation the present season, (1865,) and during the summer, two vessels ran "head on" into the piers; one, in coming in, ran into the inner face of the north pier, and injured it materially; the other, in going out, ran into the south pier near its shore extremity, and caused serious injury.

These damages were reported to me by the city engineer; but before I could visit the locality, he, under the authority of the city, commenced executing repairs, without any orders from me. When I arrived I found the repairs in progress, and a call was made upon me to foot the bill. I came to the conclusion that I would pay for the work at such prices as I was doing work exactly similar for at Racine and Sheboygan, for the materials and labor of putting them in; and if that should not be acceptable, I would pay nothing. The vessels were undoubtedly carelessly managed, which was the cause of the damage. I claimed that, in consequence of such carelessness, and as the city engineer had taken the whole matter in his own hands, the city could and should assess damages upon the vessels to pay for the repairs. His honor the mayor, however, differed with me on this point, claiming that the United States should pay.

Work in contemplation to preserve the channel between the piers from being injured by drifting sand.—In a report made February 16, 1865, I clearly explained the cause of this constant injury, and recommended what should be done to prevent it. The amount of brush or slab filling for *both piers* would be two hundred and thirty-seven cords, and the stone filling ninety-five cords, which for the wood and stone filling, all complete, would have cost \$3,750, according to a responsible bid made to me. To my recommendation for this, no reply has ever been made from the engineer department. I consequently have refrained from directing it to be done. Nevertheless it is still my opinion it should be done as a work of preservation, and be paid for out of the funds of this appropriation.

This work being done, and the repairs of the piers kept up, this harbor will be in excellent condition not only for the immediate commerce, of the place, but as a harbor for refuge, requiring, in my opinion, no immediate further appropriation.

V. SHEBOYGAN HARBOR.

The accompanying drawing shows the condition of this harbor, resulting from a recent survey.

In my report rendered 17th September, 1864, I recommended seven items of work for "repairs and preservation" to be done; all were authorized but the dredging through the outer bar, in the letter from the engineer department of September 24, 1864.

Immediate measures were taken to procure materials, and the levelling back of the sand-heaps was quickly done; but it was not until April, 1865, that

sufficient materials could be accumulated to justify the commencement of the work.

It was necessary to build a scow; but in letting the contract for doing the work, the contractor stipulated to take the scow at its full cost, towards payment for his work.

During the summer much of the work has been successfully done, and during my stay on my last visit (in August) the very difficult part of the work to be put under water was accomplished to my satisfaction, and before the season for such work will be over, the whole of the work authorized can, and probably will, be completed, leaving the piers in good condition.

The expenditures up to August 24th amounted to \$3,333 99, including \$550 paid for the scow.

What is required to make this an excellent harbor of refuge.—In looking upon the map of the great and growing State of Wisconsin, it will be perceived that this harbor is just about at the middle point of the west shore of Lake Michigan. Its location is just where a harbor of refuge, in traversing from either end of this lake to the other, would best suit the general commerce upon the lake, in the generality of the northeast and southeast storms. All mariners acquainted with the lake acknowledge the eminent advantage and advocate the construction of a capacious harbor of refuge at this point, and every one at all conversant with the subject must acknowledge its importance in this respect.

It is clearly shown in my report of 17th September, 1864, that it is susceptible, at a small cost, of being made a self-sustaining harbor, after once being put in condition, not only for the growing commerce immediately depending upon it, but likewise of any required draught for a harbor of refuge, in all difficult times, for any vessels navigating the lake. The piers at this site should be extended equally out into the lake.

I am clearly of opinion that a specific appropriation should be made for its improvement to a degree commensurate to these conditions, and it is with this view that I put in this place a liberal estimate of the cost.

1. Dredge out all between the piers and through the outer bar, so that in all the space bounded by the brown-tinted line in the drawing the water shall be, at least, 12 feet deep; 37,776 cubic yards, at 50 cents, costing	\$18, 888 00
2. Extend the south pier 320 feet beyond its present limit, making it 20 feet wide and five timbers high above water, and terminating it with a triangular pier-head; cost.....	16, 450 00
3. Extend the north pier 120 feet beyond its present limit, making it 20 feet wide and five timbers, or five feet, above water, and terminating the pier with a triangular pier-head; cost.....	8, 850 00
Total cost.....	<u>44, 188 00</u>

The harbor once put in the condition contemplated by this plan will undoubtedly keep itself clear, and for many years to come no trouble of any magnitude would be realized by the outer bar.

VI. ST. JOSEPH'S HARBOR.

In my report rendered September 13, 1864, it will be found that I recommended certain items to be done towards repairing and preserving this harbor. All that I recommended was authorized by the engineer department to be done, in its reply of 24th of September, 1864, excepting the proposed extension of the south pier by 200 feet, for the purpose of preserving a direct channel by the force of the current of the river over the outer bar.

All that was authorized was completed before the 1st of July last, and as soon as the breach in the north pier was closed, beneficial results began to be felt.

The sand which is seen on my map attached to that report is all swept out of the river, and the present condition of the harbor is accurately shown on the map accompanying this report, which represents the survey made in July last, after the repairs of the north pier were completed.

In making the repairs it was necessary to construct a "double crane-scow" and purchase a small boat and several tools.

The amount expended for repairs, including the above outfit, up to the 30th of June, was \$5,156 20.

The cost of the contemplated repairs to the old south pier would be about \$1,500.* *What should be done* is to extend the south pier by a construction peculiarly adapted to the circumstances 200 feet out, as indicated in red lines on the map. This is to compel the force of the current of the river to act directly out into the lake, to preserve the channel we now have of 12 feet over the outer bar.

The cost of this extension need not be more than \$6,000 upon the plan I would recommend, which is similar in principle, though improved upon that which is sketched in my report rendered September 13, 1864.

If the cost of this cannot be taken from the present appropriation, then a specific appropriation should be made. I have put in for a specific appropriation, as will be seen.

St. Joseph harbor is of too much importance as a harbor of refuge (the only harbor of refuge the United States has ever expended a dollar in constructing on the east shore of the lake) to again be suffered to become useless for that purpose by the want of the paltry sum of six thousand dollars.

Make this extension, and keep up the repairs needed from natural decay of the wood in the superstructure above water of the piers, and all will be well with this harbor for many years to come.

In closing this part of my report upon the harbors of Lake Michigan it is proper to remark that I was relieved from the charge of all upon Lake Michigan by Lieutenant Colonel Sitgreaves, corps of engineers, on the 2d of September, 1865. It is by a special understanding between him and myself, however, that I make the annual report upon these harbors; and here I leave them and proceed to report upon the harbors of Lake Erie, which are still under my charge.

VII. ERIE HARBOR.

All that I recommended in my report rendered 12th of November, and authorized 9th December, 1864, by the engineer department to be done, was completed, including the strengthening of the low place in the peninsula at the head of the bay, and paid for by the 13th of September, 1865, costing \$5,596 90.

The repairs of the works of this harbor are now complete, and the condition at this time is well shown on the accompanying map, made from a recent survey. *What should be done* to improve this highly important harbor is to make a direct channel from the lake into it, so that vessels can run in for refuge in times of gales, and to preserve the channel after being made.

These improvements are:

1. To dredge through the outer bar for a width equal to that between the piers for the whole trapezoidal space bounded by the tinted line seen in the drawing, so that everywhere the depth of water shall not be less than 13 feet; 20,261 cubic yards, at 75 cents, cost..... \$15,126 90

* This can be taken from the present appropriation.

2. To extend the north pier, as indicated by the red dotted lines, 500 feet, into 13 feet water in a width of 18 feet, and to a height of 5 feet above water, and filled with stones, cost..	\$21, 835 00
Total cost of both items	36, 961 90

These improvements being made, this harbor will be one of the best on the lakes.

VIII. GRAND RIVER HARBOR, OHIO.

In my report rendered 9th November, 1864, upon this harbor, after a close investigation of all the circumstances of the case, I presented several items, with their respective costs, as constituting a plan for repairing the damages, from decay and other causes, to the works of this harbor.

But in preference to items 1 and 2, I recommended to start the new work from "a," (see accompanying drawing,) and put it out for 270 feet in a direction parallel to the east pier, and abandoning the old flaring, breached and rotten work above water from "a" out, using, however, for the new work, all the stone we could get out of the old. This preference, however, was not approved by the department, nor was the seventh item (dredging through the outer bar) authorized, probably from the view that had been taken, that the law making the appropriation for "repairs and preservation" did not warrant the spending of the money in what was probably regarded as new works.

Accordingly the engineer department authorized and directed me, 9th December, 1864, to execute the six items—in other words, to repair by following out to the letter the old lines of piercing. Commencing at the point "a" of west pier, at the shore line, the 150 feet breach has been completely repaired, leaving the 150 feet of the outer damaged and decayed part to be repaired next season, (1866.) We have also thoroughly repaired the 90 feet breached outer portion of the east pier, and likewise repaired a very considerable portion of the inner part of the old east pier running along by the "basin" seen in the drawing. We have also delivered on the spot nearly all the material that will be required for the remainder of the repairs which were authorized and directed by the department, viz: the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th items specified in detail in my said report of 9th November last. By the middle of next July I trust all will be completed. What has been done already has very materially improved the entrance. Last season nothing drawing five feet could enter; now we have no difficulty in running in with a vessel loaded to draw seven and a half or eight feet, and I count upon a good nine feet by next spring over the outer bar. But without dredging out this channel I doubt if a twelve-foot channel could be maintained by the force of the river, owing to the very bad direction which was given to the west pier in all that part exterior to "a," where the angling off towards the northwest commences. It ought never to have deviated from a parallelism with the east pier.

To dredge a channel over the outer bar straight out, 195 feet wide, will, according to the recent survey represented on the accompanying map, require 33,826 cubic yards to be removed to attain a depth everywhere in it of twelve feet, and for a width of 195 feet, equal to the distance between the parallel portion of the piers.

By dredging a channel one hundred feet wide, running just west of the prolongation of the east pier, quite over the bar, so as to attain a depth of twelve feet everywhere in it, will require 11,665 cubic yards to be removed.

This dredging cannot be accomplished for much less than \$1 per cubic yard.

To dredge the whole one hundred and ninety-five feet width will cost, therefore	\$33, 826
To dredge the width of one hundred feet will cost	11, 665

Now should we dredge this, we have no absolute security against a recurrence of an equal amount of dredging, because of the unfortunate direction given to the west pier, preventing in the absence of a prolongation of the east pier, in a great measure, the power of the river's current over the outer bar.

In preference, therefore, to such an expenditure for dredging, I would adopt this plan of extending the east pier five hundred and ten feet, eighteen feet wide, and raised to five feet above water, by an easy curve around, parallel to the general direction of the west pier, as indicated in the red dotted line on the map, and fill with stones.

By a simple calculation we can give such a curvature to the extension, and distance from the west pier, as will insure to the power of the river's current its effect not only to dredge out this bar, but likewise to always keep open a good wide channel of twelve feet deep. And there would never be any troublesome bar at the entrance until the accretion back of the west pier should reach out to its extremity, and then most of the sand, by the littoral current, would be carried by the mouth of the harbor.

The mean depth on the line of the proposed extension is 8.7 feet, and this enables us to build *permanent* cribs with comparative small cost. Cost of the proposed 510 feet extension to the east pier, as prices are now, \$47 20 per running foot of piling; all complete, \$24,072. This, in my judgment, is a much better plan than to resort to such expensive dredging, and it is the best plan to remedy the original blunder of flaring the mouth in carrying the construction so much from a direct course out into the lake.

We should by the extension avail ourselves of the great capacity of this river for a harbor of refuge, so much needed here.

This harbor is between Erie, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio, and distant from the former seventy and from the latter thirty-one miles. The run in the lake is too long from Erie to Cleveland without an intermediate harbor of refuge.

IX. CLEVELAND HARBOR, OHIO.

In my report rendered 2d of November, 1864, upon the condition of this important harbor, I described the abuses practiced upon this public property by private individuals and corporate companies in their use for private advantage of the east pier. So far from ceasing these abuses, they have been continued on an increasing scale, and it probably will not end until that pier is entirely destroyed; then a loud call will be made for the government to build it up again. In consequence of my not being able without military force to get the entire possession of that pier out of the hands of those who are using it for private pecuniary advantage for docking purposes, no repairs have been put upon it at the public expense. But the west pier and the pier-head have been very thoroughly repaired, and both have been filled with stones, with the exception of a part of the inner sustaining work, put in to strengthen and preserve the old west pier.

The expenditure thus far has been \$7,289 84. Before the close of the present season, most or all of the filling will be in, and there will remain no more to be done until next winter, when, taking advantage of the ice, seventy old dangerous piles will be pulled, and next season the task of "fishing up" of the loose stones in the bottom of the river and some old timbers will be accomplished.

The accompanying drawing from a recent survey shows the condition of the harbor just after the city had dredged the outer bar. Ample depth of water now exists on the bar, which has been attained by the city in large expenditures for dredging. An annual expenditure of several thousands of dollars will have to be incurred to keep the bar from shoaling, unless a farther extension of the piers be restored to.

The great amount of heavy commerce here demands extensive harbor room, more, much more than is now afforded.

The dredging of the outer bar is a heavy annual tax upon the city. By a proper extension of the piers out into the lake not only may this tax be made

unnecessary, but the room gained will meet the wants of the commerce of the place, and the harbor will become one of refuge, conditions which it does now enjoy but to a very limited extent.

The extension of the west pier should be 500 and the extension of the east pier 575 feet, 18 feet wide, built 5 feet above water, and filled with stones. The mean depth along the west proposed extension is now fourteen feet eight inches, and along that of the east thirteen feet five inches. Owing to the recent dredging, it would be well to put in these extensions before the places they would occupy become filled up again.

Cost of the west proposed extension	\$27, 750 00
Cost of the east proposed extension	32, 056 00.
Total	59, 806 00

I have the statistics of the amount that is docked and kept on the government east pier, by said companies and individuals, who have been using, and still continue to use it for their own benefit. If this dockage were computed at half what is charged on any private dock in the city, it would amount to more, per year, than the whole cost just estimated for the pier extension.

The companies then could well afford to build the extensions there, and forever keep them in repair, and do all the dredging required, in consideration of the use they now enjoy of the existing east pier. I think Congress should be called upon to enact for some arrangement to this effect.

The number of tons handled on and over the east pier, in two articles alone, computed at one-half the dockage for the same at private docks, amounts in the past two and present years to \$166,945.

Observe, this is only for the coal and ore. The iron, lumber, wood, timber, and other heavy articles they pile on and sell from that public pier is enormous. Going back, and estimating from the time that pier was built the value of the dockage, for which it has been used by companies and individuals, to the present time, I find to be \$882,500!

The present year, 1865, this dock privilege, in coal and ore, will be worth to the occupants of the pier not less than \$82,500! for which they pay nothing.

X. BLACK RIVER HARBOR, OHIO.

The accompanying drawing shows the condition of this harbor, August, 1865, when the survey was made.

In my report, rendered 31st of March last, I recommended—

1. To repair east pier out to angle "a," at an estimated cost of.. \$10, 026 69
2. To repair the portion of east pier exterior to angle "a," estimated cost..... 9, 761 40
3. To repair west pier, estimated cost..... 95 00

I wish it to be observed here, that there was a clerical error in the copy of the report sent to the engineer department, in item two. It is now corrected. The estimates of items should have been as above.

In a letter of the 7th of April, from the engineer department, in reply to that report, I was authorized to expend \$10,000 in repair of west pier, and in repairing the breached part of the east pier out to stop the sand from running into the harbor.

I immediately commenced obtaining materials and put the work under contract. During the season the west pier has been repaired, and also all the underwater work of the east pier has been successfully and well put in, from "b" out to "a," and before the close of the present season all the east pier out to "a" will be completely built up and planked over.

Amount expended to September 30, 1865, \$4,486 55. The ten thousand dollars, I think, will complete the work to "a."

The recent survey has shown the foundation of the old pier to be good from "a" out to "c," and I can readily rebuild upon it and completely restore all the east pier, it will cost from "a" to "c" about what I estimated—say \$10,000.

The advantages of this harbor to the general commerce of the lake are too universally acknowledged to allow us to think of stopping until it is completely repaired. It can be completed during the next season, out of funds that will be left of the old appropriation, after repairing all the others to the full extent, which has been authorized for each.

XI. VERMILLION HARBOR, OHIO.

I reported upon this after a careful examination of it, April 5, 1865, and estimated the cost of repairing at \$15,315 94. To this I received no reply from the engineer department, and therefore nothing more than my labor has been expended upon it.

XII. SANDUSKY HARBOR, OHIO.

I reported, after giving this an inspection, 27th October, 1864, that I could not find a vestige of the old work. All had disappeared and the harbor had been left to its natural condition. Consequently, in the reply from the engineer department, 12th November, 1864, no expenditure was authorized. I estimated the cost of *improving* the harbor, as will be seen in that report:

For dredging the outer bar	\$6, 580 00
For constructing 800 feet of piers	32, 000 00
Total	<u>38, 580 00</u>

XIII. RECAPITULATION.

In the foregoing chapters, at the closing of the report upon each harbor, it will have been observed by the reader that I have submitted plans and estimates, with my own views, for the ultimate improvements of several of them to the scale demanded by the important commerce of the lakes.

I have put in these, not with the expectation of spending any of the money of the last appropriation for executing them, but to enable the engineer department to be ready to answer any call upon it for plans and estimates to be laid before Congress to obtain specific appropriations hereafter for these harbors.

I will, therefore, recapitulate the amount of such appropriation as will be needed over and above the appropriation available for repairs and preservation.

On Lake Michigan :

Chapter II. Chicago harbor, Illinois	\$88, 704
III. Racine harbor, Wisconsin	23, 910
V. Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin	44, 188
VI. St. Joseph harbor, Michigan	6, 000
Total	<u>162, 802</u>

On Lake Erie :

Chapter VII. Erie harbor, Pennsylvania	\$36, 961
VIII. Grand River harbor, Ohio	24, 072
IX. Cleveland harbor, Ohio	59, 806
X. Black river harbor, Ohio	10, 000
XII. Sandusky harbor, Ohio	38, 580
Total	<u>169, 419</u>

In my estimation, these are the sums which should be asked for in specific appropriations for the completion of the improvements of these important works. I do not mean to convey the idea that there are no others on these lakes claiming specific appropriations for their improvement. I have only presented in this report such as have been repaired under my immediate superintendence.

I have but one more suggestion to make in this connexion. Should the department prefer to have a gross sum appropriated for all, rather than specific sums for each, I would respectfully suggest that the law making it should read, "for repairs, preservation and improvement of existing harbors," &c. This would enable the department to authorize its officers to do, besides making repairs, such works for improvement as the department might deem proper.

In conclusion, I have to express my obligations to the engineer department for ordering, and to Colonel Reynolds, Superintendent Lake Survey, for having made the very recent surveys from which all the maps accompanying this report have been copied, except that for Milwaukee.

These minute surveys having been made in a particular manner, suggested by myself, have enabled me to form plans and make estimates with confidence.

I have the honor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM,

Col. A. D. C., Lt. Col. Corps Eng., Supt. Lake Harbors.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

General and Chief Engineer.

Recapitulation of receipts and disbursements to October 10, 1865.

Disbursed on harbors, general account.....	\$1, 169 78
" Chicago harbor.....	.....
" Racine harbor.....	2, 761 59
" Milwaukee harbor	2, 171 27
" Sheboygan harbor.....	3, 333 99
" St. Joseph's harbor	5, 156 20
" Erie harbor.....	5, 596 90
" Grand river harbor.....	7, 934 13
" Cleveland harbor	7, 289 84
" Black river harbor.....	4, 486 55
" Vermillion harbor.....	.....
" Sandusky harbor.....	.....
	<hr/>
	39, 900 25
Turned over to Lt. Col. Sitgreaves on account Racine harbor.....	800 00
" " " " " Milwaukee harbor.....	300 00
" " " " " Sheboygan harbor.....	5, 000 00
" " " " " St. Joseph's harbor.....	400 00
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	46, 400 25
Received for rent of harbor building at Cleveland....	\$132 96
Received from treasury of the United States.....	83, 600 00
	<hr/>
	83, 732 96
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Balance in my hands, October 11, 1865.....	\$37, 332 71
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J. T. CRAM,

Col. A. D. C., U. S. Corps Engineer.

No. 6.

OFFICE LAKE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT,
Detroit, Michigan, April 3, 1865.

Report upon the harbor of Vermillion, Ohio, made in obedience to orders from the Engineer Department, of date February 20, 1865, by Colonel T. J. Cram, A. D. C., Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers.

Owing to ice which accumulated on the piers and the roughness of the lake, I could not make the requisite inspection and measurements until the latter part of March.

I. PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PIERS.

This condition is shown in some degree upon the map which I have made to accompany this report. Very serious destruction of the wood-work has been going on since, and even before the date (September 30, 1864) of Captain Stansbury's map, which shows that some work of repairs had been done under his direction in 1853 and 1854.

In regard to the west pier, commencing at the outer extremity, we have sixty feet in length of piering upon which the light stands, and which is some ten feet above water and planked over, and which at the present needs no repairs; thence, for 331 feet, the pier rises four timbers above water, is planked over and needs no special repair; thence, for fifty feet, there are no planks on the top of the pier, but on this and also upon the preceding 331 feet, making 381 feet, there stands an elevated walk for the light keeper. Against the posts of this several large drift logs rest upon the pier planks, which are threatening injury and should be removed, for the waves of a strong northeaster acting against them might break away the walk and tear off the top of that part of the pier. From the southern extremity of this walk for 400 feet, up to the angle seen on the pier, all the timbers having decayed, have been swept away nearly down to the water's surface, leaving many of the stones, however, standing in a ridge varying in height from two to four feet above water, but which, under the action of the surf, is being continually washed away, and the stones are lodged in the water-way between the piers and in the lake west of this pier.

If left to the present action, it will not be long before all this ridge of stones will be washed away and down to the level of the old sound timbers left under water. Then the lake surf will have an uninterrupted sweep into the harbor from the west. The best way to prevent this will be to build up this portion of the pier with new side timbers and ties, starting from the old sound timbers just under the water as a foundation. From the angle inwards, for 180 feet, the side timbers and ties generally are apparently sound, and fitting in place. This part seems to have been done as repairs, in 1853-'54. Thence, for 375 feet, quite to the southern extremity of the pier, the work is much dilapidated; but I do not see any particular necessity for rebuilding this part. Should the lake, however, continue to cut away the bank, as shown in the drawing, this portion of the pier might, however, in time have to be repaired to prevent the lake from running into the river there. We thus see that from the southern to the northern extremity of this west piering it—as originally built by the United States—is 1,396 feet in length, and, unfortunately, the width was 24 feet, just twice as wide as there was any necessity for building it. But timber, and stone, and labor were then cheaper than now. In regard to the east pier: in the outer 200 feet of this it seems, from Captain Stansbury's sketch, that in 1854 the superstructure of only a small isolated portion, as indicated at *p*, was standing. That is now gone, and all the 200 feet has been swept away down so that the average depth of water I found over it (March 26, 1865) was four feet.

From that depth down to the bottom of the lake I presume the old timbers are sound, and they, as well as the stone filling, are in place, furnishing a good foundation to rebuild upon. We now come to 87 feet of piling, the superstructure of which was rebuilt to the full width of 24 feet, with rough work to a height of four timbers above water, (present stage;) thence, for 417 feet more, the superstructure was rebuilt to only a width of 12 feet, and four timbers in height above water. This and the former piece were, I believe, rebuilt at the expense of the citizens of Vermillion. The whole of this old pier was originally built by the government 24 feet wide. The sand back of this pier stands higher than the top of the pier, and from an inadequacy of filling in the citizens' superstructure, this bank of sand is being washed through and lodges in the waterway between the piers. This can be remedied by scraping back the sand and filling the leaks in the pier work. In this citizens' superstructure there are some defective timbers and places which should be remedied.

II. DEPOSITS, BARS, CAPACITY OF RIVER, CURRENTS, ETC.

By consulting Captain Stansbury's sketch, I find that the deepest channel over the deposit at the entrance of the harbor was $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, September, 1854. In March last, I found the depth only 7 feet, where he represents $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Not knowing how the surface of the lake stood when the former soundings were taken in reference to some fixed point or plane, we cannot now tell how much it has filled or washed out, so as to shoal or deepen the channel there in the interim. The lake was low when I took my soundings, marked on the accompanying drawing, (March 26, 1865.)

It is impossible to say with any confidence what are the measures of the changes the bar or deposits of this harbor have gone through in the past ten years, for the reason of no record having been kept, that I can find, of the height of the water in 1854.

I made a reconnaissance of the Vermillion river for some miles above its mouth, during my recent visit, with a view of forming a just estimate of its capacity in times of spring freshets. The river has no great volume of water to discharge at these or at any other times. It can never maintain a depth of channel over the bar into the lake of more than 7 feet. All deeper than that must be obtained by artificial dredging, of which I am informed much has been done in times gone by, and while the piers were in good condition by the citizens to keep a channel of sufficient depth for the business at this port. A short distance above the piers the river is spanned by the Lake Shore railroad bridge, and it is not navigable above the bridge. Between the piers and the bridge, however, there is a good interior harbor, sufficient for all the shipping that will ever be inclined to enter it.

III. QUESTION OF REPAIRING THESE PIERS AND ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COST.

To do the repairs in the most economical manner possible, as prices are now, will be an expensive task. If the repairs are to be made, I would suggest to rebuild the superstructure of the 400 feet west pier to a width of only 12 feet, just one-half of the original width, and raise it to 4 feet above the present stage of water. But of the 200 feet outer portion of the east pier, I should build it up to 4 feet above water and fill with stones and plank it over to the original width of 24 feet.

The approximate estimate of the cost may be seen in the following items, which are numbered in the order in which, if done, the repairs should be conducted:

Item 1.—For 400 feet superstructure, west pier:

4,478 lineal feet 12" square timber, as per bill, delivered at the site,	
at 33 cents	\$1, 477 74

4,800 feet, board measure, sawed joist, 2" by 12", 10" long, to spike covering plank to, at \$27, (white oak).....	1, 296 00
872 covering planks, 2" thick, 10" wide, (av.) and 13' long = 17,440 feet, board measure, at \$27.....	470 80
7,416 pounds 1½" square iron bolts, 32" by 24" long, at 5 cents...	370 80
1,745 pounds wrought iron spikes, 5" long, at 8 cents.....	139 60
Labor.—Clearing away—preparing old foundation to receive the new timbers; framing, putting together and boring, and bolting new timbers, and fastening to old foundation 4,478 running feet, at 25 cents per running foot, of new timber.....	1, 119 50
Fitting and gaining in joist, 2,400 running feet, at 5 cents.....	120 00
Boring, fitting, and spiking on covering planks, with 10 spikes to each—10,464 running feet of plank, at 3 cents.....	313 92
Handling over and putting into new superstructure the old stones now in the ridge in that 400 feet of picing, 117 cords, at \$2...	234 00
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	5, 542 36
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Item 2.—For under water-work, outer 200 feet east pier, requiring six 30' cribs and one 20' crib, averaging four timbers high, to bring the work up to surface of water:

3,712 lineal feet 12" square timber, as per bill, at 33 cents.....	\$1, 224 96
2,448 lineal feet 8" square timber, as per bill, at 16 cents.....	391 68
3,600 pounds 1½" square iron bolts, 32" long, at 5 cents.....	160 00
106½ cords of stone, brought from a distance, at \$7 50.....	800 00
Labor.—preparing foundation, framing, boring, and bolting and fastening the cribs to the old foundation, 6,160 running feet of new timber, at 30 cents.....	1, 848 00
Taking from place of deposit and putting into the cribs 106½ cords of stone, at \$3.....	320 00
In superstructure to these cribs, to bring the work four feet or four timbers above water, required—	
2,947 lineal feet 12" square timber, as per bill, at 33 cents.....	972 51
60 lineal feet 8" square timber, at 16 cents.....	9 60
2,400 feet, board measure, joist 2" by 12", 10' long, at 27 cents..	64 80
8,720 feet, board measure, covering plank, 2" by 10" (av.) 24' long, at 27 cents.....	235 44
872 pounds wrought 5" spikes, at 8 cents.....	69 76
3,708 pounds 1½" square iron bolts, 24" by 32" long, at 5 cents...	185 40
127½ cords of stone, delivered from a distance, at \$7 50.....	955 00
Labor in framing, putting on superstructure, boring and bolting 3,007 running feet of square timber, at 25 cents.....	751 75
Taking from place of deposit and putting into the superstructure 127½ cords of stone, at \$3.....	382 00
Fitting and gaining joist, 1,200 running feet, at 5 cents.....	60 00
Fitting, boring, and spiking 5,232 running feet covering plank, at 3 cents, 18 spikes per plank.....	156 96
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	8, 587 86
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Item 3.—Filling the empty places in east pier where left deficient by the citizens, to prevent sand from washing through, 140 cords, at \$10 50..... \$1, 470 00

Materials and labor repairing occasional defective timbers throughout the citizens' work of superstructure of that pier..... 320 00

Levelling back the ridge of sand lying east of that pier, 1,500 cubic yards, to prevent it from being driven over the pier into the water-way, at 25 cents per yard.....	\$375 00
Covering with plank the 50 feet portion of west pier, seen on the drawing at south end of lightkeeper's walk, proportional to cost of covering in item 2	146 72
Clearing away drift logs resting upon that pier.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	2,331 72
	<hr/>

Recapitulation.

Cost of item 1.....	\$5,542 36
Cost of item 2.....	8,587 86
Cost of item 3.....	2,331 72
	<hr/>
Total cost at present prices.....	16,461 94
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM,

Col. A. D. C., Lieut. Col. Eng'rs, Sup't Lake Harbor Repairs.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Gen'l and Chief Eng'r U. S. A., City of Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

Report on the United States public works, ship canal, and piers connecting the River Raisin with Lake Erie, in the vicinity of Monroe, Michigan, made in obedience to orders from engineer department of dates 11th and 23d of January, 1866, by Colonel T. J. Cram, corps of engineers, superintendent of harbors on Lake Erie.

I.

Owing to the accumulation of ice, it was not practicable to complete the necessary inspection and measurements of the work until the 5th of February, 1866, nor has it been possible to find any authentic survey of these works which has made it necessary for me to make a survey on the ice before any adequate idea of their location or extent could be given to the department.

The general location of the works is seen on the accompanying sketch A, exhibiting the topography as far as is necessary of the country in the vicinity of the mouths of the river Raisin and La Plaisance and Plumb creeks, which mouths are some four miles in a direct line from the town of Monroe, Michigan. A large portion of the country between the town and lake shore is exceedingly marshy, and cut up by numerous creeks and water channels connecting with the principal river.

It will be proper to remark that the ship canals and piers were constructed in connexion with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, which sought a suitable terminus on Lake Erie, near Monroe.

The mode of improvement by two pieces of artificial canalling, and the piers seen on the sketch about one and a half miles to the northward of the mouth of river Raisin was adopted instead of improving the river and making piers at its mouth. It is not necessary or pertinent to go into the reasons for this mode of improvement; suffice it to say the railroad company, several years since, abandoned

all their docks, depot-houses and tracks at this terminus, and made a terminus at Toledo, Ohio, also one at Detroit, Michigan; and since that time the works here have been rapidly running to waste and dilapidation. No business except the limited portion pertaining to the town of Monroe has been done through these works, nor has the water-way between the piers served at all as a harbor of refuge for the commerce upon the lake. It is understood that the government expended in the construction of the piers and the two reaches of the canal the sum of \$124,000.

The work also seen on the sketch in La Plaisance bay, a little more than a mile to the southwest of the mouth of River Raisin, in connexion with the terminus of what was called "The river Raisin and Lake Erie Railroad," consisting of a breakwater, may be said to have been of comparatively little use since this railroad terminus was abandoned, and is in a state of dilapidation, needing heavy and expensive repairs if it is to be kept up. It is believed that here the government expended about \$20,000, making a total of \$144,000 at both sites.

A more particular description of the works at the more northern point, and to which the petitioners and the orders from the department especially refer, will now be given in respect to the present condition of the piers and canal. (See drawing B of these on a large scale, which also accompanies this report.)

From the east and northeast the sweep of the winds across the lake is very extensive, being at least 130 miles from the Canada side, and the blast is powerful against these artificial works; it is true that to the eastward and at a distance of about 36 to 40 miles there are large islands, which serve somewhat to protect these works from what the effect of such a sweep would be over an open sea. But this protection is slight. A vessel ten miles out would naturally seek refuge in the mouth of Detroit river, rather than the works in question, were they ever so well adapted by artificial construction to harbor purposes. To make a harbor of refuge here would therefore be unnecessary, and the question of the propriety of repairing the old works must fall back chiefly upon the particular wants of the business of Monroe, rather than upon the general commerce of Lake Erie.

The total length of the north pier is 1,047 feet; of this, commencing at the outer extremity, 382 feet length of piling is in tolerably good condition and planked over, needing at present no special repairing. The part, however, upon which the light-house is standing is settling more than the other, and from this cause the joints of the timbers are opening.

The remaining portion, 665 feet in length, of pier all the way in to the old shore line, is in dilapidation; the wood-work above water being decayed, broken, and in several places gone, leaving the stones, however, as yet unwasted. The superstructure, if repaired, should be rebuilt upon the old work under water, as a foundation, and raised to a height of five timbers above water, and filled with stones up to the bottom of the new top-timber. The old stones in the work generally stand about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface of the water, requiring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot more stones to be put in to fill the pier up to the bottoms of the new top-timbers.

If the north pier be repaired in the manner proposed, it will serve to prevent the light-house from being isolated, and enable one to obtain access to it from the main land, except in times of highest water, when the whole region in the vicinity is flooded.

In regard to the south pier, the length of this from the lake extremity to the old railroad pile and pier-dock is 180 feet, in a curved shape, and built of cribs filled with stones. The pier bends towards the south. To the south side of and contiguous to the outer part of it many piles were driven to serve as a breakwater. These piles are all standing, and apparently in good preservation. But the superstructure of the pier has been breached and the outer end gone; the

remainder is in a rotten and broken condition. To preserve an entrance from the lake into the canal, this south pier, to an extent at least of 180 feet, should be repaired—all above water, using the old under-water work as a foundation to rebuild upon. Between this 180 feet portion of the pier and the old shoreline, the railroad company had its docks, depots, &c., and the work is in a dilapidated condition. The sand, however, is packed in behind it to such an extent that I doubt if it would be necessary to rebuild it at present.

Now, in regard to the canal. The part connecting the lake with the river Raisin is from the old lake-shore line to the river 3,949 feet in length and 100 feet in width, as shown on drawing "B." The other piece of canal seen on drawing "A," cutting off the ox-bow of the river, is about one-fifth of a mile long and 100 feet wide.

The sides of the canal were revetted with a sheet-piling of wood, and it is observed that the tops of the planks above water are considerably decayed, while the wood below water generally is believed to be sound. It does not appear to me at all necessary to repair this revetment. One circumstance worthy of note is, that the earth excavated and thrown out has formed permanent banks for the canal, and upon these banks there is now a thrifty growth of white wood of large trees, as imperfectly represented on drawing "B," while all along exterior to these banks the natural ground is low, marshy, and forbidding in the extreme.

Bars, shoals, deposits, channels, depths of water, &c., &c.—Owing to the fact that the canals, river, and lake, far out beyond the piers, are locked in ice from 15 inches to 3 feet in thickness, it is impossible to report anything satisfactory upon these highly important features, nor can any survey be made to adequately and properly determine these until after the ice shall disappear and calm weather return.

Judging, however, from my long experience in these matters and the present formations of the ice ridges off the pier, I have no doubt of there being a broad shoal opposing the entrance of any vessel drawing over seven feet. And in all probability the channel will be found crooked and much obstructed.

How much the canal may have been filled up since it was used by the lake steamers of the railroad company it is impossible to say until a survey by soundings can be made. The survey—which I submit, if done, should be done by the lake survey—for determining the amount of dredging, should any be required to give us an adequate depth and width of channel, cannot be made while the ice exists, and it would require the work of a party at least two weeks in summer season to make the proper soundings. It is for this reason that in my estimate for repairs the item of cost of dredging will be left blank.

II. ESTIMATE OF COST OF REPAIRING THE PIERS.

North pier:

6,650 running ft. 12 in. square, side timbers of various lengths, from 15 to 30 ft.	
3,960 running ft. " tie " 18 feet long.	
384 running ft. " " " 8 "	
10,994 total running feet in all, delivered, at 30 cents.....	\$3, 298 20
1,064 drift-bolts 1 inch sq. iron—32 inch. long = 8,512 lbs., at 6 cents.....	510 72
113 cords stone (in addition to those already in the pier) delivered, at \$10 50.....	1, 186 50
Labor of clearing away old timbers, framing and putting in 10,994 round feet of new timber and bolting, at 17 cents per round foot of new timber.....	1, 868 98
Moving old stones, 188 cords, 30 feet in distance, by putting same into the new work as it progresses, at \$1 50 per cord.....	282 00

Taking from place of deposit and putting into the work 113 cords new stones, at \$2 per cord.....	\$226 00
Contingencies 10 per cent.....	737 24

Total cost repairing north pier.....	<u>8, 109 64</u>
--------------------------------------	------------------

South pier:

1,800 running feet 12-inch square side timbers of various lengths.	
1,170 running feet 12-inch square end timbers and ties 18 feet long.	
225 running feet 12-inch square end timbers and ties 15 feet long, (average.)	
3,225 total running feet in all, delivered, at 30 cents	\$967 50
288 drift-bolts, 1-inch square iron, 32 inches long=2,304 lbs., at 6 cents	138 24
30 cords new stones delivered, at \$10 50	315 00
Labor clearing away old timbers, framing and putting in 3,225 running feet of new timber and bolting, at 17 cents per running foot of new timber put in.....	548 25
Moving old stones, 50 cords, 30 feet, and putting them in place in the new work as it progresses, at \$1 50 per cord.....	75 00
Taking from place of deposit and putting 30 cords new stone into the work, at \$2 per cord.....	60 00
Contingencies 10 per cent.....	210 03

Total cost of repairing the south pier	<u>2,314 02</u>
--	-----------------

Dredging:

Cubic yards in lake exterior to piers to attain a depth of 12 feet, at \$1 25	_____
Cubic yards between the piers and in the canals and river to attain a depth of 12 feet to allow vessels of this draft to ascend to the warehouses, at 50 cents	_____

Total cost of dredging.....	<u>_____</u>
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It will be observed that the first total answering to the north pier will be the cost of complying with the request of the petitioners in reference to preventing the light-house from being isolated.

- All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. CRAM,
Colonel Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Major General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer United States Army.

No. 8.

Report, plan, and estimate of cost of constructing a harbor at the mouth of the River aux Becs Seies, east shore of Lake Michigan, by Colonel T. J. Cram, aide-de-camp, lieutenant colonel engineers, made in accordance with instructions from engineer department, of date 20th September, 1864.

I.

In English this name signifies "spoon-bill ducks," but it has become anglicized into "Betseys." A town site has been laid out near the mouth of the river, named "Frankfort-on-the-Lake," containing at present, however, but few







HARBOR OF RANGOON
Showing the position
of the
city of RANGOON
and the surrounding
country

—



18	12
12	12
18	8
18	6
18	6
18	6
18	18

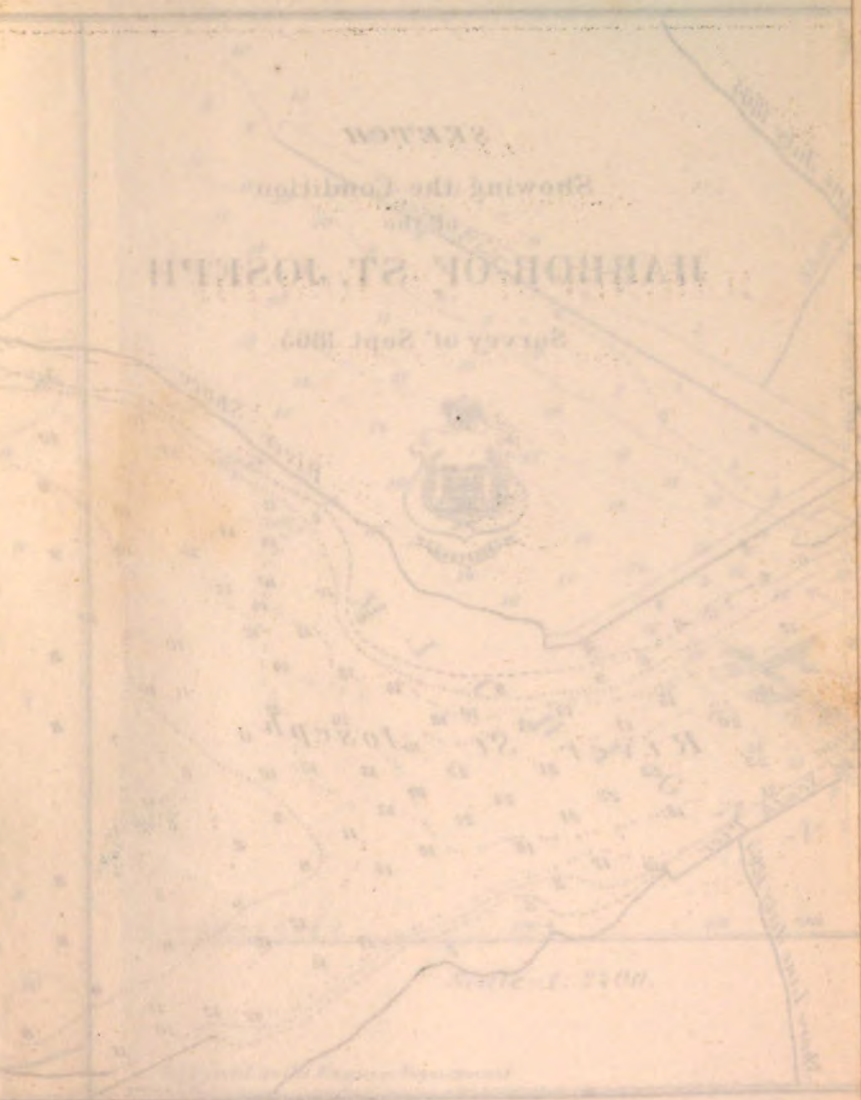






SECTION
Showing the Location
of the
HARBOR OF ST. JOSEPH

Survey of Sept. 1865





SECTION
 Showing the Condition
 of the

WATER OF CLEVELAND



Surveyed and plotted by the U.S.S. Albatross, 1874-75

Bottoms and their depths

Legend







100 2

4.8

11.2

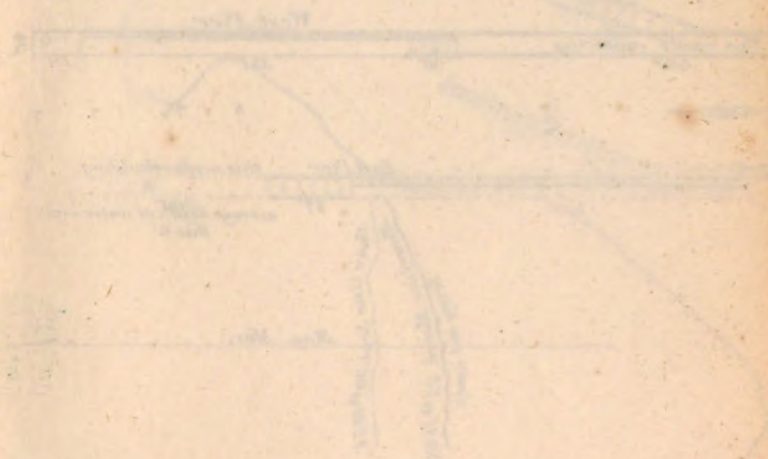
17.6

21



MAP OF THE
HARBOR OF VERMILION
OHIO

Showing the present location of the Harbors
of Vermilion and the surrounding area.



Scale of Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey



buildings. The country back in the interior, I am informed, is becoming settled, and the lumbering business is of very considerable consequence. This interest lends importance to the river, and the fact of its mouth affording a site for the construction of a good harbor of refuge on the east shore of the lake, pretty well north, justifies artificial works adequate to rendering it a harbor of refuge for vessels to enter at all times. (See drawing A.) The distance from



buildings. The country back in the interior, I am informed, is becoming settled, and the lumbering business is of very considerable consequence. This interest lends importance to the river, and the fact of its mouth affording a site for the construction of a good harbor of refuge on the east shore of the lake, pretty well north, justifies artificial works adequate to rendering it a harbor of safety for vessels to enter at all times. (See drawing A.) The distance from Manitou island to the mouth of this river is about twenty-eight miles.

The importance of this mouth for harbor purposes has been appreciated to some extent, but not so fully, I apprehend, as it has deserved. In April and May, 1859, a survey of this mouth was made under the direction of Captain George G. Meade, by Lieutenant O. M. Poe, both of the corps of topographical engineers. The map of this survey, loaned to me by Colonel W. T. Reynolds, major of engineers, chief of the lake survey, has upon it much of the data required for the object of this report. Other data have been obtained from the office of St. Mary's Canal Land Company, in Detroit, which has been serviceable to me in this connexion.

In the summer of 1859, immediately following Lieutenant Poe's survey, a company began June 11, under private enterprise, to construct a harbor here, by extending two piers out into the lake, each of a length of about 600 feet. The piers were built by driving piles and filling with cord wood, weighted down with stones. The width of water-way between the piers is 75 feet at their inner end, and 112 feet at outer (lake) extremities. The piers extended, as near as I can make out, to 14 feet depth of lake water. The width of piers at inner extremity is 20, and at lake extremity 30 feet. The cost of the work to the company (including bridge from north pier to the shore, which cost \$366 25) was about \$16,000, leaving a crooked narrow channel between the piers of, it is said, 9½ to 11 feet depth of water. This was obtained by breaking up the willow roots and muck with a plough, and by means of damming, so as to obtain a head of water in the river, which on opening the gate washed out the mud and sand. With this exception no dredging was resorted to after the piers were built, and the space between has since been left to the natural causes operating for and against removing the deposit between them out into the lake.

A survey was made of the existing harbor by A. B. Wood, deputy land surveyor, in ——. I have not yet been able to find the date of his survey, but have used his map, reducing and applying it as accurately as possible to Poe's map. (See drawing B.) Poe's survey is represented in black ink, while on this same drawing the parts in red ink show the piers, the accretion of the sand back of them, and the filling up of the old mouth, as represented on Wood's map. The accretion of sand back of both piers has been considerable, and more for the south than for the north pier. The rate at which the shore-line moves out in consequence of this accretion, however, cannot as yet be given, because of no data being upon Wood's map. The location of the piers in red, on B, must only be regarded as approximate, owing to no certain connexion having been made by Wood in his survey with Poe's—a fault too common with surveyors. When Wood made his survey, it appears by his soundings there was only 9 feet of water in the lake entrance, when there was a depth of 14 feet when Poe's soundings were taken, and the depth of water between the piers is so trifling now as to render the water-way nul of use for a vessel to enter. The piers, however, have served for vessels to come to for loading and discharging in calm weather.

II.—CAPACITY OF THIS RIVER FOR HARBOR PURPOSES.

I find by the meanderings of the United States land surveys, that it heads in a connected chain of three small lakes—the most easterly one being twenty-six miles east of Frankfort; and from its head to the town, following the water

Ex. Doc. 59—3

channel, it is about fifty miles. The river is likewise fed by Crystal lake, of 15½ square miles in surface. These lakes, and the river which drains them into Lake Michigan, afford good water for rafting lumber, pine, and other timber throughout their whole chain. The river proper has bottom lands immediately bordering it, and is through a forest of a variety of kinds of timber, in which there is white cedar. I find on Poe's map the current where the discharge is into Lake Michigan is marked "rapids." These features, all taken together, induce me to believe that the force of the stream would very much help, if piers were properly constructed in extent and direction in regard to the direction of the prevailing winds from the lake to keep the channel clear between the piers, provided the whole space between them be at once dredged out to a uniform depth of twelve feet of water. The interior basin of the river just before it discharges into Lake Michigan is remarkably favorable in size, shape, length, and breadth, and more especially in having a depth everywhere of from 18 to 28 feet of water for harbor purposes upon a large scale.

In all these respects the basin is minutely represented on drawing B, as well as the favorable capacity of the river as we go up from the basin.

The site of the existing piers of the company, in my judgment, is faulty, and appears to have been selected more from considerations of cheapness of construction and proximity to the town site, than from a view of serving as a beginning of a good harbor for general navigation. The proper location, in my opinion, is at site 2. If the company had constructed their piers here they would only have had to construct 1,100 feet more of roadway to connect with the town, in addition to what they did to connect with the existing piers. These piers are not in the way, however, of building adequate piers at site 2; but one of theirs would be in the way of adequate works for a suitable harbor at the site they occupy, and it would have to be taken up in order to get a sufficiently wide waterway, which should not be less than 175 to 200 feet in the clear between the piers.

III.—PREVAILING WINDS AND THEIR EFFECTS AT THE MOUTH OF BETSEY'S RIVER, AND DIRECTION OF PIERS.

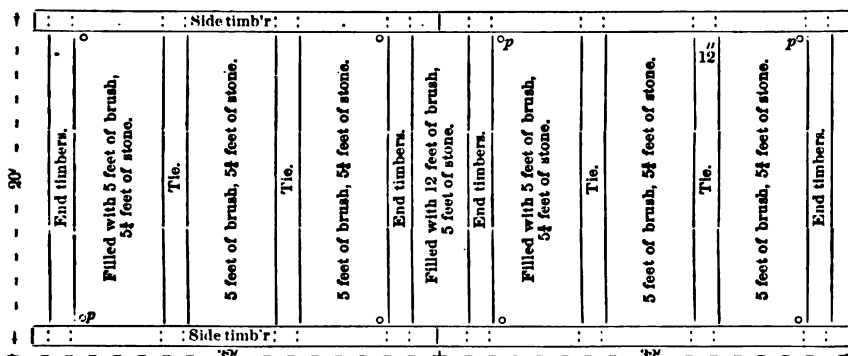
The northwest and southwest winds are the prevailing. The consequent seas are much heavier at this point of Lake Michigan under the southwest than under the northwest winds. Why? Draw two lines from the mouth of Betsey's river, one in a northwest and the other in a southwest direction, quite to the Wisconsin shore of this immense sheet of water. The water expanse on the first line is only forty-eight miles, while the expanse in the direction of the second is one hundred and twenty-three miles. The southwest wind having so much more water extent to act upon than the northwest in the proportion of nearly three to one, it is not surprising that the rolling waves coming from those directions should exert proportional effects as they beat against the east shore at the point in question. At site 2, if the piers are given a direction due west of the magnetic meridian, I think, all things considered, we shall have the proper direction to enter and depart with facility, and doubtless this direction will not induce a more rapid accretion of sand back of the piers than any other. In such a direction of the piers we shall have for the river a very direct course for its current into the lake from the inner basin.

IV.—DIMENSIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF PIERS AND OF EXCAVATION AT SITE 2.

The piers should extend from the 12-foot curve in the basin to the 12-foot curve in the lake. The south pier, to extend as far west as the north, will be 800 feet long, and the north 720 feet; they should be 20 feet wide and built of cribs, framed and tied strongly. Dredging should be done before the cribs are put down, so as to have them stand on the ground, twelve feet below surface of

water. The cribs should be stayed, before filling, with piles, and the space between the end of one and the end of the next crib should be filled up to the surface of the water with fine brush and weighted down with stones. This will effectually stop the sand from washing in through those spaces to fill up the water-way between the piers. The interior of the cribs proper should be filled for five feet at bottom with fine brush, and, on top of the brush, stones put in to come up to even with the top of the water, making $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of stones. After the cribs are sunk and filled even with the surface of the water, the pier work should be built up 5 feet above the water, with 12-inch square timbers, not only for the sides but for the ties of the work. The side timbers and end timbers should be bolted down through each other with $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch square iron bolts 32 inches long, and pointed, each bolt passing through two and 8 inches into the third timber. The following plan will illustrate the crib-work :

Plan of two cribs, showing how they align in the pier.



NOTE.—p, p, &c., stay piles; each crib 32' long and 20' wide from out to out.

The crib should have a two and a-half inch plank bottom of six inches open space between the planks twelve inches wide, which are to rest on the top of the lower ties and the ends on top of a scantling spiked to inner end timbers of the crib.

Bill of materials for one crib :

Four round piles, 8 inches diameter at small end, of the best white oak ; 12 crib bottom planks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 inches, 26 feet long ; 2 scantlings, for ends of these planks to rest on, 3 inches by 4 inches, 18 feet long ; 24 side timbers, 12 inches square, 32 feet long, below water ; 34 end timbers (24 below and 10 above water) 12 inches square, 20 feet long ; 18 ties 12 inches square, 20 feet long (12 below and 6 above water ;) 10 side timbers, 12 inches square, equivalent to 32 feet long, to top out above water, but may be of various lengths over 18 feet ; 3 top planks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 inches, 32 feet long or equivalent, to be spiked on top of top ties for a walk along the pier ; 80 iron bolts, pointed, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch square ; 14 pounds of 5-inch spikes ; $6\frac{3}{4}$ cords of brush in space between ends of two piers ; 3 cords of stones, rough, rubble or boulder, in the same space ; $17\frac{1}{4}$ cords of brush in bottom of crib boxes ; $19\frac{6}{10}$ cords of rough, rubble, or boulder stones in crib boxes.

Estimate of cost of one crib at present prices :

120 r. f. of pile timber, at 15 cents	\$18 00
2, 128 r. f. of 12 inches square timber, at 20 cents	425 60
1, 056 feet b. m. sawed lumber, at \$20	21 12
80 iron bolts, each 90 cents	72 00
24 pounds of spikes, at 10 cents	2 40
24 cords of brush to put in the crib, at \$3	72 00

2, 268 cords of stones to put in the crib, at \$18.....	\$408 24
Labor of driving 4 piles, \$6 each.....	24 00
Labor of framing the timbers of the crib, putting them together, spiking and bolting 2,128 running feet at 8 cents.....	170 24
Labor of placing a crib, say.....	32 00
Total.....	1,245 60

Or, \$38 92 per running foot of piercing.

Estimate of cost of dredging :

It will be remembered that the plan contemplates a width of 200 feet between the piers, and a depth of 12 feet water throughout. Also, that the whole lines of pier-work shall rest upon a bottom that shall be dredged to a depth of 12 feet. These conditions require 15,537 cubic yards to be excavated, lying above water, and removed and dumped in a proper place, at 30 cents, \$4,661 10	
49,443 cubic yards to be dredged from below water, and removed and dumped in a proper place, at 50 cents.....	24,721 50
Total cost of excavation and dredging	29,382 60

Estimate of the cost of the harbor completed :

1,520 running feet of pier-work, at \$38 92.....	\$59,158 40
Excavation and dredging for a clear water-way, all between the piers, and for a foundation for the piers as above.....	29,382 60
Total cost of the harbor.....	88,541 00

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM,

Colonel and A. D. C., Lieut. Col. Engineers.

Brigadier General RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Chief Engineer.

No. 9.

Repair and preservation of harbors on the seaboard.

For the preservation, by necessary repairs, of the harbors on the seaboard, Congress appropriated, in 1864, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars—say \$100,000.

My attention was directed by the engineer department, soon after I was assigned to these duties, to the following partial list of the public works coming within the purview of the above-mentioned appropriations, viz :

1. Removing the rocks obstructing the navigation near Falls island, Cobscook bay, Maine.
2. Breakwater at Owl's Head harbor, or at Rockland harbor, in Maine, as the War Department shall decide.
3. Improving the Kennebec river from the United States arsenal wharf in Augusta, Maine, to Lovejoy's Narrows.
4. Breakwater at Richmond island harbor, Maine.
5. Repairing the breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine.
6. Repairing the piers at Kennebunk, Maine.
7. Repairs of sea-wall at Marblehead, Massachusetts.
8. Improvement of the harbor of Scituate in connexion with the North river, Massachusetts.
9. Preservation of "government works on Plymouth beach."
10. Preservation of Cape Cod harbor at or near Provincetown, Massachusetts.

11. Preservation of Great Wood's Hole harbor, Massachusetts.
12. Repairing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.
13. New Bedford harbor.
14. Removing the obstructions near the mouth of Seekonk river, harbor of Providence, Rhode Island.
15. Survey of the harbor of Providence, Rhode Island.
16. Improvement of the harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut.
17. Removing Middle Rock, New Haven harbor, Connecticut.
18. Survey of the harbor of Port Jefferson, New York, with reference to improvement thereof.
19. Continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river above and below Albany, and not above Troy.
20. Removal of the bar at the junction of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, in Newark bay, New Jersey.
21. Survey of the sand-bar in Newark bay, New Jersey.
22. Survey of Shrewsbury river, New Jersey.
23. Survey of Cranberry inlet, New Jersey.
24. Repairing the public works at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey.
25. Continuation of the Delaware breakwater.
26. Construction of a harbor on the east side of Reedy island, Port Penn, Delaware.
27. Repairing the piers and improving the harbor of Newcastle, Delaware.
28. Repairs of the works at the harbor of Chester, on the Delaware river.
29. Improvement of the Patapsco river from Fort McHenry to the mouth of said river.
30. Removing obstructions at the mouth of the Susquehanna river, near Havre de Grace, Maryland.

My attention was directed to the importance of first considering the following localities, viz: Portland harbor, Maine; Hudson river, New York; Delaware breakwater; Patapsco river below Fort McHenry; Susquehanna river below Havre de Grace, Maryland.

On the 25th of August, 1864, I applied for funds to be sent to me to enable me to make the necessary examinations preparatory to active operations with reference to the most important of these works. I received no information, however, from the treasury officers that funds were placed at my command for these objects until the 17th of February, 1865, so that nothing could be done in regard to these harbor works during the year 1864. Early in April, 1865, I made a personal examination of the condition, for navigation, of the Patapsco river below Fort McHenry, and of the Susquehanna river below Havre de Grace, Maryland. On the 12th of that month I made a full report to the engineer department on these two subjects, which embodied the following information, with estimates of cost of further operations required for the improvement of the navigation of these two rivers, viz:

PATAPSCO RIVER, BELOW FORT MCHENRY.

The channel of this river was improved by dredging, under the direction of Colonel Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, who was succeeded by Captain J. G. Foster, of the same corps, who continued the operation by the same means, up to include the working season of the year 1859. The depth thus obtained throughout the channel is shown upon the charts presented by those two officers, and now in the archives of the engineer department, and I ask a reference to them in connexion with a perusal of this report.

In the six years which have elapsed since the dredging was terminated, the channel has, in certain parts, been somewhat diminished in depth by the washing of sand and soil into it by the forces of the winds and tidal currents. We

find, however, that at this time twenty and a half to twenty-one ($20\frac{1}{2}$ to 21) feet draught of water can be carried through it with ease at medium low water, from Fort McHenry, or indeed from the port of Baltimore, to the mouth of the river, if proper attention be given by the navigator.

The dredged channel being comparatively narrow, vessels must be kept accurately on the proper course.

It seems that it was originally intended to give a depth in the dredge channel of twenty-five (25) feet at mean low tide in order to suit the draught of heavily laden East Indiamen, and that a part of the channel was dredged to that or nearly that depth, but the money appropriated was not enough to accomplish that object throughout the whole length of the river.

The depth now existing, as above reported, appears to have been sufficient to accommodate the government vessels which were employed for military and naval purposes during the war which has just terminated, and also the class of merchant vessels drawing not more than 20 feet. Merchant vessels of a greater draught than that were mostly laid up during the war, as the East India trade was almost totally suspended during that period. I will remark that although the above-mentioned depth of 20 feet can be carried through with proper care, yet there are some lumps in the portion of the dredged channel a short distance above the entrance of the river into Chesapeake bay, which do somewhat embarrass vessels in entering the mouth of the river.

I would recommend that these lumps be removed by dredging, for which object I herewith submit an estimate, marked D, amounting to \$5,200.

Now that the war is terminated, the East India trade will probably be soon resumed from the port of Baltimore, and it is probable that our ships-of-war may have occasion to navigate the Patapsco as high up as Baltimore, and consequently it seems now important that the dredging of this channel should be resumed and continued until a depth of 25 feet throughout, at mean low water, be obtained. With this view I would recommend that an accurate survey be made in the early part of the ensuing season, in order to show the precise condition of this channel, and what is actually necessary for its further improvement.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BELOW HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND.

The original plan in regard to the dredging in this river was to produce a channel one hundred (100) feet wide by eight (8) feet deep at mean low water below Havre de Grace, or between that place and the mouth of the river in the Chesapeake bay. The steamers employed in the coal and iron trade which run between Baltimore and Havre de Grace require that depth of water to insure safe passages at all times. This trade has now grown to be very valuable. When I inspected the channel in April last, I found that six (6) feet could be carried through it at mean low water, and eight (8) feet at full high lunar tides, except opposite to the place known by the name of Donohoo's (or Donoghue's) battery, where vessels drawing over six (6) feet are apt to touch the bottom and sometimes lay aground at mean low tide.

I would recommend that this obstruction be removed at once. I estimate that it will require the excavation and removal of 20,000 cubic yards, at twenty cents per cubic yard, which will make the cost \$4,000.

To produce a channel of eight feet depth, throughout, at mean low tide, will require the excavation and removal of at least 120,000 cubic yards, which, at twenty cents per cubic yard, will be.....	\$24,000 00
To which add, for contingencies, ten per cent.....	2,400 00
Total.....	26,400 00

It would be best to have a correct survey of this channel also the ensuing spring in aid of the progress of the dredging, and I would recommend that it be made.

There are now belonging to the two above-named improvements, namely, the dredging of the Patapsco and Susquehanna rivers, the following machinery and appliances, viz :

1. One steam tug, called the Robert Leslie, now lying at Baltimore, in my custody.

2. One steam dredging-boat, the Chesapeake, now at Baltimore, in my custody. Two steam dredging-boats, the Potomac and the Susquehanna, now in the custody of the United States ordnance department, to which they were loaned on the 7th of July, 1864, by order of the War Department, and have not yet been returned. One steam dredge-boat, the Patapsco, now in the custody of the United States Navy Department, to which it was loaned on the 28th of July, 1864, by order of the War Department, and has not yet been returned.

3. Seven (7) dumping-scows, now in my custody at and near Baltimore. Two (2) dumping-scows, now in the custody of the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore, employed in dredging the channel between Baltimore and Fort McHenry, by authority of the department. Four (4) dumping-scows, now in the custody of the United States ordnance department, to which they were loaned on the 7th of July, 1864, by order of the War Department, and have not yet been returned. One (1) dumping-scow, now in the custody of the quartermaster's department, three having been loaned to it on the 26th of July, 1864, by order of the War Department, two (2) only of which were returned to me by that department at Baltimore on the 6th of June, 1865. Two (2) dumping-scows, now in the custody of the United States Navy Department, to which they were loaned on the 28th of July, 1864, by order of the War Department, and have not yet been returned.

Total: One steam-tug, called the Robert Leslie; four steam dredging-boats, called the Chesapeake, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, and the Patapsco; sixteen dumping-scows.

Of the above there are now in my custody only one steam-tug, one steam dredging-boat, and seven dumping-scows. All the rest still remain loaned out to other departments of the government and to the city of Baltimore. Those in my custody will be put, by repairs, in good working order by the time for carrying on active operations the ensuing season.

THE PORTLAND HARBOR BREAKWATER, MAINE.

This breakwater extends out from Cape Elizabeth, along the rocky ledge known by the name of Stanford's Ledge. It was designed for the protection of shipping lying at the docks and within the inner roadstead of Portland harbor during easterly gales. The work was never completed to the extent of the original design, and the benefits derived from it have been only partial in comparison with what would be secured if it were finished. Its present length is eighteen hundred (1,800) feet, on a course of north $57^{\circ} 45'$ east. The connexion with the shore was not made as was intended to be done, for there is an hiatus of one hundred and twenty (120) feet to be completed at the shore end in order to unite the breakwater with the Cape Elizabeth shore. This space was left for the purpose, as I understand, of delivering stone at high water. Of the eighteen hundred (1,800) feet above mentioned, twelve hundred (1,200) feet in length have been completed by putting on the cap-stones and bolting them to the sills, leaving six hundred (600) feet in length on the seaward end to be thus capped, two hundred (200) feet of which will have to be previously adjusted in height by adding a quantity of large rubble quarry stone to supply the

place of what has been, by the forcible and long-continued action of the sea, displaced and thrown into the water.

In order to the more effectual protection of the inner harbor from the heavy sea which rolls in during northeasterly gales, this breakwater should be extended at once four hundred (400) feet still further out, on a course of about north 18° east. A small preliminary survey will be necessary to determine the *exact* course.

For these objects I present, herewith, estimates as follows, viz :

Estimate E.—For adding 6,000 cubic feet of large quarry-stone to the seaward end of the breakwater in order to bring it to its proper level, and for capping 600 feet lineal of the work.....	\$21, 338 35
Estimate F.—For extending the breakwater 400 feet further out.	83, 772 70
Total required for the Portland harbor breakwater, Maine	<u>105, 111 05</u>

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER BELOW TROY, AND ABOVE
AND BELOW ALBANY, NEW YORK.

This improvement can only be effected by the removal of the deposits which have been brought down by the river current and lodged in its channel, combined with the shutting up of certain outlets, from the main channel, of inferior channels which pass round islands, particularly below Albany, and thus diminish the water-prism and its scouring force in the said main channel.

This improvement is now progressing under an appropriation made by the State of New York. Had we possessed the requisite steam dredging-boats and machinery for co-operating with the State authorities in this work, I would have recommended that a certain section of the work should be undertaken by the United States under the appropriation already granted. This we may be able to do next season by the aid of such portion of the dredge-boats and scows belonging to the Patapsco and Susquehanna river improvement as may not be required for the same, provided those now loaned to the Ordnance and Navy Departments shall be returned to us by that time; or a certain portion of that appropriation may be applied to work to be done by contract in aid of that object.

THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Some changes have been produced in the character of the roadstead formed by this important work during the lapse of years that the government work has been suspended here. There has been some deposit of sand by the action of the winds and currents, and the slope of the outer face of the breakwater, where exposed to the most violent action of the sea, has been increased from 3 base to 1 perpendicular, as originally laid, to full 5 base to 1 perpendicular.

In order to the determination of the most advantageous mode of applying a portion of the existing appropriation to the preservation of the usefulness of the roadstead created by this breakwater, I think it important that its actual condition should be developed by a minute survey which should embrace the measurement of the velocity and direction of the several tidal and wind currents, both at the ebb and flood tides, which operate upon it.

It was my intention to have caused such a survey to be made the present year, and also similar ones at several of the other harbors committed to my charge; but the limited assistance placed at my command, owing no doubt to the numerous demands upon the department growing out of the war, prevented my doing so.

The only officer of the corps of engineers that I have had as assistant is Lieutenant Milton B. Adams, who, under orders from the engineer department

of the 30th of September ultimo, reported himself to me on the 2d instant for duty in connexion with the Atlantic coast works committed to my charge.

I find his services very useful; and now that my annual report is finished, I shall be able, without too much separation of one or the other of us from the sea-walls in progress in this harbor, which require constant watching in consequence of their liability to be invaded by the flood tides whilst the sections are below their level in elevation, to give the requisite attention to the harbors, and to present for the consideration of the department detailed plans for their repair and preservation. Considering that there are at least thirty (30) of these harbors whose repairs should be attended to, I would respectfully recommend that an additional appropriation should be asked for, in aid of this object, of one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000.)

A special report will immediately follow this upon the works necessary for the protection and preservation from the encroachments of the sea, of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts. I have already made all the necessary examinations, and the estimates for the work are now in progress of preparation. I was in hopes of including that important harbor in this report, and would have done so but that it was enjoined upon me to investigate the projects to be submitted by the commissioners appointed by authority of the State of Massachusetts in relation to the same subject, of which the Hon. T. D. Elliott, M. C., is chairman. It was the particular wish of this commission that I should make a second visit, and in company with them, to Provincetown. I acceded to the proposition, and proposed the 13th of September for the visit, but they could not conveniently assemble for it until the 28th of September, and it was too late, when the examinations were finished, to incorporate the subject, with the necessary drawings and estimates, into the present report.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Colonel Corps of Engineers.

Brigadier General RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington.

D.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Boston, June 30, 1865.

Estimate of the cost of reducing the lumps in the dredge channel of the Patapsco river near its entrance into Chesapeake bay.

These lumps are found, on examination, to contain about 26,000 cubic yards to excavate and remove, which will, at 20 cents per cubic yard, cost \$5,200.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Colonel of Engineers.

E.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Boston, October, 4, 1865.

Estimate of the cost of completing 600 feet lineal of the seaward end of the breakwater of Portland harbor, Maine.

For 6,000 cubic feet of large quarry stones for levelling up the breakwater at its northern or seaward end=500 tons, at \$2 per ton,	\$1,000 00
For 7,200 cubic feet of dimension stone, rough-hammered, for sills=600 tons, at \$10 per ton.....	6,000 00

For 11,592 cubic feet of dimensions for caps=966 tons, at \$10 per ton	9,660 00
For 2,385 pounds of one inch diameter round wrought iron for bolts fastening the caps to the sills, at 10 cents	238 50
For workmanship.....	2,500 00
Sum.....	19,398 50
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	1,939 85
Amount required for completing and repairing the present break-water.....	21,338 35

J. D. GRAHAM,
Colonel of Engineers.

F.

Estimate of the cost of extending the breakwater on Stanford's Ledge, at Portland harbor, Maine, 400 feet, lineal.

For 344,800 cubic feet of large quarry stone = 28,734 tons, at \$2 per ton	\$57,468 00
For 400 feet lineal of rough-hammered stone sills = 4,800 cubic feet, or 480 tons, (10 cubic feet per ton for this kind of stone,) at \$10 per ton	4,800 00
For 7,728 cubic feet = 773 tons of same kind of stone for caps, at \$10 per ton	7,730 00
For 1,590 pounds of 1-inch diameter round wrought-iron bolts to bolt the caps to the sills, at 10 cents.....	159 00
For labor and workmanship and superintendence.....	6,000 00
Sum.....	76,157 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	7,615 70
Amount.....	83,772 70

J. G. GRAHAM, Colonel Engineers.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Boston, October 4, 1865.

No. 10.

Report of Colonel J. D. Graham, corps of engineers, on the condition of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, and the importance of protecting it from the sands washed down East harbor, by a solid dike of crib-work to be placed across the mouth of said harbor.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.,
November 28, 1865.

SIR: Soon after receiving your instructions in regard to the protection of Provincetown harbor, I repaired to that place and made a thorough inspection of the points on the southeast back shore, which had been threatened with breaches on that shore into the East Harbor meadow.

In illustration, I beg to refer to the accompanying two extracts, marked Nos. 1 and 2, from the published chart of said harbor, constructed from surveys made under my direction in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835. The liberal scale of six inches to the mile upon which that chart is published, and the accuracy with which the surveys were made, afford excellent data for comparing the present condition of the several points which will now be brought under consideration with what they were thirty years ago.

At the points marked in red, A B and C, on sheet No. 1, the first marked (A) being opposite the head of Salt meadow, the second (B) 2,000 feet further to the northwest, and the last (C) being 3,500 feet still further in the same direction; the extent of the abrasions on the back shore within the last thirty years at three several points is shown by the sketches in red.

The most important of these is at B, where the distance across from the high-water line of spring-tides of the margin of the meadow, and the similar line on the outside, is now measured in a straight line across only 270 feet; whereas in 1835 the distance measured on the same line was 750 feet, showing an encroachment measured on the versed sine of the arc of the abrasion of 480 feet. The gap at this point was reduced to so low an elevation that during the great storm of the year 1851, which carried away the first Minot's ledge light-house, that the surf threw sea-weed and other floating material from the outer sea-shore into the salt meadow.

Had this storm continued long enough to have produced a thorough breach through, the most serious damage must have accrued to Provincetown harbor.

It must be remembered that the cape in this vicinity is composed almost entirely of pure sand overlying clay at a depth of eighty feet below the level of mean low water, as is indicated by the general soundings on the map.

The distance measured round the shore-line, by way of Race Point and Long Point, and thence directly across to the entrance of east harbor, is 17 miles.

The time of high water at the outer shore at the point B occurs from one hour to one hour and a half earlier than it does immediately opposite in the meadow. This meadow is covered entirely to its head by the sea at the periods of extreme high water of spring tides.

Hence we see that were a thorough breach to occur at the period of one-half flood of spring tides, the water on the outer shore would be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet higher than it would have attained at the opposite point in the meadow. The immense rush of water down this inclined plane would gully out this barrier of sand to such a depth as to make a separate island between Race Point and the said breach, at the same time that it would carry immense quantities of sand down salt meadow and its creek into east harbor, and thence into the main harbor of Provincetown, which would soon thereby become so much diminished in capacity as a great naval roadstead as to be reduced to a standard far below that which it now possesses.

The object in view is to prevent such a catastrophe. To do this, I recommend that the gaps and hollow places at the points A, B, and C, be filled up by placing *sand catches*, to be composed of brush, fencing of spruce boards, &c., so arranged as to catch the sands which are blown about in great quantities by the winds which constantly prevail here. We have already made an experiment with this view, and find it to work well.

We attempted to run out jetties from high-water mark down to low-water mark perpendicular to the bank, composed of small round piles of spruce, sunk six or eight feet into the sand, placed from eight to ten feet apart, and wattled with spruce boards; but we found they were incapable of resisting the great force of the sea on this outer shore, the piles soon being washed out and carried away.

For filling these three gaps, we submit estimate A, as follows :

A.

Estimate of the cost of filling the three gaps at the points which are indicated on the chart, A, B, and C.

For the gap A.....	\$300 00
For the gap B.....	500 00
For the gap C.....	300 00
Then for planting beach grass on the newly made surfaces and on a number of naked places on the bank in this vicinity.....	1,000 00
Sum.....	2,100 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	210 00
Total estimate A	2,310 00

The chief remedy to which I think our attention should be immediately directed will consist in closing the entrance to East harbor, by constructing a solid dike of crib-work, filled with ballast stone, to extend from Beach Point directly across to the opposite shore.

Nature has shown a great tendency in this direction within the last thirty years. By reference to the map it will be seen that the distance across from extreme high-water line at Beach Point to extreme high water on the opposite shore was 1,900 feet in the year 1835.

On the 18th of August last I measured the distance to be 896 feet, showing the diminution of the width of this entrance to have been, by the action of nature, 1,004 feet within the last thirty years.

For such a dike we herewith present an estimate, marked B, amounting to \$38,392 84.

In presenting this plan of dike we have been influenced as far as practicable by considerations of economy.

The dike will require to be composed of 28 cribs, each 32 feet long.

For the deepest part of the water-way we propose to have 8 cribs, each 32 feet long by 17 feet wide. At either end of this line it is proposed to place a crib 17 feet wide at one end, and tapering to 12 feet wide at the opposite end. The remaining 18 cribs, which will occupy shoaler water, will be 12 feet wide throughout. The mode of constructing these cribs I propose to be the same as that which we practiced in the harbor works of the north and northwestern lakes, a model in wood, and full sets of drawings, an illustration of which will be found in the Engineer Bureau.

In the deepest part of the water-way, or that to be occupied by the cribs, 17 feet wide, it may be necessary to drive sheath piling 4 inches thick, and from 8 to 10 inches wide, close together, and as deep as they can be driven on the interior face of the work to prevent the sands from being washed from under these cribs. With the passage-way thus stopped, all the sands which are now usually brought down by the ebb tide from the meadow and East harbor, and precipitated into the main harbor, will be accumulated against the interior face of the dike, and before many years we believe that which now constitutes the East harbor and salt meadow will become filled with a solid mass of sand and earth to a level above that of high water of spring tides. This filling up may be much expedited by inserting shrubbery, fencing, &c., so as to catch the blowing sands within this basin. I would have the closing of the dike done at half flood tide, so as to leave water enough within the basin to catch all the sands and prevent their being again wafted away.

In addition to these works, we think that an increase in the width of the beach between Beach Point and the eastern extremity of Moon Pond meadow,

(a distance of two miles,) should be promoted by running out short jetties for catching the sands wafted by the flood and ebb tides parallel with the shore; these jetties to beach from 50 to 60 feet long, and 100 feet apart, and to be composed of small round piles 6 to 8 inches in diameter, inserted from 8 to 10 feet deep into the ground, and the piles to be from 6 to 8 feet apart, and wattled with spruce boards, brush, &c. This will require 106 jetties, for which we herewith submit an estimate, marked C, amounting to \$2,365 60.

The force of the sea within the harbor is so much less than that on the outer or back shore, that the jetties proposed between Beach Point and the eastern extremity of Moon Pond meadow will be sufficient to stand its force there. In illustration of this I would refer to the happy effect produced by similar jetties in increasing this width of land at Long Point light-house, and at the batteries recently constructed in that vicinity. A comparison of the newly-made shore produced by these means, drawn in red on sheet No. 2, with the old shores of 1835, will amply illustrate this. In 1835 the width across Long Point, at the light-house, measured from extreme low-water line on the one side to the same on the other side, was, as is indicated by the map, only 100 feet; whereas, the distance now measured on the same line is 489 feet. Again, the distance from the light-house measured in a northeast direction to extreme low-water line at the Point, is now 660 feet; whereas, in 1835, the distance measured on the same line to extreme low water was only 120 feet.

We have had great difficulty in obtaining such a tariff of prices of materials as would have rendered our estimate in our judgment at all reasonable.

Application was made to lumber dealers in various directions with a view of obtaining reasonable prices, but they were all so high that I was obliged to send Lieutenant Adams, of the engineers, to Bangor, Maine, there to circulate among the lumber dealers, with a view of getting offers to furnish the required lumber at the lowest prices.

After there consulting at least one dozen firms engaged in lumber business, the lowest offer he obtained was from Mr. George M. Weston, of that city, which is the one we have adopted in our estimate, and which is 12 per cent. lower than the next highest bid, and 26 per cent. lower than some other bids.

I therefore recommend that I be authorized, should this plan submitted be approved, to conclude a contract without delay with Mr. Weston for the necessary timber and lumber.

Any one entering into such a contract must send their lumber men at once into the forests of Maine, there to be occupied all winter in obtaining the supply required, so as to make the first delivery at Provincetown in the beginning of May next. If we do not adopt this precautionary measure, the dealers will charge us next spring whatever they choose.

Mr. Weston is a highly reliable lumber dealer, and offers to give us ample security for the prompt fulfilment of any contract he may make with us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. GRAHAM, *Colonel of Engineers.*

Brigadier General RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washing'ton, D. C.

B.

Estimate of the cost of closing the entrance from Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, to East Harbor creek and meadow.

This is proposed to be done by a solid dike, composed of cribs filled with ballast-stone.

There will be required :

1st. 8 cribs, each 32 feet long by 17 feet wide, to rest upon the bottom, and to rise 4 feet above the level of high water of spring tides.

2d. 2 cribs, to join the extremities of the above line at either end; each to be 17 feet wide at the junction, and to taper to 12 feet wide at the opposite ends, and to be 32 feet long.

3d. 18 cribs to prolong the line on either side of the above to 4 feet above the level of high water of spring tides, to Beach Point on the one hand, and to the opposite shore on the other; each to be 32 feet long and 12 feet wide.

1. Cost of eight cribs first mentioned :

Each of these cribs will cost as follows :	
For 1,632 lineal or cubic feet of hemlock timber, sawed or hewn, one foot square, each piece to be 32 feet long, at 28 cents per cubic or lineal foot	\$456 96
For 935 lineal or cubic feet of hemlock timber, sawed or hewn, one foot square, each piece to be 17 feet long, for cross-ties, at 25 cents per lineal or cubic foot	233 75
For 38 planks for flooring, each 8 inches wide, 3 inches thick, and 17 feet long, with aperture of 2 inches wide to allow the moisture below to escape by evaporation, 1,292 feet board measure, at \$21 per M	27 13
For 6 piles, for aligning the cribs, of round spruce timber, each 32 feet long and 10 inches in diameter at the smaller end=1,036 feet board measure, at \$21 per M	21 75
For 715 pounds of wrought iron for bolts, 1 inch square, at 5½ cents per pound	39 32
For 136 pounds of wrought-iron spikes for fastening sleepers to the timbers, and the flooring to the sleepers, pointed and headed, ¾ by ¾ inch square, at 9 cents per pound	12 24
For 37.25 cords of heavy ballast stone for filling the cribs, at \$12 per cord, (128 cubic feet to the cord)	447 00
For workmanship in framing the above, and for floating into position, filling with ballast stone, and driving piles around the same	300 00
	<hr/>
	1, 538 15
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	153 81
	<hr/>
Total cost of one of the above cribs	1, 791 96
	<hr/>
Then 8 cribs, at \$1,791 96 each, will cost	14, 335 68
	<hr/>

2. For the two cribs to be placed at each end of the above :

For 1,504 lineal or cubic feet of hemlock for longitudinal pieces, each 32 feet long, sawed or hewn, 1 foot square, at 28 cents per lineal or cubic foot	421 12
For 652.5 lineal or cubic feet of hemlock for cross-ties, the pieces to average 14½ feet long sawed or hewn, 1 foot square, at 25 cents per lineal or cubic foot	163 13
For 38 planks, averaging 14 5 feet long, 8 inches wide and 3 inches thick, for flooring = 1,102 feet board measure, at \$21 per M.	23 14
For six piles of round spruce timber, each 18 feet long and 10 inches in diameter at the smaller end = 810 feet board measure, at \$21 per M	17 01
For 534 pounds of wrought iron for bolts 1 inch square, at 5½ cents per pound	29 37

For 97.37 pounds of wrought-iron spikes for fastening sleepers and floorings, pointed and headed $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square, at 9 cents per pound.....	\$8 76
For 39.4 cords of heavy ballast stone for filling the cribs, at \$12 per cord, 128 cubic feet to the cord.....	472 80
For workmanship in framing, bolting, floating into position, and filling with ballast stone and driving piles.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	1,435 33
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	143 53
	<hr/>
Total cost for building one of the above cribs.....	1,578 86
	<hr/>
Then 2 cribs at \$1,578 86 each, will cost.....	\$3,157 72
	<hr/>

3. For the 18 cribs necessary to complete the work, each 12 feet wide:

For 864 lineal or cubic feet of longitudinal pieces of hemlock, each 32 feet long, sawed or hewn, 1 foot square, at 28 cents per lineal or cubic foot.....	\$241 92
For 480 lineal or cubic feet of hemlock, 12 feet long, for cross-ties, sawed or hewn, at 25 cents per cubic or lineal foot.....	120 00
For 38 spruce planks, each 12 feet long and 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, for flooring, 912 feet board measure, at \$21 per M. (board measure)	19 00
For 4 piles for aligning crib, averaging 16 feet long and 10 inches in diameter at the smaller end, 480 feet board measure, at \$21 per M. (board measure)	10 08
For 534 pounds of wrought iron for bolts 1 inch square, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	29 37
For 93.37 pounds of wrought-iron spikes, for fastening sleepers and flooring, pointed and headed $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square, at 9 cents per pound	8 76
For 27.2 cords of heavy ballast-stone for filling the cribs, at \$12 per cord (128 cubic feet to the cord).....	326 40
For workmanship in framing, bolting, floating into position and filling with ballast-stone and driving piles	300 00
	<hr/>
	1,055 53
Add ten per cent. for contingencies.....	105 55
	<hr/>
Total cost of building one of the above cribs	1,161 08
	<hr/>
Then 18 cribs at \$1,161 08 each, will cost.....	\$20,899 44
	<hr/>

Recapitulation.

1. For 8 cribs first mentioned.....	\$14,335 68
2. For the 2 cribs as above.....	3,157 72
3. For 18 cribs to complete the work.....	20,899 44
	<hr/>
Total cost of pier-rwork	38,392 84
	<hr/>

The following bill of lumber will be required :

	Board measure.
976 pieces of hemlock, 32 feet long	
12 by 12 inches =	31,232 feet, cubic or lineal.....
474 pieces of hemlock, 17 feet long =	8,058 feet, cubic or lineal.....
34 pieces of hemlock, 14½ feet long =	503 feet, cubic or lineal.....
744 pieces of hemlock, 12 feet long =	8,928 feet, cubic or lineal.....
	48,721 lineal or cubic feet.
343 spruce planks, each 17 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick	11,662
40 spruce planks, each 15 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick	700
700 spruce planks, each 12 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick	16,800
48 spruce piles, each 22 feet long, and 10 inches diameter at the smaller end	8,352
40 spruce piles, each 18 feet long, and 10 inches diameter at the smaller end	5,680
44 spruce piles, each 14 feet long, and 10 inches diameter at the smaller end	4,894
	<u>632,730</u>

NOTE.—In estimating for the eight cribs to occupy the deepest channel, and the two tapering cribs at each extremity of that section, a middle longitudinal wall of timber is provided for each of the said cribs. The cribs, 12 feet wide, as they will be in shoaler water, do not need this additional strength, and it has not been provided for in their cases.

C.

Estimate of the cost of constructing 106 jetties perpendicular to the shore, between Beach Point and the eastern extremity of Moon Pond meadow.

1. Estimate of the cost of one such jettee :

For 8 small round spruce piles, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, averaging 20 feet long, at \$1 each, including driving.....	\$8 00
For 350 feet of spruce boards, at \$18 per thousand.....	5 40
For hauling materials, nails, and workmanship, in wattling.....	2 60
	<u>16 00</u>
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	1 60
Total cost of one jettee.....	<u>17 60</u>
Then 106 jetties, at \$17 60 each, will cost.....	\$1,865 60
For planting beach grass along the newly made surface	500 00
Total amount of estimate C.....	<u>2,365 60</u>

Summary of estimates.

Amount of estimate A.....	\$2,310 00
Amount of estimate B.....	38,392 84
Amount of estimate C.....	2,365 60
Aggregate, or amount required.....	<u>43,068 44</u>

J. D. GRAHAM, *Colonel of Engineers.*ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BOSTON,
November 28, 1865.

No. 11.

Report of Captain John A. Tardy, Corps of Engineers, upon the light-house pier, Buffalo, New York; repairs and completion of sea-wall at Buffalo, New York, and Genesee River harbor.

LIGHT-HOUSE PIER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

I was authorized by the department letter of September 14, 1864, to commence the proposed repairs to the light-house pier, Buffalo, New York, but nothing was accomplished during the fall owing to the lateness of the season. Active operations for the repair could not be commenced previous to the 1st of July, 1865, and the work is now being pushed forward vigorously.

This pier is very much out of repair. The piles on the harbor side and at the extremity need replacing. The stone work on the harbor side has been injured and thrown out of place through the action of the ice. The outer slope (lake) was paved from the top of the pier down to the water's edge, with large stones inserted edgewise, and additional protection was given to this slope at various times by throwing in riprap and driving piles. This has not, however, answered fully, and the pavement in many places has been completely displaced.

The amount available for repairs being small, it was determined to expend it in protecting the most exposed portions, *i. e.*, the lake slope, leaving the harbor side for the present.

It was evident that the taking up and relaying of this pavement would be a mere waste of money, without first adopting some plan for breaking the force of the sea before it should reach this slope.

The plan determined on was to sink cribs filled with stone along the outer edge of the riprap already thrown in, with a row of piling in the exterior, and then to fill in the space between the pier and cribs with riprap. Having in this way obtained a more extending base, causing the seas to break at some distance from the paved slope, the latter could be repaired without danger of being again broken up.

The amount now available is being expended in sinking the row of cribs mentioned above and driving the piles, which will exhaust this fall the present appropriation.

Estimate of the amount required to place the pier in a complete state of repair.

Taking up and relaying pavement on harbor side, repairing foundation, piling, &c.....	\$25,000
Cost of 15,000 cubic yards of riprap, taking up and relaying pavement of lake slope, piling, &c.....	75,000
Total cost of completing repairs.....	<u>100,000</u>

REPAIR AND COMPLETION OF SEA-WALL AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

The department having given orders, September 14, 1864, to commence operations on the sea-wall at Buffalo, New York, it was only possible during the fall to repair the breaches made in the old wall, and to quarry stone for extending this wall in the spring. The quarrying of stone in the United States quarry at Fort Porter, and transporting it to the sea-wall was found to be a very expensive business, although every effort was made to reduce the cost.

About the end of July we were so fortunate as to succeed in purchasing about two thousand cords of large block stone, taken from the bed of Buffalo creek, and convenient to the work, for three dollars per cord. This will be more than sufficient to build the wall, the excess being used on the southwest pier, and has enabled us to cease quarrying.

We were unable to commence operations this spring on the wall previous to June 1, being obliged to delay until the city authorities obtained possession of the ground. During the month of June a considerable portion of the trench for the foundations was excavated, and some concrete put in. The work is now being pushed forward vigorously, and a considerable length of wall will be completed by the close of the present working season.

The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, in repairing the breaches in the old wall, quarrying and transporting stone to the site of the wall, excavating trench for foundations, and laying a portion of concrete foundations, was—

For labor.....	\$6, 215 93
For tools, machinery, lumber, transportation, &c.....	2, 278 99
Total expended.....	<u>8, 494 92</u>

• This wall being constructed in a very exposed position renders necessary the building of a solid structure, composed of large blocks of stone well bonded, the whole resting on a good foundation, to withstand the shocks to which it is liable. A large portion of the old wall is constructed of small-sized stone, the facing and coping only being laid in mortar, the centre and back of the wall being dry stone-work, which renders it quite weak. This portion, however, is protected greatly by the sand thrown up in front from the lake. The proposed extension, however, would not receive as much protection in this way, the sand not making there; it requires, therefore, greater strength.

The original estimate of the cost of repairing and completing this wall, a copy of which was sent to me by the department, was much too small.

The completion of this wall the proposed length will require nearly 6,000 cubic yards of good stone masonry, which, on account of the position of the structure and consequent cost of transportation, together with the high price of labor and materials, cannot be built as it should be for less than \$10 per cubic yard.

Amount appropriated for repair and completion of sea-wall at Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$37, 500
Amount required for repair of existing wall.....	<u>8, 500</u>

Amount available for extending this wall its proposed length.....	29, 000
Estimated cost of laying 6,000 cubic yards of stone masonry to complete the wall as proposed.....	<u>60, 000</u>
Additional amount required.....	<u>31, 000</u>

RECAPITULATION.

The operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, have consisted in repairing the breaches in the old wall, quarrying stone, and laying the foundations for the proposed extension of the sea-wall. The total amount expended during this period was \$8,494 92.

GENESEE RIVER HARBOR.

The department having approved, September 14, the proposed expenditure of the money assigned for repairs to this harbor, in placing the west pier in a state of security, preparations for carrying on the work were immediately commenced, although but little could be accomplished this year, owing to the lateness of the season.

The following statement will show the work done up to June 30, 1865, viz :

Ways on which to build cribs and large scows were constructed; 2 large scows for transporting stone and materials; 1 crane on large scow was built; 486 lineal feet of the west pier repaired; 386 lineal feet of the west pier refilled with stones.

At the close of the present working season it is expected that the west pier will be raised to a height of 3 feet above water; the work done consisting of 310 lineal feet of crib-work, 20 feet wide by 11 feet deep; 110 lineal feet of crib-work, 20 feet wide by 8 feet deep, built and filled with stone; 980 lineal feet of crib-work repaired, refilled with stone, and decked with 3-inch plank.

Summary statement of expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

Labor.....	\$2,685 32
Lumber.....	7,242 89
Iron, tools, machinery, &c.....	676 51
Sundries.....	358 64
Scow-boat.....	70 00
Transportation, &c.....	108 07
Total expended.....	<u>11,141 43</u>

Estimate of the amount required to complete the repairs to the west pier, and to rebuild the east pier.

Amount required to complete the repairs to the west pier.....	\$17,000 00
Amount required to rebuild the east pier.....	\$62,338 30
On hand, 154,000 feet b. m. square timber, at \$21 50, \$3,311 00; 3,000 lineal feet flatted tim- ber, at 14 cents, \$420 00.....	<u>3,731 00</u>
	<u>58,607 30</u>
Total amount required for Genesee River harbor.....	<u>75,607 30</u>

The east pier is nearly 800 yards in length by 20 feet in width, and was originally three feet above water. This pier was neglected for many years, no repairs having been made, so that now the crib-work is about, on an average, five feet below the surface of the water for a length of 1,400 feet, requiring at least eight feet of superstructure. The remaining 1,000 feet is about two feet below the surface, requiring, therefore, five feet of cribbing.

RECAPITULATION.

Preparations for repairing the west pier at Genesee River harbor were commenced in the fall of 1864, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, \$11,141 43 was expended on this work. By the close of the present working season the balance of the funds available for this work will have been expended.

Seventeen thousand dollars will be required to complete the repair of the west pier, and for rebuilding the east pier \$58,607 30, making the total amount needed for the repair of the piers at this harbor \$75,607 30.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. TARDY,
Captain of Engineers

No. 12.

Report on the present condition of the harbor of Mobile, by Breret Colonel W. E. Merrill, Captain of Engineers, February 6, 1866.

MOBILE, ALA., February 6, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with your order of January 11, I have the honor to submit the following report on the present condition of this harbor, together with an estimate for an appropriation for the purpose of removing the present obstructions.

I forward herewith maps, marked A, B, C, D, and E, to illustrate the different points, and a statement, marked F, of the injury these obstructions have already caused to the commerce of this port.

Your order was received at Barrancas, and communication between that place and this being very uncertain and irregular, I came by way of New Orleans. While at the latter place I endeavored to procure, from Colonel McAlester, a copy of the rebel map of the obstructions, but failed to do so; he informed me, however, that a copy of it was in the engineer bureau. Neither was I able to obtain a copy of this map here, as the papers, &c., relating to all these matters were given up to the United States authorities on the capture of the city. The rebel engineer, Colonel Sheliha, did the best he could from memory, tracing on map A the line there given, and marking out all the obstructions and torpedoes that were known to him. He also gave me every assistance in finding the man who actually drove the piles, the engineer in local charge, the harbor authorities, &c. My report is deduced from the information furnished by these gentlemen, and what I could procure from our own naval authorities, particularly Acting Chief Engineer Riter, and what I saw myself. Having no means of supplying the deficiencies of my map by actual survey, and believing that, to be useful at all, my report should be received in time for the action of the present Congress, I respectfully submit it as it is.

The obstructions at Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan are no impediment to navigation, and need not be removed.

There are no obstructions at Dog River bar.

Map A shows the double line of obstructions at the mouths of Mobile and Spanish rivers, the forts and batteries guarding them, and the passes through them. I will discuss these in detail further on.

The next obstructions in importance are at the junction of Spanish and Mobile rivers, at the head of the former. These are shown more in detail by map E. These are two sunken iron-plated rams and gunboats, the Huntsville and the Tuscaloosa. They are plated with 4 inch iron, are casemated, are 120 feet long, draw 9 feet of water, and are armed with two Brooks's rifled 32 pounders, and

two 42 pounders apiece. They are sunk with guns and machinery aboard and with no additional filling. They will be very difficult to raise, but, as their armor, machinery, guns, and hulls will be valuable, I have made but a moderate estimate on each, assuming that whoever raises them will probably be permitted to retain all he raises.

There are no other obstructions in the way of the direct commerce of this port, and therefore I have only estimated for the removal of these. The other obstructions in streams emptying into the north end of Mobile bay are as follows: Conway Bayou is obstructed by piling, by the sunken steamer Danube that lies behind the piling, and by torpedoes in the stream below. It is a shallow stream, unused for commercial purposes, and was only obstructed to prevent its ascent by the launches of our war vessels. Nothing need be done here.

Blakely river is obstructed, or, rather, was obstructed, near its mouth by torpedoes. I hear informally that all of these have been removed by the navy. At its junction with the Apalachie river it is further obstructed by eleven rows of piles, defended by battery Huger, while the Apalachie river opposite the same battery is obstructed by the same number of piles, with torpedoes at convenient distances below. There is a gap in the obstructions of Blakely river that suffices for the little use to which that river is placed, it being only needed as an outlet for the lumbering establishments at Minnette bay, and being otherwise disused. Nothing need be done for it. Nor need anything be done for Apalachie river, it likewise being a stream but little used and of no advantage to Mobile or to the up-country. It will be a gain for the commerce of this city if the obstructions in these two streams force the water that now flows through them into the Teusan river. I therefore recommend that Blakely and Apalachie rivers be left as they are.

OUTER LINE OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

After consultation with the best authorities on the subject that I could find in the city, I have decided to recommend that, in the outer line of obstructions, (shown on A., B., and more fully on C.) a passage for vessels be opened from the northwestern end of the present gap, where the steamer Carondelet is lying, to a point on the southern line 200 yards east of the wreck stake. This, I am assured, will give a sufficient passage for sailing vessels, and will, at the same time confine the force of the current to so narrow an opening that the chances will be much in favor of the channel through this opening always remaining good. The piles and wrecks northwest of the Carondelet are in such shoal water that they do not interfere with navigation, and it is thought that they will act advantageously in directing the current towards the main channel. The same remark applies to the piling and wrecks east and northeast of the eastern end of the new opening. A gap 250 feet wide should be opened in the easternmost line of piling, in the deepest water, as shown by A, to accommodate the light-draught steamers and sailing vessels plying to the eastern shore. The removal of the wrecks that mainly constitute the most southerly line of obstructions, will be difficult to effect, and the probable cost of removal is equally difficult to ascertain. The wrecks, without exception, were filled with brick and the debris of old buildings. I am assured that these substances have gradually settled into a species of concrete very difficult to remove. The only practicable method seems to be to blow the vessels to fragments by large charges of powder, and then remove the debris by the same means that are used for drawing the piles, and by the use of a dredge boat. As the amount of powder necessary to secure the destruction proposed cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy, I have endeavored not to under-estimate it. As the locality is an exposed one, and as all material raised will have to be removed in flats to some distance, I have calculated liberally for the expense of dredging. A dredge boat can be

procured here. In the line of wrecks there are no piles except such as were needed to keep the wrecks in place while being sunk—one to every twenty-five feet.

UPPER AND INNER LINE OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

This line being directly across the channels of both Mobile and Spanish rivers cannot be made useful in any way, and should be entirely removed, except a small portion of the eastern section. A part of this end I have concluded to recommend, be permitted to remain to save expense, being in comparatively shoal water and out of the channel. The forts are in very shoal water, are not at all in the way, and make excellent land marks. They should remain. The one gun iron-clad battery is right in the channel of the Choctaw pass and should be removed. The battery itself can easily be removed and the piles can be drawn as easily as the others.

TORPEDOES.

There are many torpedoes in the upper part of the bay that should be taken up. The majority are doubtless water-soaked and harmless, but it is quite certain that many are still in good order and as dangerous as ever, I have made no estimate for removing these, as they are out of the usual channels, and, moreover, it would be difficult and dangerous to attempt their removal by civilians. As they are weapons specially designed for service against the navy, I would recommend that, as a matter of useful practice for them, besides being difficult and dangerous to any one else, the naval authorities be directed to remove all torpedoes from Mobile bay, or any of the streams emptying into it.

ESTIMATE.

I have collected all the data I could about drawing the piling in this harbor. I find that they were always driven from 11 to 16 feet below the bottom, with butts downward. Mr. King, of this place, informs me that it took him twelve days, working night and day, to make a gap 40 feet wide, a little above where the Carondelet lies, to permit the exit of some blockade runners. He also says that their calculated resistance to being drawn out was 36,000 pounds, and that he broke a chain calculated to stand a tension of 38,000 pounds in drawing one. He estimates the cost of drawing them at \$10 per pile. Acting Chief Engineer Riter, United States navy, estimates the cost at \$5 per pile for an individual with a contract, or \$8 per pile for the government. With an outlay of \$15,000 or \$20,000 for the most approved machinery, I think an enterprising man could afford to draw them at \$3 per pile, with possession of the pile. With these discrepant authorities I have thought best to calculate at a cost of \$6 per pile.

For removing the Tennessee and Huntsville.....	\$10, 000 00
For powder to break up the wrecks in the lower line, 10,000 pounds, at 35 cents per pound.....	3, 500 00
Dredging and removing debris of wrecks.....	10, 000 00
Removing 60 piles in outer line, at \$6 per pile.....	360 00
Removing 9,558 piles in inner line, at \$6 per pile.....	57, 348 00
Contingent expenditures	10, 000 00
	<hr/>
	91, 208 00
	<hr/>

Owing to my inability to procure a copy of the accurate map of the obstructions, there is some uncertainty in the length of, and number of, the piles in the

inner line. It is as accurate, however, as the means at my command will permit. The statement marked F requires no comment.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. MERRILL,

Captain Engineers, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

General R. DELAFIELD,

Chief Engineer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

F.

MOBILE, *February 6, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I regret I am unable to furnish you with a correct report of vessels lost upon the obstructions in our harbor. All that I am aware of is the steamer Jackson, sunk, not lost; schooner Ladies' Delight, sunk, but recovered; steamer Annetta, sunk, destroyed; steamer Annie, sunk, injured, recovered; steamer Lizzie, sunk, injured; schooner Hermit, sunk, but recovered. Nearly all these vessels were loaded with cotton for ships in our lower bay.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL WHEELER,

President Chamber of Commerce, Mobile.

Colonel MERRILL.

P. S.—I beg further to remark that all these accidents have occurred since the 19th October, 1865.

D. W.

No. 13.

Repairs of pier at Oswego, N. Y.—Report of operations for year ending June 30, 1865.

The balance of a former appropriation, together with a sum derived from the general appropriation for repairs and preservation of lake harbors, has been applied in repairing damages caused to this pier by violent storms. These repairs are still in progress, and to a greater or less extent will be needed every year, the only alternative being the construction of a new and properly built pier at a very large cost.

The work done during the year ending June 30, 1865, may be summed up as follows: thirty new cribs, each 10 by 12 by 8, have been put in and ballasted with stone, the loss of which ballast has been prevented by building the cribs with bottoms; 500 feet in length of the outside face of the pier has been replanked with 3-inch plank; 150 feet in length of the upper surface has been raised, straightened, and levelled up.

The amount expended during the year was \$14,588 17. As the amount which can still be drawn for this work from the appropriation for repairs and preservation of lake harbors will probably be sufficient for the repairs needed next year, no special appropriation is asked for this purpose.

SUMMARY—REPAIRS OF PIERS AT OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

Operations for this object have been carried on during the entire working season.

The sinking of new cribs, repair and ballasting of old ones, and replanking the outer face of the pier constitute the work done.

Similar repairs will continue to be necessary to a greater or less extent from year to year.

The amount expended during the year was \$14,588 17. The sum still available from the appropriation made last year for repairs and preservation of lake harbors will probably be sufficient for the coming year, and no appropriation is asked.

C. E. BLUNT, *Major of Engineers*

Boston, August 17, 1865.

No. 14.

Boston, January 9, 1866.

SIR: The eastern extremity of the wooden United States pier at Oswego harbor, upon which stands an expensive light-house of cut-stone, has been seriously injured by recent gales, and will in the spring need extensive repairs. The crib-timbers under water, to a depth of 7 feet, are entirely torn out on two sides, and the pier is only kept in its place by cribs placed in the inside of that section. Whenever the end gives out, the breach must be a very extensive one, and the security of the light-house itself may be endangered.

The whole structure is now, and will be through the winter, covered with a solid body of ice, on the lake side, which, as long as it remains, will protect it from the force of the waves; but something ought to be done next season, if funds can be obtained. I would respectfully suggest the advisability, in my opinion, of asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 "for the repair of the United States pier at Oswego," to be applied to the extremity on which the light-house stands, as well as to other portions which have been recently injured and will need repairs in the spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. BLUNT, *Major of Engineers.*

General R. DELAFIELD,

Chief Engineer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

Boston, October 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this afternoon of department telegram of this date, notifying me that my annual report (for the year ending June 30, 1865) had not been received for Burlington and Plattsburg harbors.

My reason for transmitting no report for these works was, that prior to June 30 no repairs had been made, and no money expended. When I was charged with these operations in the fall of 1864, it was judged by me too late, for local reasons, to commence the work. The winter season was not the proper one to make such repairs, and the lake rising, as it always does from January to May, when it is at its highest stage, it became necessary to defer the execution of the work to low water of this year. Arrangements were accordingly made last summer; and since July the repairs have rapidly advanced, being at Burlington completed to the extent of the funds available, and at Plattsburg needing but a day or two more. The report of operations came, therefore, legitimately into the year ending June 30, 1866.

If, however, the department considers some report necessary, I respectfully submit the following abstract:

REPAIRS OF HARBOR WORKS AT BURLINGTON AND PLATTSBURG, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The sums of \$13,500 and \$2,000, respectively were allotted from the appropriation for "repair and preservation of lake harbors," to these two points, to be expended in repairing the breakwaters, and at the latter place to direct the repairs so as to admit of placing a small harbor-light on the north end of the breakwater. After examination on the spot, it was not judged expedient by the engineer in charge to commence work before the falling stage of the lake in 1865; nothing was consequently done until after the 30th of June, 1865; since that date the available funds have been expended.

Some dredging was reported as desirable by the engineer in charge, near the Plattsburg breakwater. It was not, however, judged expedient to have it done at present. The harbor-light, however, is of importance, and should be erected as soon as funds can be obtained. The outlay of money at Burlington to make the breakwater adequate to the wants of the large and increasing business of the place would be so great that it is not thought expedient at present to ask for any further appropriation.

The annual report for the year ending June 30, 1866, will of course be made by General Reese, to whom I will furnish the necessary data up to date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. BLUNT,
Major of Engineers.

General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

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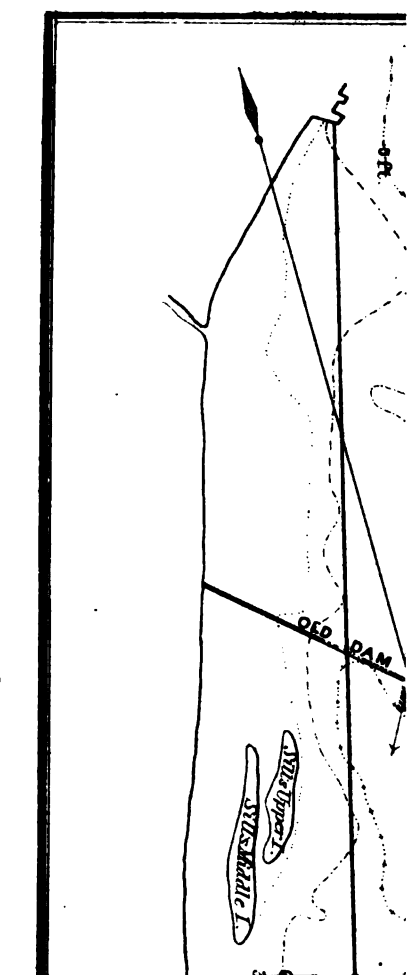
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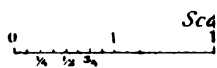








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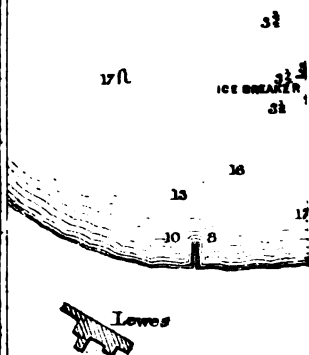






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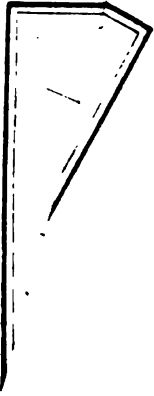
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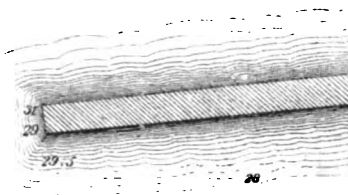
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PAPER, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House relative to the cost of paper, printing, and advertising, outside of the Government Printing Office, for that department during the year 1865.

MARCH 6, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 2, 1866.

SIR : In reply to a resolution of the House, asking to be informed of the cost of paper, printing outside of the Government Printing Office, and advertising of this department for the year 1865, I have the honor to say that the only printing done for this department outside of the Government Printing Office was, for security of diplomatic confidence and despatch, executed in the Treasury Department, at a cost of \$1,159 57, including engraving.

The cost of advertising for the year 1865 was \$12,324 60.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 21st ultimo, relative to paper, printing, and advertising.

MARCH 7, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 21st ultimo, calling upon this department for information relative to the cost of paper, printing outside of the Government Printing Office, and advertising for said department for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

In compliance therewith, I have respectfully to state that the cost of paper, printing outside of the Government Printing Office, and advertising for this department is as follows:

	Paper.	Advertising.
Secretary's office	\$742 50	\$272 67
General Land Office.....	994 50	360 72
Pension Office.....	952 50	929 88
Patent Office.....	2,091 82	1,093 11
Indian Office.....	1,046 50	811 88
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	26 00	541 26
Hospital for the Insane.....	75 00	50 48
Capitol extension, aqueduct, &c.	87 50	254 74
Metropolitan Police, printing	\$101 35	16 00
		12 43
Total.....	101 35	6,032 32
		4,327 17

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE DUPLICATION OF TAXES ON AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the United States Revenue Commission on distilled spirits as a source of national revenue and the influence of the duplication of taxes on American industry.

MARCH 7, 1866.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 7, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith two additional reports of the United States Revenue Commission—one on “Distilled spirits as a source of national revenue,” and the other on “The influence of duplication of taxes on American industry.”

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL REPORT, No. 5.—DISTILLED SPIRITS AS A SOURCE OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the U. S. Revenue Commission, February, 1866.

SIR: In respect to distilled spirits, the commission, taking as their guide the history of past congressional legislation, and what seems to them to be the general public sentiment of the country, assume in the outset that it is to be the future policy of the government to impose upon these articles the maximum imposts which they can bear, without too largely encouraging attempts at evasion of payment by the smuggler, the illicit distiller, and the retailer.

As a policy in accordance with the above assumption has been adopted and enforced by Great Britain for many years, it seems advisable, at the commencement of our inquiry into the relation of the production of distilled spirits to the future national revenue, to briefly review the results which have flowed from British legislation on this subject.*

* In a speech in the House of Commons, on the 21st of May, 1864, the chancellor of the exchequer said, with the general consent, apparently, of the House, that “the principle on which Parliament had always acted with respect to the spirit duties was to impose on that article the highest amount of duty which it was possible to levy, without increasing illicit distillation.”

The following table shows the varying rates of duty imposed on distilled spirits in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from 1820 to 1858, the rates since the duties were equalized for the whole kingdom in 1858, the annual product in gallons returned as subject to excise,* and the annual *gross* revenue derived therefrom :

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Galls charged.	Annual revenue in sterling.	Equal to, in United States currency† (gold.)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1820.....	11 8½	6 2	5 7½	9,448,435	£4,012,707	\$20,063,535
1824.....		2 4½	2 4½	15,433,227	3,895,285	19,476,425
1826.....	7 00	2 10	2 10	18,230,859	4,125,598	20,627,990
1831.....	7 6	3 4	3 4	21,845,108	5,189,661	25,948,305
1836.....			2 4	26,745,300	5,485,882	27,429,410
1841.....	7 10	3 8	2 8	20,642,330	5,161,610	25,808,050
1854-'55.....		4 8	3 4	25,683,587	7,660,778	38,303,890
1855-'56.....		7 10	6 00	21,957,275	7,617,582	38,087,910
1856-'57.....	8 00	8 00	6 2	23,300,556	8,698,623	43,493,115
1858-'59.....			8 00	23,696,751	9,195,145	45,975,725
1859-'60.....				21,985,192	10,000,191	50,000,855
1860-'61.....				20,147,824	9,486,711	47,433,555
1861-'62.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	19,945,840	9,965,376	49,826,880
1862-'63.....				19,760,882	9,876,231	49,381,405
1863-'64.....				20,231,126	10,133,355	50,666,775
1864-'65.....				21,238,862	10,640,067	53,200,335

For the fiscal year 1864-'65 the British government received from excise taxes on distilled spirits and malt, from license fees on the manufacture or sale of liquors, and from customs duties on imported wines and spirits, the following gross revenue :

Distilled spirits, 10s. (\$2 50) excise per gallon.	£10,640,067 =	\$53,200,335
Malt	6,597,641 =	32,988,205
Licenses for the manufacture or sale of spirits, &c.	1,431,073 =	7,155,365

Customs duties on spirits and wines for the year ending December 31, 1864 :

Rum	£1,896,085	
Brandy	1,205,707	
Gin	57,121	
Wines	1,319,267	
	<u>4,478,180 =</u>	22,390,900
	<u>23,146,961 =</u>	115,734,805

The total revenue of Great Britain for the year ending March 31, 1865, having been £70,800,000, or \$354,000,000, it thus appears that nearly thirty-three per cent. of the whole amount was derived from the direct and indirect taxes on spirituous and fermented liquors.

* From the return of the number of gallons charged, and the accruing revenue, some deduction must be made for the quantity on which a drawback was subsequently allowed for exportation and methylation. This allowance amounted in 1863-'64 (in the case of distilled spirits) to only 807,680 gallons, and in 1864-'65 to 869,018 gallons.

† In this and the succeeding tables the pound sterling is computed at *five* dollars, and the British shilling at *twenty-five* cents.

The commission would also call attention, in this connexion, to the relation which the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits sustain in countries other than Great Britain to their national revenues.

In Russia the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits is a strict government monopoly. The government, in the first instance, sells the privilege of dealing in the article; and secondly, reserves to itself the right of distilling all domestic liquors and supplying the same to the dealers at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ silver roubles a vedro, ($3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons)—equivalent to about 81 cents (gold) per gallon. The total revenue for 1864 from these sources was 127,800,000 silver roubles, (\$95,850,000.)

The consumption of the common liquor of the country (termed "vodki") for the year 1858 was reported at 60,000,000 vedros, (195,000,000 gallons,) and as the population of the whole empire was 74,274,000, the consumption per head was about 2.6 gallons. The manufacture and sale of spirits is so closely guarded by the authorities that the amount of fraud and illicit production occurring is inconsiderable.

The entire income of the Russian government for the year 1864, from ordinary sources, was returned at 346,241,000 silver roubles, (259,680,750;) and of this revenue, nearly thirty-seven per cent. was derived from the manufacture and sale of domestic liquors.

The duty on spirits in France is 90 francs per hectolitre (26.4 gallons) for 100 degrees of strength, equal to $66\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon; at 50 degrees, 45 francs, and in like proportion. On wine, the duty is 60 centimes per hectolitre for consumption, and when sold, 1 franc 20 centimes per hectolitre. The duty is paid on the 25th of each month for the production of the month preceding.

The following table shows the amount of the revenue derived in France from wines, spirits, beer, cider, and perry, from 1859 to 1863, inclusive:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Wine.....	92,982,085	85,966,297	86,730,261	93,581,101	98,302,319
Cider and perry ..	11,516,484	10,991,478	13,475,445	12,874,060	13,569,851
Spirits.....	53,765,472	66,886,546	79,129,296	81,528,983	82,832,239
Beer	15,685,854	15,251,374	15,864,099	16,204,450	16,419,072
	173,949,895	179,095,695	195,199,101	204,188,594	211,123,481

In 1864-65 the receipts from the above sources were returned at 213,427,000 francs; the aggregate receipts from all ordinary sources for the same year being returned at 1,752,036,000 francs. It would thus appear that of the entire revenue 12.12 per cent. may be set down to the credit of spirituous and fermented liquors, or less than one third of that derived from the same sources by Great Britain, in a population one-fourth greater.

The tax on spirits in Austria amounts to 6 kreutzers on each per cent. of a Vienna eimer, besides 20 per cent. war tax. Thus, an eimer of spirits of 50 per cent. alcoholic strength pays 3 florins tax besides 20 per cent. war tax, or \$1 80 per eimer, (14 95 gallons.)

The United Empire of Austria derived the following revenue from beer, wine, cider and perry, and spirits, during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864:

	Beer.	Wine, cider, and perry.	Spirits.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1862.....	16, 367, 920	7, 065, 899	13, 858, 388
1863.....	16, 471, 141	6, 331, 732	15, 764, 690
1864.....	16, 513, 133	6, 283, 042	14, 283, 754

Total amount from these sources in 1864, \$17,983,765.

The production of spirits in Austria is reported to be on the decrease.

No tax is paid on wine by the producer. If sold to the dealer a tax is imposed as follows:

On one eimer (nearly fifteen gallons) wine, sweet from the press before being fermented, without regard to quality or strength, one florin forty kreutzers, or seventy cents. Apple wine or cider before fermented, one florin twenty-eight kreutzers, or sixty-four cents. An additional war tax has been imposed, since 1859, of twenty per cent. Wines are largely produced in Austria and the provinces of Hungaria and Transylvania, and are sold at low prices.

In Wurtemberg, spirits are distilled chiefly from the small fruits and the refuse of grapes, but little grain being used. They are principally used for manufacturing purposes, and only in rare instances drunk as beverages. The tax on spirits is quite small.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, wine is not taxed while in the hands of the producer. If sold to the dealer a tax is imposed of one hundred and six kreutzers, or seventy cents per ohm, (39.6 gallons;) and when sold to a retailer, an additional tax is charged of fifty-six cents per ohm. The revenue annually derived from this source is about \$400,000.

In Baden spirits are chiefly distilled from the refuse of the grapes and apples, cherries, and the small fruits. The greater portion of the spirits produced is exported. A tax is imposed of three kreutzers (two cents) per maas, or five cents per gallon on the contents of the still per month; if a heater is used, eight cents per gallon; and if steam, ten per gallon. During the month the manufacturer is permitted to distil as largely as he may wish without additional charges. The annual revenue derived from this item is about \$32,000.

In Bavaria the distillers, if regularly engaged in the business, pay 57½ kreutzers for every metzen of grain. Six metzen are equal to one scheffell, or 9.98 imperial bushels. The tax, therefore, is 38 cents for 43 pounds of grain. But little spirits are drunk by the people, the production being used chiefly for export or manufacturing purposes. No tax is imposed on wine manufactured in the kingdom.

In Prussia the tax on distilled spirits is one silver groschen per quart. A silver groschen is 2.43 cents. The tax, therefore, amounts to 9¾ cents per gallon.

In the states comprising the German Zoll Verein, by the present tariff, which went into operation July 1, 1865, the duty on spirits has been reduced, whether in casks or bottles, from 8 to 6 thalers; on wine, from 8 to 4 thalers; and on beer from 8 to ¾ thalers per cwt.; which latter great reduction has been regarded by the people as a further encouragement to its consumption.

The whole number of distilleries existing in the Zoll Verein states was 13,208. They are believed to be, however, in the main, of small capacity, and their products are used chiefly in the arts, or exported to other countries.

In Switzerland there is no general law to regulate the duty on beer, wine, and spirits, as direct taxation is not imposed by the central government.

Of the cantons, Lucern imposes the highest tax on wine—10.92 cents per gallon, and Glarus the lowest—½ cent per gallon. Soleure imposes the highest

tax on spirits—78 cents per gallon, and Valois the lowest—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. In Zurich and several other cantons, no tax is imposed on wine and beer.

In British Guiana the tax on the domestic consumption of rum, one of the principal products, is reported to the commission as at \$2 per gallon; and the law imposing the tax being rigidly enforced, the revenue derived from the same defrays, in great part, the expenses of the colony.

In Canada the duty on distilled spirits is at present 30 cents per gallon, and the quantity on which the tax was collected in 1863 (*i. e.*, 15 cents per gallon) was 3,661,568 gallons. The quantity on which excise was collected in the fiscal year 1864-65, at the advanced rate of duty, was 2,973,130 gallons.

In the province of New Brunswick there are no distilleries existing.

In the province of Nova Scotia, the government, having experienced great difficulty in making distillers conform to law and pay the taxes, and finding also that the illicit domestic product impaired the customs revenue from imported spirits, prohibited, by law, a few years since, the continuation of the business of distillation. No distilleries are therefore permitted by law in that province, and none now exist there.

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The quantity of distilled spirits produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860, as returned to the Census Bureau, was 89,308,581 gallons; or, including 1,104,000 gallons of alcohol, made directly from the grain and returned with alcohol, 90,412,581 gallons. A revision of the statistics previously published has been made at the instance of the commission, by Mr. Edward Young, late head of the division of statistics of manufactures in the United States Census Office, and the conclusions arrived at by him are that the quantity as thus returned was rather under than over the actual production in that year.

The following is an abstract of the tables prepared by Mr. Young:

New England.—Distilleries: Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 9; New Hampshire and Vermont none. Total in New England States, 22. Capital invested, \$539,000; hands employed, 112; annual product in proof gallons, 4,314,220; value of annual product, \$1,592,370.

Middle States.—Distilleries: New York, 60; Pennsylvania, 189; New Jersey, 56; Maryland, 18; Delaware and District of Columbia, none. Total in middle States, 323. Capital invested, \$4,116,742; hands employed, 1,440; annual product in proof gallons, 29,992,499; value of annual product, \$8,665,015.

Western States.—Distilleries: Ohio, 106; Indiana, 37; Michigan, 8; Illinois, 52; Wisconsin, 33; Minnesota, 8; Iowa, 11; Missouri, 22; Kentucky, 216; and Kansas, 1. Total in the western States, 494. Capital invested, \$6,117,332; hands employed, 3,200; annual product in proof gallons, 52,727,162; value of annual product, \$14,995,302.

Southern States.—Distilleries: Virginia, 77; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 31; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 3; Louisiana, 2; Texas, 9; Arkansas, 2; Tennessee, 97; Florida and Mississippi, none. Total in the southern States, 326. Capital invested, \$648,651; hands employed, 598; annual product in proof gallons, 2,542,500; value of annual product, \$1,192,003.

Pacific States and Territories.—Distilleries: California, 9; Oregon, 1; Utah, 6; and New Mexico, 12. Total in Pacific States and Territories, 28. Capital invested, \$126,950; hands employed, 66; annual product in proof gallons, 836,200; value of annual product, \$323,535.

Aggregate of States and Territories.—Distilleries, 1,193; capital invested, \$11,548,675; hands employed, 5,416; product in proof gallons, for 1860, 90,412,581;* value of product for 1860, \$26,768,225.

* This quantity includes 1,104,000 gallons of alcohol distilled in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, but the number of distilleries, capital invested, hands employed, and value of annual product, as regards this item, are not included in the above aggregate.

RECAPITULATION.

Sections.	Numbers of distilleries.	Capital invested.	Hands employed.	ANNUAL PRODUCT.	
				Quantity in gallons.	Value.
New England States	22	\$539,000	112	4,314,220	\$1,592,370
Middle States	323	4,116,742	1,440	29,992,499	8,665,015
Western States	494	6,117,332	3,200	52,727,162	14,995,302
Southern States	326	648,651	598	2,542,500	1,192,003
Pacific States and Territories ..	28	126,950	66	836,200	323,535
Total in the United States	1,193	11,548,675	5,416	90,412,581	26,768,225

The following table shows the *average highest and lowest* wholesale price of whiskey (proof spirits) in the New York market for the years 1858 to 1864, inclusive, (obtained by taking the average price of each market day of the year, and dividing by the number of days.)

Year.	Average price.	Highest.	Lowest.
1858	\$0 24½	\$0 29	\$0 21
1859	27	31	25
1860	22	27	17
1861	18½	21	14
1862	29	39	20
1863	53	96	39½
1864	1 45	2 24	80

It will thus be seen that for the first five years included in the above table, (1858-62,) the years before the tax became operative, the average price of whiskey in the New York market was about twenty-four cents per gallon.

The quantity of proof spirits obtained by distillation from a bushel of grain depends greatly upon the skill of the distiller, the quality and quantity of the yeast, and upon atmospheric conditions; the general average reported being from twelve to fourteen quarts. Instances are, however, reported where a yield of seventeen quarts per bushel has been obtained with some degree of regularity; while, on the other hand, the product of the more imperfect methods of distillation practiced in the southwest (especially by small private distillers) will not probably average much above eight or nine quarts per bushel. According to the census returns of 1860, the average yield of the loyal States was 3.38 gallons per bushel; the reported range being 4 gallons in Massachusetts and Ohio; 3.5 in Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa; 3 in Illinois and Oregon; and 2.6 gallons in Kentucky.

The average yield of spirits per bushel of grain, by distillation, in Canada, as officially reported, was, for the years 1862 and 1863, as follows: 1862, two and one-twelfth gallons; and in 1863, two and one-fifth gallons.

The usual yield of proof spirits from malt in Great Britain is reported at from two to two and one-half gallons per bushel. From corn or unmalted grain the largest yield reported is two gallons per bushel.*

* The enormous size of some of the distilleries in Great Britain may be inferred from the statement that, in several of them, the apparatus is of sufficient magnitude to allow of the distillation of half a million of gallons of wort per day.

Chemical examination of the exhausted grain, in the best-conducted distilleries, invariably reveals a considerable percentage of starch and saccharine matter, which has escaped decomposition and conversion in the process of "malting," or "mashing;" but this loss is in part compensated to the distiller by the use of the residual grain for the feeding of animals. Hence the feeding or fattening of stock has become an almost invariable accompaniment to every distillery; and it has not unfrequently happened, in past years, when competition had largely reduced the price of spirits, that the principal profit of the distiller has been drawn from this department of his business.*

REDUCTION, SINCE 1860, IN THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since 1860, when the foregoing returns of the Census Office were made, a very large reduction in the distillation and consumption of distilled spirits in the United States has taken place. The first, and undoubtedly the largest element in such reduction, has been the disuse of alcohol for the preparation of *burning fluid*, which is commercially prepared by mixing one gallon of rectified spirits of turpentine (*camphene*) with from four to five gallons of alcohol. Each gallon of alcohol thus used requires 1.88 gallon of *proof spirits*; by which is to be understood a mixture of about fifty per cent. alcohol and fifty per cent. water.

For some time previous to the year 1861 the use of burning fluid in the United States as an illuminating agent, in places where coal-gas was not available, was almost universal. Its price, from 1856 to 1861, ranged from forty-five to sixty-five cents per gallon.

It would appear, by the investigations made into this subject by the commission, that the amount of alcohol converted into burning fluid by mixing with rectified spirits of turpentine, (*camphene*.) and consumed during the year 1860, could not have been less than twelve millions of gallons, which must have necessitated the use of upwards of nineteen millions of gallons of *proof spirits*. At the south and west, however, large quantities of burning fluid were prepared by mixing the alcohol directly with the *crude* or commercial spirits of turpentine, without subjecting the latter constituent to rectification; which amount being allowed for, would probably increase the figures above given by one-third, and make the total consumption of alcohol, for the preparation of burning fluid in the country, during 1860, *sixteen millions of gallons, requiring over twenty-five million gallons of proof spirits*.

Since 1862 the production and consumption of burning fluid in the United States have almost entirely ceased, and its price on the 1st of September, 1865, was reported to the commission as about four dollars per gallon. This result may be attributed mainly to the discovery of petroleum, and the use of its cheaper and less dangerous derivatives for illuminating purposes, and partially to the high price of spirits of turpentine in consequence of the rebellion, this article having advanced from forty-seven cents per gallon in 1860 to two dollars

* Considerable prejudice exists, in some sections of the country, against the use of the exhausted grain residuum of a distillery for the feeding of stock, the same being popularly designated by the name of "swill." Such prejudice, as respects this material, is believed, however, to be wholly unfounded, as chemical examination, in all instances, detects nothing in the so-called "swill" other than perfectly nutritious and healthful substances—vegetable fibre, starch, and saccharine matters—all in a condition well adapted for digestion and assimilation by animals.

† "So extensive was the manufacture of burning fluid, that in the city of Cincinnati alone it was estimated that there was a consumption of that fluid to such an extent that an amount of alcohol equal to the product of twelve thousand bushels of corn was required in its manufacture for every 24 hours."—*Mr. Hulman. Debate in the House of Representatives, April 22, 1864. Congressional Globe, 1st session Thirty-eighth Congress, Part 2, p. 1822.*

and fifteen cents per gallon at the close of 1864. With a return of spirits of turpentine to its former price, and a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits, it is the opinion of dealers most conversant with the trade that a partial revival of the business of manufacturing burning fluid may be expected.*

Another important element in the reduction of the production of distilled spirits in the United States in 1864-5, as compared with the production of 1860, has been the extensive disuse of alcohol for a multitude of industrial purposes other than the manufacture of burning fluid. From 1856 to 1862 the price of alcohol in the New York market ranged from 30 to 60 cents per gallon, and this excessive cheapness induced a most extensive use of it in the manufacture of varnishes, hat stiffening, furniture polish, perfumery, tinctures, patent medicines, imitation wines, transparent soaps, percussion caps, picture-frames, and in dyeing, cleaning, lacquering, bathing, and for fuel. With an increase of price since July, 1862, to \$4 and upwards per gallon, the use of alcohol for all the above-named purposes has largely diminished, or entirely ceased. The following returns made to the commission by the firm of William Tilden & Nephew, of New York city, (extensive manufacturers of varnish,) showing the amount of alcohol purchased, and the price paid, in their business, from January 1, 1860, to August 1, 1865, well illustrate the reduction of consumption in this specific branch of industry :

Year.	Gallons of alcohol 92 per cent.	Equivalent number of proof gallons.	Average price of alcohol per gallon.	Total amount paid.
1860	17, 603	32, 390	\$0 45 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$7, 996 90
1861	10, 788	19, 850	0 34 $\frac{3}{10}$	3, 700 27
1862	45, 566	83, 841	0 54 $\frac{5}{10}$	24, 852 64
1863	none purchased.	.....	.....	.....
1864	18, 223	33, 530	2 46 $\frac{4}{10}$	44, 915 34
1865	4, 188	7, 706	4 25 $\frac{5}{10}$	17, 819 27

Other varnish manufacturers report an even larger reduction in the consumption of alcohol than as above indicated, the rates given, in one instance, being as great as 20 to 1. It may here be further stated, that notwithstanding the diminished use of alcohol in the preparation of varnish, it does not appear that the quantity of varnish manufactured has been correspondingly reduced; other and cheaper solvents for the constituent gums, such as benzole, spirits of turpentine, and wood-naphtha, having been substituted. The varnish thus prepared is, however, inferior to the alcohol varnish. Again, "hatters' stiffening," composed of shellac dissolved in spirits of ammonia, or of a patent preparation of glue and other substances, has been very extensively substituted, in the manufacture of hats, in place of the stiffening formerly used, which was composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol. The use of steel springs and the quilting of the brims of hats has also been adopted as new means of stiffening; while the high price of alcohol shellac stiffening has also undoubtedly favored the extensive substitution of cloth as a material for hats in the place of felt or

* As a curious illustration of the changes in business induced by the use or disuse of a general article of consumption, it may be observed that the testimony offered to the commission shows that the demand for glass lamps and their appurtenances, adapted to burn the derivatives of coal-oil or petroleum, consequent upon the introduction and use of these substances as illuminating agents, was sufficient to employ the whole manufacturing capacity of the glass-works of the country for a period equivalent to nearly two years. The number of lamps of this character exported was also very great.

silk plush. In many of the hat manufactories of the country the consumption of alcohol prior to the imposition of the tax was in excess of a barrel per week. The present consumption of the same establishments is very small.

In some instances entire branches of business have been destroyed in consequence of the great advance in the price of alcohol. An instance in illustration of this may be mentioned in the manufacture of an article known as "*wallosin*"—a good substitute for whalebone in umbrellas—made of ratan saturated, under pressure, with a composition of alcohol and shellac. Owing to the high price of alcohol, the persons engaged in this manufacture have been compelled to entirely abandon it, with a heavy loss to themselves, and to the great loss and detriment of the makers of umbrellas, who formerly made extensive use of this article in the place of the more expensive whalebone, and have nothing now left to use except the common ratan and steel.

Another business which has been most seriously affected by the increased price of alcohol in consequence of the tax, is the manufacture of iron utensils—pots, kettles, and pans—enamelled upon their interior surfaces. The substance forming the enamel in this manufacture requires to be laid on a polished surface, in the form of a paste, and the article is then subjected to a high temperature. If water is used in the formation of the paste, the surface receiving the enamel has a tendency to become tarnished or to rust, thus preventing adhesion; or the water present in the paste evaporates, on the application of heat, in the form of steam, and tends to displace or crack the enamel. No other substance than alcohol has yet been found suitable for the preparation of this "enamel paste;" and, with the rise in the price of alcohol from forty cents to four and a half dollars per gallon, the business in question, which competes with a similar foreign product admitted under a low rate of duty, has been in a great measure broken up.

The manufacture of vinegar from whiskey has also been largely diminished by reason of the great advance in price of the distilled spirits used; while the advance, in turn, in the price of vinegar has had the effect to diminish the export of this article to foreign countries, to curtail the manufacture of pickles from *one-third to one-half*, and also to seriously affect the manufacture and cost of white lead. It is within the knowledge of the commission that large orders for the importation of white lead from Europe have recently gone forward, a circumstance without any recent precedent.

Druggists and pharmacutists have estimated the reduction in the use of alcohol in their general business as at from one-third to one-half. The committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association represent to the commission that, by the high tax on distilled spirits, "manufacturing pharmacy has suffered more than any other branch of manufacture which is based on public necessity, and that the doubly-increased cost of all pharmaceutical products thereby affects the middle classes and the poor more than it does the educated classes and the rich, because the latter, from the better sanitary conditions and provisions which education and wealth secure to them, use and need less medicine."

Manufacturers of medical tinctures, perfumery, and proprietary medicines, almost unanimously represent to the commission that the domestic demand for their preparations has fallen off in consequence of the high price of alcohol, to the extent, in some instances, of more than two-thirds. To this the high rates of duty imposed on drugs—in the case of opium, 200 per cent. advance since 1861—have also contributed; and it is the opinion of the commission that a reduction of the present tariff on certain drugs used in the preparation of liniments, tinctures, and perfumery, would be more than compensated to the revenue by an increase in the consumption of alcohol. The foreign demand for American preparation of drugs, perfumery, and proprietary medicines, involving the use of alcohol or pure spirits, is very large, especially from the West Indies, Central and South America; and as upon all these articles, when exported, a drawback

equivalent to the duties imposed upon them is allowed, this demand has not only not diminished during the last few years, but has constantly increased. Large establishments manufacturing these articles in bond, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, preparatory to export, now exist in New York, Philadelphia, Providence, and other cities.

In this connexion, the commission call attention to the enormous quantities of alcohol and pure spirits heretofore used in the United States by the manufacturers of patent or proprietary medicines, or other popular preparations, and would illustrate the fact by the following transcript of entries on the sales-book of a single distilling and rectifying firm in the city of New York :

	Gallons.
Sales for tricophorous, 1856.....	19, 040
Sales for tricophorous, 1857.....	17, 760
Sales for tricophorous, 1858.....	16, 720
Sales for pain-killer, 1856.....	41, 195
Sales for pain-killer, 1857.....	39, 375
Sales for imitation liquors, 1856.....	125, 000
Sales for "Florida water and extract of sarsaparilla," 1864.....	81, 300
Sales for kathairon, 1855.....	12, 657

What additional quantities of spirits may have been bought elsewhere during the same period by the above-mentioned manufacturers, the house furnishing these accounts of sales is not cognizant; but the fact that large purchases were also made of other parties, in some instances, was known. A single firm in Lowell, Massachusetts, also reports to the commission a consumption of distilled spirits of *one hundred thousand gallons* per annum; while another, in western New York, engaged simply in the manufacture of a horse medicine, reports a consumption, prior to the tax of \$1 50 per gallon, of upwards of fifty thousand gallons *proof spirits* per annum.

Instances are also reported of individual hair-dressers using 400 gallons of alcohol (equal to 750 gallons of proof spirits) yearly in their local business; and of others, whose consumption of alcohol, in the preparation of articles having merely a local sale, has reached 2,000 gallons per annum.

The business of manufacturing fluid or solid extracts, or the concentrated medical principle of plants, also suffers greatly by reason of the increased cost of alcohol. Most of the active and solid medicinal principles of plants—the alkaloids and resinoids—which are extracted with alcohol, have advanced in price from 100 to 300 per cent. The increased cost of fluid extracts is also said to counterbalance whatever claims these preparations may possess of convenience of administration and effect, and physicians, especially those in the country, are abandoning the use of these articles, and falling back upon the old usages by employing crude drugs, decoctions, sirups, &c.

It is also represented to the commission, by members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that the high tax on alcohol is having the effect of causing official preparations to be prepared and put up of less than their proper strength, thus inflicting an injury upon the whole community.

For the manufacture of "*imitation wines*," the demand for distilled spirits has also, heretofore, been very large; four firms in the city of New York having reported to the commission a consumption of 225,000 gallons of pure spirits for this purpose during the year 1863. Large quantities of neutral, or pure spirits, have also heretofore been used in the United States for the "fortifying" of cider to prevent or retard acidification, especially for cider intended for export to tropical countries, to the southern States, or to the Pacific coast. One distiller, in western New York, reports to the commission a regular sale during the year 1862, of *eight thousand gallons of proof spirits per month* for this purpose. No considerable sale of distilled spirits for the manufacture of "*imi-*

tation wines," or for the "fortifying" of cider, are reported to the commission since July, 1864.

In all branches of the industrial arts, where the continued use of distilled spirits is indispensable, and no cheaper substitute can be provided, the utmost economy in its employment is everywhere reported. As an illustration of this fact, it is stated to the commission that in a large establishment in New York city manufacturing silk hats of the first quality, the following plan is resorted to: the hat body, after being thoroughly immersed and saturated with the stiffening preparation, (gum dissolved in alcohol,) is immediately placed in a close metallic box, or receptacle, and subjected to a current of steam, which both dries the gum and vaporizes and transports the alcohol (employed as a solvent for the gum) to a condenser; while from the product of the condensed vapors the alcohol is subsequently recovered by redistillation and again used. A similar economy for the recovery of spirits in the residuum of the manufacture of tinctures, liniments, &c., is also reported as adopted by druggists and pharmacentists, and small stills invented for this special purpose are extensively sold and used.

Among the articles used as substitutes for alcohol in the industrial arts, we may mention benzole, and other derivatives of petroleum or coal oil, wood naphtha, fusil oil, and spirits of turpentine. Again, four years since, nearly every preparation sold for the treatment of the hair contained alcohol as a basis; now, alcohol has been substituted in such manufactures almost entirely by preparations of oils or fats. Alcohol was also formerly used, to a very considerable extent, in many large manufacturing establishments—as cotton mills, foundries, &c.,—as a solvent for gums and glues, which were applied for the protection of rollers and patterns against moisture, or for the fastening of belts used in communicating power. Where barrels of alcohol were formerly demanded for such purposes, gallons are now made to suffice.

The commission further note the reception, by them, of memorials or communications from the curators of some of the leading museums of the country—*anatomical or natural history*—attached to institutions of learning, setting forth, that owing to the high price of alcohol (four dollars and fifty cents per gallon,) they are not able to make good the constant waste of this substance (by evaporation and leakage) as employed by them for scientific purposes; and that, in consequence thereof, many important collections are becoming rapidly impaired in value, while the progress of scientific discovery and research is greatly impeded.

Another element contributing largely to a reduction in the production of distilled spirits in the United States in 1865, as compared with that in 1860, has been the diminished demand for spirits for drinking purposes. The extent of reduction from this cause is not easily estimated. The commission have examined a large number of persons, from all sections of the country, on this topic—manufacturers and dealers in liquors, United States revenue officers, and others—and have to report a very wide discrepancy of opinion. A few, and these mainly from the west, estimate the reduction in the consumption of distilled spirits for drinking, since the imposition of the \$1 50 and \$2 per gallon tax, at as high a proportion as 75 per cent.; while others, of equally good judgment, state that they are unable to recognize much, if any, difference in the amount drank at present, as compared with former years. Much of the discrepancy of opinion is, however, undoubtedly due to the difference in the stand-points occupied by the various observers, inasmuch as it seems clear to the commission that by far the largest proportion of the reduction in the consumption of spirits for drinking has been on the part of the working or poorer classes of our population, and has been very considerable; while as respects all those classes with whom, by reason of abundant means, the enhanced price of liquors is a matter of but slight consideration, the consumption of distilled spirits has probably not been diminished, and in some sections has doubtless increased.

Previous to the imposition of the tax by the national government, raw whiskey was retailed at almost every point in the country at from seven to fifteen cents per quart, or from twenty-five to forty cents per gallon. With these low prices it was within the ability of every laborer to indulge freely, and this ability was very largely taken advantage of, especially at the close of a week, or at the periodical settlement for wages. It was also a very general custom, in many parts of the country, for agriculturists to buy whiskey by the barrel for the use of their farming help, and to use it freely as a beverage during the season of harvesting. With the advance in the price of whiskey to sixty cents per quart, \$2 25 per gallon, and \$125 per barrel, its free use was found expensive; and accordingly the testimony presented to the commission is unanimous to the effect that, with the above-mentioned class of consumers, the reduction in consumption has been very considerable. With those who have been unwilling to give up drinking entirely, beer has been largely substituted for whiskey. No marked diminution in the sales of liquors to the poorer classes of consumers appears to have been noticed by country retailers until the tax was raised to above sixty cents per gallon.

On the other hand, the testimony of the leading retail and package dealers in liquors in many of the large towns and cities is generally to the effect that their business, *in the aggregate*, has not been diminished by reason of the high rates of duty. The demand for the so-called "foreign" or "imported" liquors—brandies, rums, gins, &c.—has largely fallen off, but this loss has been fully supplied by an increased sale of American whiskey. In fact, the imposition of the high rates of duty would seem to have nationalized this liquor as a beverage, every variety being sold under the common name of "Bourbon." One prominent retail dealer in New York testified before the commission that where, during the past two years, he had lost the sale of *four* gallons of foreign brandy, he had gained a sale of *twelve* gallons of whiskey.

Furthermore, from the testimony offered to the commission, it seems to be the opinion of those most competent to judge, that during the last four years, either by reason of the excitements of the war, or of the high prices of alcoholic liquors, the consumption of certain drugs, which can be used as substitutes for spirits, has largely increased.

Of the opium imported into the country, it is estimated that *four-fifths* are used under various forms and popular names for purposes closely allied to the uses of spirituous liquors; leaving only one-fifth for legitimate medical necessities. The extract of Indian hemp (*cannabis Indica*) is also undoubtedly used extensively in the United States for producing the stimulating effect of spirits; and so great has been the demand for a popular medicine composed mainly of this deleterious substance, that its manufacture at times absorbs nearly all of this drug imported into the country—to such an extent, even, that regular pharmacutists have, at times, found it extremely difficult to obtain a sufficiency of it of proper quality for their legitimate business. It is not probable that many of the persons using the preparations above referred to are fully aware of their highly dangerous character, and it is a question worthy of serious consideration whether the business of preparing and vending such poisons, under attractive and deceptive names, should not be forbidden by law. In regard to another matter bearing upon the same point, the commission content themselves by quoting in this place an extract from the testimony of one of the most competent and trustworthy witnesses that have appeared before them:

"Question 640. Do you think that proprietary medicinal preparations composed largely of spirits are now, to any effect, used for their stimulating rather than for their real medicinal effects?"

"Answer. I do believe they are largely so used. I have heard, on credible authority, that many of the applicants for the benefit of the recently established inebriate asylum in this State (New York) have had their vice traced to the use

of alcoholic preparations sold as medicines. I mean to be understood by medicinal preparations, such as are put up and sold under names that conceal their alcoholic constituents and effects. There is a large and increasing class of proprietary medicinal preparations, so called, made, advertised, and sold, embracing the fashionable elixirs, tonics, bitters, sirups, cordials, &c., which consist mainly of spirits; and these, in my opinion, are largely contributing to undermine the foundation of our social condition, chiefly by gaining admittance, under the disguise of medicines, to the abodes of women and children, who are thus corrupted while yet unsuspecting of exposure to danger. This class of preparations, and the prostitution of the pharmacutists' 'soda fountain' to but partially-concealed tipping through the use of brandy, whiskey, and spirituous sirups and cordials, are rapidly endangering a portion of society, namely, ladies and children, whom I trust the law-makers will not fail in some way to protect."

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR DRINKING PURPOSES, PER CAPITA.

The question naturally next arises, what is the present consumption of distilled spirits in the United States, *per capita*, for drinking purposes? On this point the commission are not aware that any accurate investigations have heretofore been made, or the results of any reliable inquiry have ever been laid before the public; and consequently, through the absence of all positive data, any conclusions which may be arrived at must necessarily be regarded as only approximate. Partial criteria, however, for the formation of an opinion on this subject, can undoubtedly be derived from the accurate statistical returns respecting the consumption of distilled spirits in Great Britain, the population of which country closely corresponds to that of the United States, in respect to numbers, character, and habits. These returns indicate a constantly increasing consumption of spirits by the British people during the sixty years which have elapsed from 1800 to 1860. Thus, in 1801 the average consumption was two-tenths (.2) of a gallon per head; in 1811 it was seventy-two one-hundredths (.72) per head; and in 1821 it had fallen to forty-six one-hundredths (.46). In 1831 the consumption was reported at nine-tenths (.9) of a gallon per head; from which limit it receded, in 1841, to seventy-seven one-hundredths (.77) of a gallon per head. In 1851 it, however, rose again to eighty-seven one-hundredths (.87), and in 1859 it was reported at eight-tenths (.8). It should, however, be stated that a part of the apparent increase in the *per capita* consumption of spirits in Great Britain, since 1841, was undoubtedly due to the suppression of illicit distillation, which augmented the amount of spirits subject to official cognizance, without a corresponding actual increase in consumption.

In 1858 the excise taxes on distilled spirits in Great Britain (which in 1854 were seven shillings and tenpence (\$1 96) per gallon in England, four shillings and eightpence (\$1 17) in Scotland, and three shillings and fourpence (83 cents) in Ireland) were equalized, and a uniform rate of eight shillings (\$2) per gallon was adopted throughout the entire kingdom, which excise was afterwards advanced, in 1861, to a higher and uniform rate of ten shillings per gallon, the present rate of excise.

The effect of the addition of two shillings (50 cents) to the rate of duty prior to 1861 was to cause a reduction in the consumption of spirits, without, however, any considerable reduction of the revenue; the consumption in 1862, according to Mr. Gladstone, having been reduced as low as two-thirds (.645) of a gallon *per capita*; which rate, from the report of the commissioner of inland revenue, appears to have increased somewhat for 1864; the number of gallons charged to consumption in this latter year being 20,231 125 against 19,760,882 in 1863.

The average annual consumption of foreign and colonial spirits by the British people from 1860 to 1864 is further returned at about *three-tenths* of a gallon

per head; so that with this addition we have as the total present annual consumption in Great Britain, of spirits of all kinds for drinking purposes, a quantity equivalent to about eight-tenths (.79) of a gallon for every inhabitant of the kingdom. The consumption of wine in great Britain for 1864 was estimated by the commissioners of the inland revenue at three-eighths (.38) of a gallon *per capita*.

The distribution of the consumption of spirituous and fermented domestic liquors among the British people is in a measure indicated by the amount of excise paid on these articles by the different classes of the population. Thus, in 1859, the revenue derived from excise on spirits and malt was £15,500,000 (\$77,500,000.) Of this sum, according to Prof. Leone Levi, the so-called upper classes, numbering about one million individuals, paid about £3,100,000 \$15,500,000;) the so-called middle classes, numbering about nine millions, paid £2,200,000 (\$6,000,000;) and the working classes, numbering about eighteen millions, paid £7,200,000 (\$36,000,000;) or, in other words, the upper classes paid in taxes to the government, on the spirituous and fermented domestic liquors consumed by them, and for the licenses for the sale of the same, \$15 50, the middle classes \$2 88, and the working classes \$2 per head.*

The testimony of all the persons competent from observation and experience to form an opinion on this subject, who have appeared before the commission, is unanimously to the effect that the consumption *per capita* of distilled spirits in the United States is considerably in excess of that in Great Britain; and one gentleman of large intelligence, who for many years held a place of high responsibility in the British excise department, and who has since, for a period of several years, been conversant with the importation and sale of liquors in the United States, estimates the consumption of spirituous liquors for drinking purposes in this country *as equal, at least, to a gallon and a half per capita*.

So marked a difference as this, however, in the consumption of distilled spirits by the people of the two nations of the United States and Great Britain must, it would seem, have heretofore excited attention and comment; and we are, therefore, inclined to consider the estimate of a gallon and a half per head for the consumption of the United States as somewhat exaggerated.

A comparison of the licenses granted in the two countries for the retailing of distilled spirits gives the following results. The whole number of licenses granted in Great Britain for the year ending March 31, 1865, was 107,933. The whole number granted in the loyal part of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, as estimated from the receipts, was 88,235. Adding 20,000 additional licenses as the theoretical number required to supply the retail demand for spirits in that part of our country not subject, during the fiscal year 1864-'65, to the operation of the national revenue laws, we have 108,235 as the probable number representing the retail business for the sale of liquors in the entire United States.†

The manner in which liquors are retailed in the United States and in Great Britain differs somewhat. In the former, when a "drink" of distilled spirits is called for, the bottle or decanter is passed and the purchaser helps himself *ad libitum*; in the latter, on the contrary, every quantity of spirits retailed is

* Some calculations have been made of the sum annually spent in the United Kingdom for British and foreign spirits. It is estimated that the consumer pays for every gallon of spirits used three times the amount of duty, and at this calculation the expenditure for rum will amount to £4,000,000, (\$20,000,000;) for brandy, £3,400,000, (\$17,000,000;) and for British spirits, not less than £22,000,000, (\$140,000,000,) making in all £35,000,000, (\$175,000,000.) If to this amount we add £30,000,000 spent in beer and £5,000,000 in wine, we have a *grand total spent in wines, spirits, and beer, of nigh £70,000,000, (\$350,000,000,) a sum exceeding the taxation of the United Kingdom, and amounting to ten per cent. of the whole income of the country.*—Prof. Leon Levi "*On Taxation.*" London, 1860.

† The rate of duty on an annual license to retail spirits in the United States for 1863-'64 was \$20; for the year 1864-'65, \$25. This duty on licenses in Great Britain varies from \$11 to \$56 per annum, according to the rental of the premises occupied.

measured by the seller, and accurately proportioned to the price to be received. This custom prevails equally in Great Britain in the leading hotels and club-houses as in the lowest "dram-shops;" the original signification of the term "dram-shop"—i. e., the place where liquor is sold by the fluid drachm, or other measure—being in fact due to this British trade peculiarity. It may also be remarked, in this connexion, that "fancy" or "mixed" preparations of spirits, which, from their agreeable appeal to the taste, may be regarded as incentives to consumption, such as "cobblers," "smashes," and "cock-tails," &c., are all peculiarly American, and are little known or used in Great Britain.

The amount received in the United States from licenses granted to wholesale dealers in liquors (\$50, and \$1 for every \$1,000 of sales above \$50,000) for the year ending June 30, 1865, was \$400,693. In Great Britain the rate per annum imposed on wholesale dealers in liquors is £10 10s., (\$52 50,) and the amount received from such licenses for the year ending March 31, 1865, was \$240,030.

In respect to the consumption of distilled spirits in the British North American Provinces, the commission, through the courtesy of members of the various provincial governments, are enabled to present some very satisfactory data.

In Canada, the annual production of distilled spirits, according to the official reports of the minister of finance, has been, since 1861, as follows :

1862.....	3, 875, 073 gallons, tax 15 cents per gallon.
1863.....	3, 661, 668 " " " "
1864.....	3, 518, 408 " " " "
1865.....	2, 973, 130 gallons, tax 30 cents per gallon.

Assuming the population of Canada to be 2,506,755, (census of 1861,) this would give an annual *per capita* production of distilled spirits of 1.55 gallon for 1862; 1.46 gallon for 1863; and 1.40 gallon for 1864.

The present population of Canada is estimated at 2,900,000, which, adopting the returns of production of distilled spirits of 1864-'65, would give 1.02 gallon *per capita*. During the year 1864-'65, 542,118 gallons of distilled spirits were returned as imported into Canada, and 29,297 gallons as exported during the same time. Making an allowance for this additional quantity, and also for what escaped the excise, we have, as the probable consumption of distilled spirits in Canada, for all purposes, an amount in excess of 1½ gallon *per capita*.

In New Brunswick, where, as before stated, there is no domestic production of distilled spirits, the quantity of the same imported for 1860, 1861, and 1862, was as follows :

1860.....	317, 593 gallons.
1861.....	320, 380 gallons.
1862.....	302, 115 gallons.

The quantity imported in 1862 was classified as follows: alcohol, 144,015 gallons; brandy, 30,437 gallons; gin and whiskey, 98,900 gallons; rum and other spirits, 28,763 gallons; total, 302,115 gallons.

The population of New Brunswick, by the last census, was 252,047, which would give an annual importation of spirits of 1½ gallon *per capita*. If we could reduce the returns of importation into proof gallons the *per capita* figures as above given would need to be considerably increased.

The following table shows the estimated importations of spirits into Nova Scotia (in which province, like New Brunswick, there is no domestic production of distilled liquors) for the following years :

1860.....	560, 000 gallons.
1861.....	260, 000 gallons.
1862.....	470, 000 gallons.

The population of the province of Nova Scotia being by the last census 330,857, we have, as the average annual importation of spirits, 1.30 gallon per head.

For Prince Edward's island the production and importation of distilled spirits is estimated at about one gallon per head; and the same estimate is made for Newfoundland.

The bulk of the spirits, however, returned as imported into the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's island, and Newfoundland, is undoubtedly consumed by that part of the population engaged in the fisheries and in the lumber business.

With these data before them, the commission are inclined to believe that about 39,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits are required to meet the present annual demand of the present population of the United States for drinking purposes, (being nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallon per head of the whole population,) and they are of the opinion that the quantity so required, under the present tax of two dollars per gallon, is not likely to be for some years in excess of this estimate.

The quantity of raw spirits (whiskey) required to meet the demands of New York city and its immediate precincts, prior to 1862, is estimated by distillers and others conversant with the trade to have been from eight hundred to one thousand barrels daily, or from twelve to fifteen millions of gallons per annum. Of this amount one-half is set down as having been consumed in New York for drinking and other purposes; while the balance, having been converted into alcohol, pure spirits, imitation liquors, medicinal preparations, &c., found a market elsewhere.

The number of establishments where liquor is sold at retail in the city of New York, according to the testimony of Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of police, is upward of *eight thousand*. The amount of liquor sold over the bars of some of the largest hotels, restaurants, and drinking-saloons, is reported as equivalent to a barrel of fifty gallons proof spirits per diem; while the sales of many establishments considered small are estimated as equivalent to a barrel per week. Previous to the imposition of the tax, the sales of one jobbing-house for drinking purposes are reported to the commission as averaging one hundred barrels per day.

The proprietors of the largest wholesale commission house dealing in whiskey and high wines in the city of New York report to the commission that their average receipts of high wines and whiskeys, shipped from the west direct, were formerly at the rate of *one hundred thousand barrels* (6,000,000 to 7,000,000 proof gallons) per annum, and of this amount they give it as their opinion that "*more than one-half was used directly as a beverage.*" The present average annual receipts of this house do not exceed fifty thousand barrels.

As the estimated excess in the consumption of distilled spirits *per capita*, in the United States, over the corresponding amount consumed in Great Britain, may be questioned by some, the commission would call attention to the following circumstances: The number of gallons of spirits consumed in the United Kingdom, for drinking purposes, in the year 1864-'65, was 20,369,844 gallons; the number of barrels of beer consumed in Great Britain in the same year was 22,037,902, or seven-tenths of a barrel per head of the population. The quantity of malt charged with duty the same year was 48,538,412 bushels. In an average of years, one bushel of malt yields two gallons of proof spirits, so that the malt yearly made into beer in Great Britain would yield the enormous quantity of 97,176,824 gallons. In the fermentation of the wort, or extract of malt, for the manufacture of beer, the whole of the sugar is not transformed into alcohol, but from one-quarter to one-half may remain unchanged in the beer. "The quantity of malt, therefore, which is consumed in Great Britain for the making of beer does not, in reality, indicate the consumption of so large a number of gallons of proof spirits as the distiller would extract from it." But

if we allow one-quarter of the whole for the quantity of sugar remaining unchanged in the beer, the annual quantity of proof spirits actually consumed in Great Britain in the form of beer would be 72,882,618 gallons. Adding this amount to the quantity of distilled spirits returned as "consumed," it would appear that the consumption of ardent spirits in Great Britain *per capita* is far in excess of that in the United States, as estimated by the commission, the present annual consumption of beer in the United States being estimated at between five and six millions of barrels.

EXPORTS.—In estimating the annual production of distilled spirits available for assessment and revenue, it is obvious that all exports subject to drawbacks, equivalent to the excise duties imposed upon them, and all spirits exported in bond, must be deducted. The quantity of spirits thus exported from the United States to foreign countries is extremely variable, and depends mainly upon the abundance or scarcity of the crops in Europe. The following table, prepared for the use of the commission by the Treasury Department, shows the registered exports of spirits derived from grain, from the several ports of the United States, from 1855 to the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1865, inclusive:

Years.	Domestic distillation.		Foreign distillation.	
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1853.....	360, 633	141, 173	20, 401	16, 352
1854.....	780, 056	280, 648	38, 635	25, 429
1855.....	742, 961	384, 144	23, 204	12, 909
1856.....	897, 348	500, 945	91, 488	54, 774
1857.....	2, 167, 924	1, 248, 234	21, 456	15, 359
1858.....	1, 000, 997	476, 722	40, 794	25, 028
1859.....	557, 313	273, 576	61, 354	35, 295
1860.....	784, 135	311, 595	52, 551	31, 862
1861.....	2, 294, 181	867, 954	35, 730	21, 104
1862.....	768, 295	328, 834	36, 231	19, 353
1863.....	2, 633, 391	1, 390, 610	41, 062	24, 414
1864, alcohol whiskey..	{ *943, 311 157, 313	{ 575, 448 145, 938	{ 60, 238	{ 62, 092

*Total, 1,949,603 proof gallons.

It will thus be seen, that the quantity of distilled spirits exported since 1856 has never attained so high a figure as six million gallons, the quantity assumed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report for 1864.

It might naturally be supposed, judging *à priori*, that by reason of the extraordinary low price which grain commands, in fruitful years, in many parts of our country, the American distiller and rectifier might successfully compete for and command the sale of high-wines and alcohol in foreign markets over manufacturers of all other countries. Such, however, is not the case. Great Britain, which now yearly imports from foreign countries over four bushels of grain *per capita*, for her consumption exports on an average, annually, nearly double the quantity of distilled spirits that are exported from the United States,* as will be seen by the following table:

*In consideration of the increased cost of manufacturing spirits, caused by the enforcement of more recent and stringent excise regulations, the amended act of Parliament, 1860, grants an allowance or bounty of twopence per proof gallon, in addition to all drawbacks or abatements of duties, on all plain British spirits shipped as stores, exported to foreign countries, or deposited in customs warehouse for exportation, or for fortifying wines.

British spirits (proof gallons) exported	1861,	2, 995,051
“ “ “	1862,	3, 926,242
“ “ “	1863,	4, 410,948
“ “ “	1864,	4, 381,216

A part of the recent increase in the British exports of spirits is attributed (and probably most correctly) to the disturbance of the American trade in consequence of the war. Thus, according to the report of the commissioners of inland revenue of Great Britain for 1863, the exports of British spirits to Turkey increased from 3,272 gallons in 1862, to 638,297 in 1863; to Sardinia and Tuscany, in the same year, from 1,738 gallons to 524,018; to Naples and Sicily, from 137 gallons to 72,741; and to the West Coast of Africa, from 268,128 gallons to 357,458. Another striking illustration of the competition to which American high-wines and alcohol are subjected, is to be found in the fact that, within the last three years, New York manufacturers have found it expedient to import alcohol from Germany, to be worked up into medicinal preparations and perfumery, in bond (paying for the same in gold, with freight and commissions,) rather than supply themselves in the New York market.

With the removal of trade disturbances, consequent upon the war, and with the return of grain and labor to *ante-war* prices, there seems no reason to doubt that, under the present treasury regulations, the American export of spirits will maintain its former proportions and increase; although it is the opinion of many that, with the reduction in the demand for French brandies consequent upon the high customs duties imposed on the same, the exportation of American alcohol to France will be permanently and proportionally diminished.

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS THEORETICALLY AVAILABLE FOR UNITED STATES ASSESSMENT AND REVENUE.

After a careful review and consideration of the facts as above presented, and after conference with many of the principal dealers and manufacturers from all sections of the country, the commission are of the opinion that, with the maintenance of the present tax of two dollars per gallon, the quantity of distilled spirits which may be expected to be produced and rendered subject to assessment for the immediate future will be from forty-two to forty-five millions of gallons, capable of yielding a revenue of from eighty-four to ninety millions of dollars.

RESULTS OF THE TAXATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS FROM JULY 1, 1862, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

The first tax imposed by Congress, under the present revenue system, on distilled spirits, was twenty cents per gallon. (Act of July 1, 1852.) The revenue derived from the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, was \$3,229,991, which amount corresponds to a production of 16,149,955 proof gallons.

The tax of twenty cents per gallon continued in force until March 7, 1864, when the rate was advanced to sixty cents per gallon. (Act of March 7, 1864.) The revenue derived from distilled spirits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, under the two rates as above indicated, was \$28,431,798.

On the 1st of July, 1864, the tax on distilled spirits was raised to one dollar and fifty cents per proof gallon, (act of June 30, 1864,) which rate was further advanced on the 1st of January, 1865, to two dollars per proof gallon, the present rate of duty.

The revenue derived from distilled spirits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, under the two rates of tax as above indicated, was \$15,995,701 66.

The average taxable production of distilled spirits per year, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1865, as returned to the department, was 40,537,371 gallons.

The following table exhibits the amount received from licenses from distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale and retail dealers of liquors, for the fiscal years ending on the 30th of June, 1863, 1864, and 1865:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Distillers, \$50.....	\$12, 116 67	\$13, 923 40	\$16, 929 52
Distillers, \$25.....	16, 533 77	26, 516 75	29, 731 70
Distillers of apples and peaches.....	9, 983 87	8, 581 26	13, 236 35
Rectifiers.....	45, 993 79	58, 828 28	48, 781 52
Wholesale dealers.....	384, 160 07	176, 764 76	400, 692 91
Retail dealers.....	1, 477, 753 54	1, 612, 736 25	2, 205, 866 38
Total.....	1, 946, 541 71	1, 897, 350 70	2, 715, 238 38

The following table exhibits the total gross revenue received for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, and 1865, from all excise and customs duties on distilled spirits, wines, foreign and domestic brandy, and upon licenses for the manufacture and sale of the same:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Excise, domestic spirits.....	\$3, 229, 990 79	\$28, 431, 797 83	\$15, 995, 701 66
Excise, imported* spirits.....		176, 038 57	252, 690 29
Domestic wines.....	8, 823 64	28, 302 80	43, 216 36
Domestic brandy.....			10, 546 19
Licenses for manufacture and sale...	1, 946, 541 71	1, 897, 350 70	2, 715, 238 38
Customs spirits from grain.....	†	†	47, 760 00
Customs spirits from other materials.			140, 006 00
Customs spirits from wines and cordials.....	†	†	505, 452 10
Customs spirits from brandy.....	†	†	261, 535 00

It is obvious, from an inspection of the above returns, that nothing definite can be predicated of the future from the past, in respect to the amount of revenue derivable from distilled spirits, or as to the expediency of adopting any particular rate of duty per gallon. Since the imposition in 1862 of the first tax of twenty cents per gallon, the business of distilling in all parts of the country has been almost altogether speculative, and extremely irregular.

The immediate effect of the enactment of the first three and successive rates of duty was to cause an almost entire suspension of the business of distilling which was resumed again with great activity as soon as an advance in the rate of tax in each instance became probable. The stock of whiskey and high-wines accumulated in the country under this course of procedure was without precedent; and Congress, by its refusal to make the advance in taxation, in any instance, retroactive, virtually legislated for the benefit of distillers and speculators rather than for the treasury and the government. The profits realized by the holders of stocks, thus made in anticipation of the advance in taxation, has probably no parallel in the history of any similar speculation or commercial transactions in this country, and cannot be estimated at less than fifty millions of dollars. If to any this estimate should seem exaggerated, we will simply state that there

* Forty cents per gallon. (Act of March 7, 1834.)

† Owing to a wide discrepancy between two separate returns, furnished by the Treasury Department, of the amount of duties received from the above articles in the years named, the figures are omitted.

was, in all probability, on the 1st of July, 1864, a stock of high-wines and whiskeys, previously made in anticipation of the tax, sufficient to meet all the requirements of the country for a period of from twelve to eighteen months; and on each gallon of this quantity a premium has been realized, owing to the advance of the tax from sixty cents to two dollars, of from ninety cents to one dollar and forty cents per gallon. As an illustration of the profits realized in particular instances, it has been stated to the commission that one firm manufactured or received under contract for a period of several weeks prior to the one dollar and fifty cent tax, an average quantity of thirty thousand proof gallons per day; the major portion of which was held and sold after the advance of the tax in January, 1865, to two dollars per gallon.

From the testimony submitted it would also appear that prior to the 1st of April, 1865, very little effective effort was really made by the government to enforce the law; and furthermore, that the law, as it now stands, does not afford to the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, power to make such an organization and detail of inspection as is necessary, in the opinion of the commission, to secure the revenue on the manufacture of distilled spirits, and prevent fraud. Conclusive evidence of this is, they think, to be found in the fact that prior to the date above specified, there were repeated instances, in all sections of the country, where distillers manufactured and fraudulently sold and conveyed to market, without the slightest pretence of concealment, spirits, in quantities ranging from 20,000 to 80,000 gallons and upwards, without a suspicion on the part of the local officers that the business was not conducted in all respects legally and honestly. In some instances, the determination of the strength of the distilled spirits, preparatory to the assessment, has been made by mere physical inspection or taste, and the use of instruments discarded as unnecessary; in others, the barrels have been inspected and branded for some days in advance of their being filled, and the future regulation of the whole matter left with the manufacturer. Distillers or their workmen have not unfrequently been constituted their own inspectors; and at least one case is known to the commission where the assessor, or inspecting officer, apparently did not possess sufficient intelligence to understand and correctly use an hydrometer.

In confirmation of these statements, the commission would invite attention to extracts from testimony taken by them in respect to this subject:

“GEORGE PARNELL, United States revenue agent:

“Question. Under what circumstances were these frauds [of distillers in Illinois] generally committed?

“Answer. They were committed by distillers without any particular attempt at concealment. Whiskey which had not paid a tax was sold or shipped by them in the same manner as whiskey upon which the tax had been paid, without, so far as I could see or judge, any attempt at concealment.

“Question. Then the fraud was due to neglect on the part of government officials?

“Answer. There never has been any officer appointed under the revenue act, whose special duty it was to look after distillers. The inspectors are paid in the shape of fees, by the distillers. These fees are generally very small. In most cases all the inspectors ever thought of doing was, to go and inspect the liquors when the distillers sent for them. Whatever barrels of liquor happened to be ready, they inspected and then went away. I have heard of cases where barrels were inspected and marked in advance of being filled.

“Question. Then, in your opinion, under a more efficient execution of the law, the frauds could not have been committed?

“Yes, sir.

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"Question. To what extent have frauds been committed, in the cases that have come under your investigation ?

"Answer. Several distillers have been found to have sold an equal amount of inspected and uninspected spirits. In one instance, the uninspected spirits amounted to over 80,000, and the inspected to 81,000 gallons. In a case at Decatur, Illinois, I know that 500 barrels were sent from the distillery to Chicago without inspection. In another case, I discovered that during one year 1,200 barrels were sent from Bloomington, Illinois, without inspection.

"Question. Is there any lack of uniformity in the method of inspection ?

"Answer. There is a great lack of uniformity. Different inspectors use different instruments. Some use McCulloch's tables and Tralle's instrument, as prescribed by law ; others do not. I knew one inspector in Illinois who professed to judge of the strength of spirits by experience, and never used any instrument whatever. Again, *it is not unfrequently the case that the inspectors are workmen or partners in the distillery inspected.*

"WILLIAM RICHARDS, United States revenue agent :

"Question. Do you agree with the testimony as given above by Mr. Parnell ?

"Answer. I do, entirely.

"Question. Have you any knowledge of illicit distillation, in a small way, at the west ?

"Answer. I have heard from undoubted authority that hundreds of small copper stills have been manufactured and distributed over Illinois and Iowa for the purpose of manufacturing spirits. I have been engaged in those States in the investigation of frauds committed by distillers. I have heard of a great many persons in Iowa who have been engaged in distilling without any license or paying any duty. I obtained my information in regard to the manufacture of small stills for distilling in Chicago from particular inquiries made by me in that city.

"GEORGE W. GUVSI, United States revenue agent :

"Question. State how many cases of fraud committed by distillers upon the revenue laws you have been cognizant of.

"Answer. I suppose in the neighborhood of one hundred cases. Many of them have been among the largest distillers. I am satisfied that all the large distillers who have been running their works since last July have been more or less concerned in fraud—scarcely an exception. At all events, I have never examined a concern yet where I have not found fraud in one way or another.

"Question. Do you consider the law, as it now stands, sufficient for the prevention of frauds ?

"Answer. No, sir. *I consider it almost a burlesque to try to stop whiskey frauds under the present law.*

"Question. Is the fault with the law or with the execution of it ?

"Answer. I think there is a great deal in both ; but if the law was fully executed, I do not think it would reach the end desired.

* * * * *

"Question. Have you any knowledge of spirits passing into the market wrongly inspected, through the ignorance or incapacity of the inspector ?

"Answer. Yes, sir ; and also purposely passed.

"BENJAMIN McDONALD, United States revenue agent :

"Question. To what extent was the fraud practiced in cases you have investigated ?

"Answer. In one of the cases I discovered a discrepancy between the returns made by a distiller and his actual shipments of 2,100 barrels, or upwards of 80,000 gallons.

"Question. How was the fraud in this case committed ?

"Answer. The distillery is situated forty or fifty miles from the depot of the collector, on the banks of the Miami canal, in Ohio. The inspector having only the fees which would accrue from inspecting and gauging, visited the distillery only when he was notified that there was whiskey on hand to be inspected. The assessor would only make his assessment upon the return of the inspection. The distiller procured duplicates of the inspector's brands, and used them in branding the barrels. The canal is leased from the State by individuals, and collusion in shipments existed between the distiller and the captains of boats on the canal; and I am firmly convinced that a leading official of the canal was perfectly cognizant of what was going on. This particular fraud had been running on for eighteen months or so. It commenced under the twenty cents tax, and has continued all the way up. It comprised the whole product of the distillery during all that time. The whiskey, and all the property of the party, have been seized, but the case is not yet settled.

"Question. What led you to suspect fraud in the case?

"Answer. A shipment to this market (New York) in the month of May, 1865, of whiskey which was offered at such a price as to lead to the suspicion that the parties had never paid the tax. Another fraud was perpetrated in the distillery of — at M—, Ohio, twenty-five miles further south, on the same canal, which I discovered while investigating the other case. At Toledo I found that a shipment had been made of 418 barrels, ostensibly inspected in November and December, 1864. Obtaining a statement from the collector of the district in which the distillery was situated of the taxes paid by this man, I was satisfied of the fraud, and seized what then was left of the whiskey, 169 barrels. At Piqua 223 barrels belonging to the same distiller were seized by the collector. (This — lives about thirty miles from Toledo.) I instructed the collector at Toledo to distrain all his real and personal property, which he did. I subsequently visited Cincinnati, and ascertained from his consignee that he had sold about 3,000 barrels. This was in addition to the whiskey at Toledo. From the evidence obtained at Cincinnati I was convinced that there was collusion between the inspector for that district and the distiller.

"At Cincinnati I investigated another case—that of — & Co., large rectifiers, who have a distillery below Covington, Kentucky. Boats and barges land at the distillery. I obtained from their books the amount of their purchases of grain from September, 1863, to April, 1865. I ascertained from their distiller their average production to the bushel to be fifteen quarts. Upon this basis the discrepancy between their returns and the actual production was 3,500 barrels. They claim forty gallons to the barrel of their manufacture, which would amount to 140,000 gallons. They also claim that the whiskey was under proof. The distillery and the whiskey have been seized; also the establishment in Cincinnati. The case is still under consideration.

[Witness then detailed at length another case, giving names, places, and dates specifically, in which a firm, made up of irresponsible parties, was substituted in place of others of recognized responsibility, engaged in the business of distilling. This irresponsible firm shipped to Chicago, and sold without cognizance of the inspectors, five hundred (500) barrels of whiskey. The amount of tax which the government would appear to have been entitled to in this transaction, and of which it was defrauded, was between three and four hundred thousand dollars.]

"Question. Then, in your opinion, these frauds have been committed mainly through a lack of proper inspection?

"Answer. Entirely so; that is to say, no safeguards have been thrown around the work of inspection so as to prevent frauds. The majority of distilleries are so situated that the inspectors have to live from twenty to fifty miles from them. No fees are paid except those derived from gauging."

Much additional testimony of a similar character might be adduced by the commission tending to show both the insufficiency of the present law and the very imperfect manner in which it has been administered.

During the greater part of the year 1865 the market price of distilled spirits (proof) was less than the cost of manufacturing with the tax of \$2 per gallon added; the quoted rates for a short period having been as low as \$1 95 per gallon. These prices have generally been regarded by the public as *prima facie* evidence of fraud; but the truth of the case undoubtedly is, that the bulk of the spirits sold at this under-valuation was derived from the enormous stock manufactured prior to the imposition of the \$1 50 tax of July 1, 1864, and was held by speculators and others who were desirous of realizing, and were content with the then accrued profits.

From the 1st of July, 1864, to November, 1865, with the exception of a few weeks prior to the imposition of the \$2 tax, (January, 1865,) nearly every distillery of any importance in the country suspended operations, it being impossible to manufacture and pay the tax for the prices at which proof spirits ruled in the market. Under these circumstances, the small revenue which accrued to the treasury (\$15,995,701 66) from this department of the excise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was really as large as could have been anticipated. With the exhaustion of the stock on hand, however, the business of distillation must be resumed on an extensive scale, unless largely interfered with by illicit production.

From data submitted to the commission by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it would appear that the comparative receipts from the excise on distilled spirits for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1865, and of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1866, were as follows: 1865, \$3,601,071 43; 1866, \$1,085,031 20.

During the month of November, 1865, however, the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits was estimated at \$2,500,000; and for December of the same year, it was believed that the receipts would exceed those figures.

ILLICIT PRODUCTION.

In regard to illicit production, in a small way, the commission have been unable to obtain much information of a positive character. Numerous arrests and seizures of small stills have been made, and continue to be made, in all sections of the country; and the evidence is unquestionable that the coppersmiths of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities, have been so largely engaged in supplying the demand for small stills, that the procurement of any other description of work from them has at times been difficult; the orders for such stills being from the country adjacent to the above-named cities, and also to a considerable extent from Memphis and other points convenient for southern transportation. As stills of *small capacity* were not required in any number for any purpose previous to the imposition of the high rates of duty on distilled spirits, the manufacture and possession of such apparatus cannot be regarded otherwise than as the preliminary step for illicit or fraudulent manufacture.

At the same time, it should be remarked that the possession of carefully constructed copper stills of small capacity is not a necessary adjunct to the business of illicit distillation, inasmuch as ordinary ingenuity can readily construct out of common household utensils and a coil of metal pipe, an apparatus that will prove, under a high rate of excise upon spirits, profitably effective for distillation.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the commission would express their concurrence in the general popular belief, that illicit distillation in a small way extensively prevails; and are further of the opinion that unless more effective

measures are taken to repress the same, the national revenue from distilled spirits must for the future, under any rate of taxation productive of large revenue, be very injuriously affected.

In this connexion it is instructive to note that in Great Britain, where a most stringent system of excise inspection prevails, illicit distillation, though greatly restricted as compared with former years, has never been entirely prevented; the average number of detections for this offence in the United Kingdom for the four years ending March, 1864, being 2,106. Of these, by far the greater number were in Ireland, as is shown by the following return for 1864, viz: England, 63; Scotland, 18; Ireland, 2,744; total, 2,825; for the fiscal year 1865, the number of detections for illicit distillation was 3,499, showing an increase of 674 in a single year.

Illicit distillation has not, however, on the whole, increased in Great Britain within the last twenty-five years, even with a large increase of duty; thus indicating that a well organized system of inspection more than counterbalances the increased inducements to fraud. For example, in 1838, with a duty of 2s. 4d., (58 cents,) there were in Ireland 3,298 detections of persons engaged in making spirits clandestinely; in 1862, with a duty of 10s., (\$2 50,) an advance of three hundred and thirty per cent. over the former rate, the number of detections was only 1,972; and this is not all, for, say the commissioners of inland revenue of Great Britain, in their report for 1863, "It might be supposed that to produce this result, we had been driven to employ an enormous force of preventive officers, at an expense very greatly exceeding that of former years; but here again the comparison is all in favor of the present day. In the time of the low duty the cost of the revenue police was upwards of £46,000 per annum, while the (present) expenditure of less than £15,000 upon an increase to the constabulary is now sufficient to produce a much more satisfactory result." The commissioners further remark that a similar statement to the above might also be made as regards both England and Scotland.

It is generally admitted that the want of a ready market for the disposal of grain in certain districts in Ireland, as well as the accumulation of damaged grain in bad seasons, has much to do with inducing people to embark in illicit distillation.

SMUGGLING.

As respects smuggling of distilled spirits, especially across the Canadian frontier, the public are generally inclined to believe that it prevails, like illicit distillation, to a great extent.

That specific instances of this fraud are numerous, there can be no reasonable doubt; but an examination of the Canadian statistics in regard to the production of distilled spirits, clearly indicates that the amount smuggled must, under the most favorable circumstances, be far less than the amount credited in popular estimates. Thus the total production of distilled spirits in Canada for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, are officially returned as follows: 1862, 2,875,073; 1863, 3,661,668; 1864, 3,518,408; and 1865, only 2,973,130 gallons. It is therefore clear that unless the demand for spirits for home consumption has greatly diminished in Canada, the surplus available for fraudulent exportation to the United States has not thus far been sufficiently large to materially affect our revenue.

CONSIDERATION OF TAX.

In respect to the expediency of maintaining or reducing the present excise duty of two dollars per gallon on distilled spirits, the commission have to report a wide discrepancy of opinion among those who, by observation or by experience, have qualified themselves to express judgment on this subject.

That distilled spirits *ought* to contribute a very large proportion of the amount which the necessities of the country require shall be annually raised by internal taxation, is, we believe, the almost unanimous sentiment of the whole country. It may, indeed, be considered as an axiom in political economy, that there is no article which constitutes a fairer subject for excise, and none which can be made to produce so much revenue with so little suffering to the taxpayer. In Great Britain, where the duty has been, for the last four years, at the very high rate of ten shillings per imperial gallon, the concurrent testimony is to the effect that, of all the methods adopted in that country to raise a revenue, this is the one most cheerfully borne, and least oppressively felt by the people. In this connexion the commission would also refer to the review of the revenue experience of various foreign states in relation to this subject, as given in the opening pages of this report.

That distilled spirits *can*, furthermore, without detriment to any business interests of the country, be made to yield a revenue sufficiently large to lighten the burden of taxation on almost every other branch of industry, is an assertion that seems to scarcely need proof to substantiate. The great bulk of the consumption of distilled spirits, at present, is for drinking purposes, and the experience of Great Britain is, that such consumption is not largely and permanently reduced by any rate of duty. The experience of the United States, under the excise laws of the last three years, is undoubtedly confirmatory of the same fact. The imposition of the \$1 50 and \$2 rates per wine gallon has operated only to make the procurement of the cheapest and worst class of spirits difficult—not impossible—to the poorer classes; while as regards those whose means are abundant, or whose wages are large, there is no evidence to show that the consumption has in any degree diminished. In fact, the commission regard the present standard of consumption of distilled spirits for drinking purposes, in the United States, which they now estimate at thirty-nine millions of proof gallons per annum, as one which no legislation, and no augmentation of tax, can materially diminish. They believe, furthermore, that there are no people less inclined to regard expense in the gratification of their desires and appetites than the Americans.

A striking illustration of this, in general, and confirmed by the experience of every-day life, is to be found in the continued and increased use, by the people of the United States during the last three years, of expensive foreign luxuries, notwithstanding the cost of the same has been greatly enhanced by a large increase in the custom duties, and in the rates of exchange.

Many more particular and positive illustrations to the same effect could be drawn from the official returns of recent importations; but as the commission have no confidence in the accuracy of such returns, they feel obliged to suppress all the results of their examinations in this department.

On the part of many—and perhaps a majority—of the leading distillers of the country, an opinion strongly adverse to any alteration of the present rate of excise has been expressed; and this opinion is undoubtedly concurred in by most of the revenue officials, by many of the leading dealers and rectifiers, and by nearly all who have considered the question from a merely theoretical or moral point of view; in fact, the general judgment of the country, so far as the commission have been able to estimate it, through their investigations, appears to be in favor of the retention and maintenance of the tax on distilled spirits at the present rate of two dollars per proof gallon.

The reasons urged in support of these views are: That the experience of the working of the present law, owing to the irregular and speculative character of the trade since the passage of the act imposing the high rates of excise, can afford no criteria for the future; and that the interests of the distiller as well as of the government would be promoted by stability, rather than by any immediate change in the rate of excise.

Again, from the evidence presented to the commission, it seems unquestionable that the perpetration of fraud in the manufacture of spirits commenced, and was extensively carried on, under the first and lowest tax imposed, namely, twenty cents per gallon, (act of July 1, 1862,) and continued until after the duty was advanced to \$1 50, and upwards, per gallon. With a tax of twenty cents per gallon, the premium offered for the evasion of the law is about one hundred per cent. (assuming the average cost of raw proof-whiskey as from seventeen to twenty-four cents per gallon;) and as the occurrence of fraud in other branches of manufacturing industry, where the tax is only five or six per cent., is not unfrequent, no other result than what has been described could have well been anticipated. The arguments, therefore, urged in opposition to the tax of two dollars, on the ground of its inducement to fraud, would seem to apply in a great degree, also, to almost any rate of excise that would yield a considerable amount of revenue to the government.

What is true in this respect of fraudulent manufacturing is equally true of smuggling from the British provinces; the fact being established by evidence before the commission that prior to the imposition of any excise tax by the United States spirits were largely purchased by distillers in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York, for the avowed purpose of being smuggled across the Canadian frontier; the inducement of profit being the chance of successfully evading the (then) comparatively small provincial excise of only fifteen cents per gallon. It therefore seems evident that no extensive diminution of smuggling is to be expected on the frontier until the respective rates of taxation on distilled spirits in the United States and the British provinces (especially Canada) have been equalized, or, at least, caused to closely approximate.

From the above statement it would also seem clear that no rate of duty on distilled spirits likely to yield any considerable amount of revenue can be fixed on which will not necessitate a system of close inspection and the enactment, on the part of the government, of stringent restrictive conditions; and hence it may be argued that it would be inexpedient to make the tax per gallon any other than one fully commensurate with the machinery *which any productive rate* will require for its enforcement and collection; or, in other words, it may be claimed that a rate of \$2, while producing more revenue, will not entail a larger burden of cost and trouble to the government than \$1, or even sixty cents, per gallon. This view appears to the commission to be the one which the government revenue officers have very generally arrived at as the result of their experience and observation.

The commission have thus endeavored to present, as fully and as strongly as the case will admit, the argument and reasons that may be adduced in favor of the maintenance of the existing rate of excise (two dollars per proof gallon) on distilled spirits, and in opposition to the reduction of the same.

That these arguments are weighty cannot be denied, and in the outset of their investigations they seemed to the commission entirely conclusive. Deeply impressed, however, with the conviction that a thorough inquiry into this whole subject was of the utmost importance to the country, and determined to let no preconceived opinions or prejudices stand in the way of an impartial discharge of their duties, they instituted a most careful and laborious examination, and have sought to avail themselves of every opportunity of acquiring correct information. In carrying out this design, the commission have personally examined several hundred witnesses, embracing most of the leading distillers, rectifiers, and dealers in spirits in the country—the representatives of the various branches of American pharmacy, and of the industrial interests into which alcohol enters as a constituent; and have also sought to acquaint themselves, by correspondence and otherwise, with the history and detail of foreign experience and legislation on this subject. The result of this inquiry has led to a reversal of their original opinion, and induces them to believe that, in a *revenue*,

industrial, and moral point of view, it would be expedient to reduce the existing excise of \$2 per gallon on distilled spirits, and to substitute therefor a lower rate of \$1 per proof gallon.

The reasons which induce this recommendation are as follows :

A tax of \$2 per proof gallon (American standard, *i. e.* 50 per cent. alcohol) on distilled spirits is a higher rate of tax than any foreign state at present finds it expedient to levy. If the existing tax of 10s. (\$2 50) per imperial proof gallon (British standard, *i. e.* 57 per cent. alcohol) levied in Great Britain on distilled spirits may seem to establish the contrary of this statement, it is to be remembered that the British excise is levied on the imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the wine gallon adopted as the American standard,* and also that the first cost of British spirits ranges, according to the price of grain, from 1s. 6d. (37½ cents) to 2s. (50 cents) per imperial gallon, while the first cost of the American product ranges from 17 to 24 cents per wine gallon; thus making the excise on British spirits range from five to six and two-thirds times the first cost of production, while the existing excise on American spirits ranges from eight to twelve times their cost, or about *seventy* per cent. greater than that of the former. In adopting extraordinarily high rates, moreover, the British government were obliged, by way of compensation, to allow certain admixture of spirits for industrial purposes to be used free of duty; but in the United States the tax is not merely greater, but without this compensation.

It may, we think, be laid down as an axiom in the economy of taxation, that whenever a tax equivalent to 100 per cent. of the average cost of an article is imposed upon it, a limit has been attained when the ordinary provisions of law relative to the tax are sufficient for its execution. In proportion as this limit is departed from, the enactment of extraordinary laws to secure the tax are rendered necessary, until finally a point is reached where the inducement to evade or resist the law becomes too powerful to admit of restraint. All experience, therefore, shows that every unreasonably high tax contains within itself the elements of its own annulment.

The history of the duties on distilled spirits in other countries is especially confirmatory of the above proposition, and furnishes, moreover, conclusive evidence of the "superior productiveness of reasonable duties on spirits, and of the loss of revenue, smuggling, and other pernicious consequences that invariably follow every attempt to carry them beyond their natural limits."

"Few governments," says McCulloch, "have been satisfied with imposing moderate duties on spirits, but partly in the view of increasing the revenue, and partly in the view of placing them beyond the reach of the lower classes, have almost invariably loaded them with such oppressively high duties as have entirely defeated both objects. The imposition of duties does not lessen the appetite for spirits, and as no vigilance of the officers or severity of the laws has been found sufficient to secure a monopoly of the market to the legal distillers, the real effect of the high duties has been to throw the supply of a large proportion of the demand into the hands of the illicit distiller, and to superadd the atrocities of the smuggler to the idleness and dissipation of the drunkard."

From the same and other authors we quote the following record of the experience of Great Britain on this subject.

A duty equivalent to four cents a gallon was imposed in England on spirits and high-wines under Charles II. From this point the rate was gradually increased, with an accompanying increase in revenue, until finally intemperate zeal and fiscal rapacity produced the greatest disturbances, and nearly extinguished all receipts from distilled spirits.

* The wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches; the imperial gallon, as settled by the act of George IV, contains ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, or 277.274 cubic inches. 10s. tax on the imperial gallon of spirits, British proof, is equivalent to 7s. 4d. on the wine gallon, American proof.

In 1736 an act was passed by the British Parliament, "the history and effects of which," says McCulloch, "deserve to be studied by all who are clamorous for an increase in the duties on spirits." This act imposed a duty of twenty shillings (\$5) a gallon on spirits, and a license duty of fifty pounds (\$250) a year on retailers; at the same time the sale of all quantities less than two gallons was prohibited. Extraordinary encouragements were also held out to informers, and a fine of one hundred pounds (\$500) was ordered to be rigorously exacted from all unlicensed dealers, and from every one who, were it even through an inadvertency, should vend the smallest quantity of spirits which had not paid the full duty. The effect of this act was directly opposite to what was contemplated by the ministry. "Respectable dealers withdrew from a trade proscribed by Parliament, and the business fell into the hands of the lowest and most profligate characters. The people espoused the cause of the smugglers and unlicensed dealers, the officers of the revenue were openly assaulted in the streets, informers were hunted down like wild beasts, while drunkenness, disorder, and crime increased with a frightful rapidity." In two years twelve thousand people were convicted in London alone of offences connected with the sale of spirits, "but no exertions on the part of revenue officers and magistrates could stop the torrent of smuggling" (illicit traffic.) According to a statement made by the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the House of Lords, it appeared that at the very moment when every possible exertion was made to suppress the illegal traffic in spirits, upwards of seven millions of gallons of illicit spirits were annually sold in London and its environs alone—as much as paid duty in all England before the adoption of the law in question. Under such circumstances the government had but one course to follow—to give up the unequal struggle, and in 1742 the high prohibitory duties were repealed, and moderate duties in their place imposed. The bill for this purpose was vehemently opposed in Parliament by many members, who exhausted all their rhetoric in depicting all the consequences that would result from a relaxation of law on the part of the government. "To these declamations it was unanswerably replied that it was impossible to put down drinking by prohibitory enactments, and that the attempts to do so had been productive of far more mischief than had ever resulted or could be expected to result from the greatest abuse of spirits. The consequences of the change were highly beneficial; an instant stoppage was put to illicit traffic, and if the vice of drunkenness was not materially diminished, it has never been stated that it was increased."

At the time this unfortunate experiment was tried in England, the quantity of spirits paying duty was reduced from 12,498,000 to 2,800,000 gallons, but the sale of illicit spirits increased in London alone to about 7,000,000 gallons annually. The population of England and Wales at this time was below six millions, and that of London less than six hundred thousand; so that the consumption, which previously averaged in England but two gallons per head, apparently rose in London to over ten gallons under the restrictive law.

The effect of high rates of duty on distilled spirits is also strikingly illustrated by the experience of the British government in Ireland. In 1811, according to the reports of the revenue commissioners, when the duty on spirits in Ireland was 2s. 6d. per gallon, the duty was paid on 6,500,000 gallons; whereas, in 1823, when the duty was 5s. 6d., only 2,900,000 gallons were "brought to the charge." According to the commissioners, the annual consumption of spirits in Ireland was, at this very period, not less than 10,000,000 gallons; and, as scarcely 3,000,000 paid duty, it followed that 7,000,000 were illegally supplied. It is also important to bear in mind that this vast amount of evasion was carried on in defiance of the most stringent laws, and of the utmost exertions on the part of the military and police to prevent it; "but instead of putting down illicit distillation, the heavy punishments imposed seemed to render it universal, and filled the country with bloodshed, and even rebellion." "In Ireland," say the

commissioners of the revenue in the report made at this period, "it appears that parts of the country have been absolutely disorganized, and placed in opposition, not only to the civil authority, but to the military force of the government. The profits to be obtained from the evasion of the law have been such as to encourage numerous individuals to persevere in these desperate pursuits, notwithstanding the risk of property and life with which they have been attended."*

"To put an end to such evils, the commissioners recommended that the duty on spirits should be reduced from 5s. 7½d. to 2s. 4¾d., and the government having wisely consented to act upon this recommendation, the duties were reduced accordingly in 1823." The effect was immediately seen in an increase of the legitimate consumption of spirits in Ireland from about three and a half to above nine millions of gallons per annum, while the revenue increased from £600,000 to above £1,000,000! In 1828 the revenue from spirits still further rose to above £1,400,000. "It is not easy," says McCulloch, "to imagine a more unanswerable demonstration of the greater productiveness of moderate duties."

The reduction of the duty on spirits in Ireland was objected to at the time on the ground that it was injurious in a moral point of view, by occasioning an increased consumption of spirits. This view, however, the commissioners of the revenue entirely dissented from; and alleged, in reply, that "the reduction of the duties substituted legal for illegal distillation, and freed the country from the perjuries and other atrocities that grew out of the previous system; but it would be wholly erroneous to say that it increased drunkenness."

The experience of the British government in Scotland is hardly less conclusive in regard to the advantage of low duties on spirits than that in Ireland; the exorbitant duties having produced nearly the same effects in the former as in the latter country. It was stated in evidence before the British revenue commissioners, that at the time of the imposition of the high duties in Scotland, revenue was collected in the highlands on a quantity of spirits barely sufficient to meet the demands "of two moderately populous parishes." It was also testified at the same time, that the moral effects of the evasion of law on the lower classes was most conspicuous, as was evidenced by the increase of crime, and by "a degree of insubordination formerly little known in that country."

The history of duties imposed by British legislation on imported spirits, further affords additional illustrations of the pernicious influence of extraordinary high duties. Thus, in 1783, when the duties on brandy and gin imported into Great Britain amounted to nine shillings per wine gallon on proof-spirits (a less rate than is imposed by the present American tariff,) the quantity officially reported as entered for consumption was 740,000 gallons annually, while that clandestinely imported, at the same time, was estimated by the commissioners of excise at upwards of 4,000,000 of gallons! Mr. Pitt, at that time the premier, being fully aware of the magnitude of this evil, determined upon its suppression, and in that view reduced the duty on imported spirits from nine shillings to five shillings per gallon. The event more than answered his expectations, as the entries for consumption increased in comparatively few years from an average of 740,000 to upwards of 2,200,000 gallons per annum.

The recent experience of Great Britain as regards the relation of the rate of tax on distilled spirits to consumption and revenue, is, furthermore, worthy of especial attention.

In 1823, on account of the increase of illicit distillation, and the persistent evasion of the law in Scotland and Ireland, the rate of duty was reduced from 6s. 2d. in Scotland, and 5s. 7d. in Ireland, to 2s. 4¾d. per gallon for both countries;

* In 1811, 1812, and 1813, there were no less than 19,067 illicit distilleries destroyed by the authorities in Ireland.

and subsequently, in 1826, in England, also, from 11s. 8½d. to 7s. per gallon. The result was a very large increase in the consumption of legally-made spirits; the quantity reported for 1826 being 18,200,000 gallons for the whole kingdom, as against 9,600,000 gallons in 1820. As illicit distillation, however, abated, and as the consumption increased, the government again gradually put up the rates of duty; so that at the present time they are largely in excess of any recent average. The reported result is no marked effect upon the consumption or revenue in England or Scotland; a result attributed mainly to the increased prosperity of the two countries, which has enabled the population to bear the greatly increased taxation. In Ireland, however, which did not participate in this increased prosperity, the result has been different. Consumption, after rising largely upon the reduction of the rate of duty, (from 6,690,000 gallons in 1824 to 11,381,000 gallons in 1835,) fell off to nearly one-half (6,485,443 gallons) in 1841;* and from 1841 to 1861 experienced scarcely any fluctuation attributable to alterations in duty, although the rate increased during that period from 2s. 8d. to 8s. In 1861, on an increase of the duty from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, the consumption diminished from 6,101,000 gallons per annum to 4,800,000 gallons, and has since remained very nearly stationary. It is also curious to note in this connexion, that under a duty of 6s. per gallon in 1856, the amount of spirits consumed in Ireland was greater than under a 2s. 8d. duty in 1844, although in the mean time the population of the country had greatly decreased; and further, that under the present 10s. tax, the consumption of spirits used for drinking purposes in 1865 was returned at 270,000 gallons more than in 1864, notwithstanding that during the same time the population diminished by upwards of 200,000 souls, and illicit distillation increased.

As has been already stated, the British government found it expedient in 1856-57 to fix the excise on distilled spirits, for the whole kingdom, at eight shillings (\$2) per imperial proof-gallon, which rate was afterwards advanced, in 1862, to ten shillings (\$2 50.) In 1863, the commissioners expressed the opinion that no increase of illicit traffic would accompany the increase of excise; but this opinion does not, however, seem to have been sustained by the experience of 1864 and 1865; inasmuch as it appears from the returns of the commissioners, that the number of detections for illicit distillation which were reported in 1863 at 2,103, amounted in 1864 to 2,825, and in 1865 to 3,499; thus showing an increase in two years, under the increased rate of tax, of 1,396, or over sixty-six per cent.

The commissioner would also call attention, in this connexion, to another important admission of the British authorities on this subject. In 1855, an act was passed to allow a mixture of spirits of wine to be used under certain circumstances (to be referred to hereafter) in the arts and manufactures of the United Kingdom, duty free. In 1863, the commissioners of inland revenue, in reporting on the working of the advanced rate of excise, use the following very significant language:

"It is scarcely too much to say, that if this mixture had not been devised for the relief of our manufacturers, it would have been almost impossible to maintain the present high rate of duty. Illicit distillation must have been largely developed in all our great cities; the unscrupulous traders would have been the customers of the smuggler, thereby injuring both the licensed distiller and their more honest rivals in trade; and those who carried on their business by the use of the legal material only, would have been so burdened by the duty, as to compete at a grievous disadvantage with the foreigner. Hence would have arisen a clamor against a tax fraught with so many evils, which it would have been difficult to resist."

* "The cause of this sudden and very large decline was not an increase of any rate of duty, but the adoption of the temperance pledge, which began to be administered at this time by Father Mathew, and which took so strong a hold of the people of Ireland."—SIR MORTON PETO—"Tazation; its Levy and Expenditure."

It would, therefore, appear that, in Great Britain, a country of limited area and dense population, possessing, at the same time, a most carefully-prepared system of law, and a thoroughly organized and experienced corps of revenue officers, it has been found wholly impossible to prevent the continued increase of illicit distillation, or other evasions of the excise.

And if such has been the experience in Great Britain, of an attempt to maintain a high rate of excise on distilled spirits, what must be the result of an effort to maintain a considerably higher rate, without any compensating provisions for the relief of industry, in a country like the United States, whose territory and area are continental, and whose population is sparse, and, in part, disaffected?

In the outset of our revenue policy, it is now for us to decide whether we will profit by the examples of other and older countries in relation to the management of this special department of the excise, or learn for ourselves in the expensive school of experience.

But if it be urged that the reasons given in favor of a reduction of the two-dollar rate of excise will apply equally well to a reduction to a still lower figure than one dollar—or, in other words, that a removal of all extraordinary inducements to fraud would be equivalent to abandoning all idea of raising from spirits any considerable amount of revenue—it may be replied, that as regards the two rates under discussion, there is all the difference between excess and moderation, and that although the commission do not expect that a reduction to one dollar will prevent fraud, yet they do feel sanguine that it will greatly diminish it.

As has been already shown, the average cost of raw-proof whiskey (allowing a yield of fourteen quarts to a bushel) ranges, according to the price of grain and locality, from seventeen to twenty-four cents per gallon. Now, in the conduction of illicit distillation, especially in the face of a stringent and well-executed law, it is not probable that an average of more than eight to ten quarts to the bushel can be obtained; which reduction, coupled with other expenses to which the legitimate dealer would not be subjected, will probably carry up the price of the illicit product to fifty or sixty cents per gallon, leaving a profit contingent upon a successful evasion of the law of nearly an equal sum, which in turn must necessarily be shared with several other persons to prevent information.

With a continuance of the present rate, however, the inducement of profit would range from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and sixty cents per gallon—an inducement which will undoubtedly tempt many to engage in illicit production, who would be unwilling to do so with a much less rate of profit, especially if the prospect of severe punishment on detection was reasonably certain.

Again, as has been before shown, the consumption of spirits for all purposes will undoubtedly, under the present excise of two dollars per gallon, average from about forty-two to forty-five millions of gallons per annum. Allowing the whole excise to be collected on that amount, the annual revenue from the same would be in excess of eighty-four million dollars. In view of our own experience and that of Great Britain, the commission cannot believe that the government will succeed in collecting anything like this amount. It was the opinion of the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose judgment on this subject is well worthy of consideration, that the government, under a stringent law, might probably collect two-thirds of the amount, or from fifty-five to sixty millions of dollars. On the other hand, with a reduction of the tax to one dollar per gallon, the commission believe that the aggregate production and consumption through an increased demand for industrial purposes would approximate closely to sixty millions of gallons per annum; and as a tax of one dollar per gallon is conceded by all parties to be not unreasonable, it seems probable that with an effective law an immediate revenue of at least fifty millions of dollars might be collected, with a subsequent annual increase.

We come next to consider the bearing of this question—the tax on distilled spirits—on industrial development.

From the evidence submitted to the commission it seems certain that the present extremely high price of alcohol is most extensively and injuriously felt by both the industry and the science of the country. The statements already submitted in this report are believed to be conclusive upon this point, and make it imperative that some steps to relieve industry from an undue, and, in some instances, crushing burden, should be taken.

The necessity for the adoption of some such policy having, become apparent in Great Britain, as far back as 1855, (when the British rate of excise was less than the existing one,) a commission of scientific men was appointed under authority of Parliament, to investigate and report upon the subject. The result of this investigation was to induce Parliament to authorize and permit a mixture of spirits of wine (alcohol) and wood naphtha to be sold and used, free of duty, for industrial purposes. This mixture, technically termed "methylated spirits," is prepared under certain requirements of law, in not less than five hundred gallons at one time, by mixing spirits of wine of not less than fifty per cent. over proof, (containing eighty-six per cent. of pure alcohol,) with not less than one-ninth of its bulk measure of wood naphtha. Spirits thus treated, without being made poisonous, are rendered so offensive to taste and smell as to be unfit for human consumption, while at the same time they have been regarded as generally available for the purposes of the arts or manufactures. At the time of the enactment of this provision it was also believed that the purification of spirits once mixed with naphtha, to an extent sufficient to allow of their use for drinking purposes, would be impossible by any practicable chemical method.

In order to ascertain whether a similar provision of law would be desirable in the United States, the commission have caused a quantity of methylated spirits to be prepared, and have also procured samples of the mixture from Great Britain; and have submitted the same for trial to the representatives of various industrial pursuits, in which alcohol is extensively used. The judgment of these persons, as rendered to the commission, has been unfavorable to the use of "methylated spirits," and induces a belief that even if the government were to authorize its preparation and sale, duty free, its application and use in the United States would not be very extensive. The commission are confirmed in this view, moreover, by the returns of the board of commissioners of inland revenue of Great Britain, which show that the maximum amount of methylated spirits ever used in that country in any one year has never equalled one million of gallons.

There is, however, a more serious objection to the introduction and use of methylated spirits in the United States than that above presented; which is, that within a very recent period the advance in the science of chemistry has been such as to allow of the complete purification and deodorization of spirits impregnated with wood-naphtha; so that the British authorities have been obliged, during the last year, to subject the manufacture and subsequent use of methylic alcohol to the same restrictions as are imposed upon the manufacture of distilled spirits.

The commission would also add that they have had submitted to them samples of spirits impregnated with wood-naphtha, so completely deodorized as to render them entirely available for drinking, or for manufacture into the various liquors designed to be used as beverages.* It should also be noted that methy-

* It appears from the reports of the board of commissioners of inland revenue of Great Britain that methylated spirits, even without deodorization, can be made palatable to those whose appetite for drink is uncontrollable, by the addition to these spirits of peppermint or other strong essences; and an additional illustration of the extent to which a depraved appetite will lead individuals, under certain circumstances, to use mixtures of the most repulsive character, the commission would state that it has been represented to them that, in some of the penal institutions of the country, alcohol-shellac varnish has been drunk by prisoners for the sake of its stimulating qualities.

lated spirits are not applicable for pharmaceutical purposes, or at least should not be so used, and thus the allowance of its use duty-free does not extend any relief whatever to a department of industry most seriously affected by the present high prices of alcohol.

The commission, therefore, do not believe that it would be either practicable or expedient to allow the use of methylated spirits, free of duty or at a reduced rate, in the United States, or, if allowed, that it would give the full relief to industry that is desired. At the same time they would also urge upon Congress the importance (in case of the maintenance of the two-dollar tax) of adopting some measures by which alcohol can be made available to American industry and science at a less price than at present.

In a communication made to the commission by the American Pharmaceutical Association, the memorialists urge that "the enormous increase in the price of alcohol (twelve times its former cost) has very materially interfered with the best interests of pharmacy, by tending to cramp and hinder the progress of the art, and materially lessen the use of alcohol by encouraging the use of imperfect and improper substitutes. This diminished use has as yet by no means reached its limit, and it may be safely estimated for pharmacy, that if the present high rate of duty be maintained, the use of alcohol will be diminished more than one-half. With half the present rate of duty, pharmacy might not be seriously affected; and if so, the revenue accruing from one-half the present rate of duty would be larger, and be more easily collected, than from the existing rate.

"Furthermore, such a reduction would dispose of all the valid reasons which can now be found for either a discrimination in favor of pharmacy, or for the introduction of a methylated spirit, or any other like clumsy method whose tendencies would be probably as bad as this."

In common with the pharmacutists, it also appears to be the general opinion of a majority of the representatives of the various trade interests who have appeared before the commission in relation to this matter, that a reduction of the tax on proof spirits to one dollar per gallon would sufficiently relieve them from the injurious effect of the present high price of alcohol, and lead to a very large increase in its consumption for industrial purposes.

It should also be borne in mind that an increase in the use of spirits for industrial purposes, to the extent of ten to twenty millions of gallons per annum, would lead to an increased market for western grain of from three to six millions of bushels; and that much of the grain which would thus be made applicable for use, being damaged by overheating, is of but little value for any other purpose than the production of alcohol.

Finally, regarding the question in a moral point of view, the commission would respectfully ask whether it is either just or expedient, on the part of the government, to impose by law, in the first instance, a tax so unprecedentedly high as to constitute in itself a premium for fraud, which it is morally certain that human nature, as ordinarily constituted, will not resist; and then, secondly, to impose severe penalties for the violations of the law; and whether the hourly provocation to perjury, evasion, and concealment, held out by a two-dollar tax, will not more than sufficiently counterbalance any good which may result from a possible decrease in the consumption of spirits, by reason of their consequent enhancement of price.

That the use of alcoholic liquors has, however, to any *great* extent, been diminished by reason of the high rate of excise imposed upon them, the commission have no reason to believe. The weight of evidence received by them in relation to this point tends to establish the contrary. But if such were the fact, it is altogether probable that a portion of the small diminution has been fully compensated for by the increased use of opium or other more injurious substances—thus supplanting one vice by substituting a more degrading one in its place. If this be true, the effect of the very high tax has been mainly to

increase the pecuniary profits upon vice without controlling it or raising an adequate revenue upon the process; and if, as is here maintained, the attempt to discriminate against vice by the high rate has been successful neither in a moral point of view, nor in raising the largest revenue, then it is hardly worth while to interfere injuriously with so many of the established wants and necessities of civilization by continuing a further unsuccessful trial.

As respects smuggling of spirits along the northern frontier of the United States, it is not probable, as has already been pointed out, that any reduction of the rate of excise will seriously interfere with this business. If, however, an arrangement could be made with the provincial authorities for an equalization of duties on distilled spirits in the respective countries, it is obvious that all evasions of the revenue laws by the smuggling of spirits would instantly terminate; and that the attainment of the above result would be of great advantage to the United States. That such an equalization can be made a part of some future commercial arrangement which may be entered into with the British provinces, *in case the rate of excise on spirits in the United States is fixed at a rate not exceeding one dollar*, the commission have the most positive assurance; and this fact alone, independent of any other consideration, would seem to warrant them in recommending the proposed reduction.

The commission have collected a large amount of information respecting the cost and consumption of imported wines and liquors, and also in respect to the manufacture of imitation liquors and the production of domestic wines in the United States. As the time has not sufficed for a sufficient consideration of these topics, their report, in relation to the same, is deferred for the present.* They will, however, state that the evidence taken by them leads to the conclusion that it would be for the interest of the revenue to reduce the duties on imported wines and liquors to an extent commensurate with the reduction recommended by them on domestic spirits. They also doubt the expediency of endeavoring to collect an excise tax on wines of domestic production. The attempt to do so thus far has been a practical failure. Thus, the revenue collected from domestic wines of all varieties (native and imitation) for the several years since the internal revenue system has been in operation has been as follows: In 1863, \$8,823 64; in 1864, \$28,302 80; and in 1865, \$43,216 36. A tax on the production of domestic wines, furthermore, is represented to the commission as calculated to seriously check the development of this important branch of industry in the Pacific States.

From domestic brandy no revenue accrued in 1863 and 1864; but for 1865 the sum of \$10,546 is returned. Under the present law a discrimination is made in favor of domestic brandy distilled from grapes, apples, and peaches, in contradistinction to spirits distilled from grain; brandy distilled from grapes being subjected to an excise of *fifty* cents per gallon; and brandy from apples and peaches to an excise of one dollar and fifty cents. Such discrimination, the commission believe, should be discontinued, and all distilled spirits placed on the same footing.

QUESTION OF LAW.

But whatever may be finally determined on by Congress, as the tax per gallon on distilled spirits, the commission—always assuming that the rate will not

* The regulation of duties on imported wines and liquors in Great Britain has been made the subject of a special investigation by a commission appointed by Parliament for that purpose, which resulted in the establishment of the present improved British tariff and inspection regulations relative to this department of their customs. Attention should also be called, in this connexion, to the fact, that it occupied nearly as much time for the investigation of this single department of the British revenue as has thus far been afforded to the commission for the investigation of the entire subject of the revenue system of the United States, both customs and excise

be below a standard largely productive of revenue—are unanimously of the opinion that the present law requires such alterations and amendments as will enable the government to regulate in detail the process of manufacture, and also provide for a rigid inspection of the whole business. In fact, with a tax of from one to two dollars per gallon, on an article whose normal cost of manufacture is from seventeen to twenty-four cents, it may be fairly assumed that every distillery in the country is a government manufactory—conducted for the interests and profits of the treasury. And, therefore, it may be argued, on the grounds of expediency alone, that the government, in the *first instance*, should protect its own interests; and *secondly*, that after having, through reasons of public necessity, interfered with the business of a class of its citizens, it is bound by every principle of justice to give to the men who furnish, at their own expense, the apparatus for manufacturing, such protection against fraud and illicit production as will allow the honest distiller to continue his business, and participate in the ordinary chances of commercial profit. Anything less than this would be equivalent to a premium, on the part of the government, in favor of dishonesty; and unless such protection, by the enactment and enforcement of effective measures, is afforded, the commission are decided in their convictions, that it would not only be useless to expect any great increment of revenue from the manufacture of distilled spirits, over and above what is received at present, but also that the legitimate business will be in a great measure broken up and destroyed. Apart from this, there would seem to be no other just course for Congress to pursue, except to place distillation on the same footing with all other manufacturing business, and to assess its product with a duty which would not offer any special and extraordinary inducements to fraud.

The collection of an annual revenue of from fifty to sixty millions from distilled spirits will in itself offer a solution of many of the difficulties which at present attend the assessment and collection of the national revenue. It will enable the government to follow the example of Great Britain, in dispensing with taxation on nearly every other description of manufacturing industry;* and to dispense with every species of tax that is now regarded as especially burdensome or odious. Such inducements would seem to warrant the enactment by Congress of all that can be demanded under the form of law, and also an expectation of a rapid development of a sentiment on the part of the whole people, which would not sanction any dereliction of duty on the part of officials in respect to the enforcement of such law, or shield any offender, through the press or the jury-box, from speedy and severe punishment.

It should, furthermore, be borne in mind, in reference to this matter of law, that the question is not whether distilled spirits can sustain a heavy burden of taxation. That question our own experience, and the experience of other nations, has already settled in the affirmative; but it is whether this tax, which is already paid, (and will be paid under any rate of excise, to the uttermost farthing, by the consumer,) shall flow into the coffers of the government, or be diverted, as now, into the pockets of the illicit producer and trader. Upon this point, the interests of the government and of the great majority of the people are identical.

The commission, in accordance with the requirements of the act authorizing their organization, present, in connexion with this, their special report, the draught of a new law, which they believe will be effectual for the prevention of fraud, and securing the revenue.

This bill, which is necessarily arbitrary and restrictive, does not, in some of its essential features, meet the approval of a portion of the distilling interest of the country, and their opposition to it may be expected.

* There is no longer any duty or excise imposed on manufactured goods in Great Britain, except so far as any manufactured article may be composed in part of any article subject to duty; then a proportionate sum is charged for the duty on that part of the article."—*Report Parliamentary Commission on Internal Revenue*, 1862, p. 31.

The commission have, however, given a great amount of time to the investigation of this subject, and have availed themselves of the judgment of the most experienced revenue officials, distillers and dealers, from various sections of the country; and have also sought to acquaint themselves most thoroughly with the manner in which this subject is treated for revenue in the various states of Europe.

If it be urged that the bill, as reported by the commission, is too restrictive and arbitrary in its character, destructive of small private interests, and as imposing large additional restrictions and expenses upon all engaged in the business, it may be replied that the amount of good which must inevitably accrue to the whole country, by the course recommended—if the same will insure an enforcement of the law, and the collection of the revenue—is sufficient to justify a disregard of the interests of a comparatively small number of individuals. And it may fairly be urged, in opposition to any plea that a free government has no right to disregard the interests of individuals, that it is also the cardinal principle of a democratic state, that legislation should always be shaped in such a way as to secure “the greatest good to the greatest number.”

If, moreover, we are to attach any weight to the evidence presented to the commission, the conclusion is inevitable, that, since the imposition of an excise tax on distilled spirits, the perpetration of fraud on the part of the manufacturers has been the rule, and honesty the exception.

There can in fact be no escape from the conclusion, that the whole subject is narrowed down to two propositions—a stringent law and a large revenue; or an inefficient law like the present one, coupled with a system of compromises and settlements,* and a small revenue.

Without considering it necessary in this connexion to discuss the peculiarities of the draught of the law submitted by them, the commission would simply remark that its essential features are: the providing for a close inspection of the production of spirits; the retaining of a lien upon the same by the government until the assessed taxes have been paid; and the imposition of high license fees on all engaged in the business. These provisions are considered by a majority of the commission as the essentials of any efficient law. Without inspection—constant and watchful—fraud will prevail; while to allow every individual to engage in the manufacture of spirits without some proper restrictions, will render inspection impossible.

By reference to the table submitted on page 6, it will be seen that the number of distilleries in the western States was returned in 1860 as 494, employing a capital of over six millions of dollars, and producing annually over fifty-two millions of gallons; while the number returned in the same year from the southern States was 326, employing a capital of \$648,651, and producing only 2,542,500 gallons. The commission cannot submit any stronger argument to prove the fact, that the concentration of manufacture must precede, and is essential to, the establishment of any economic or practicable system of inspection.

In further illustration, however, of their proposition, the commission herewith submit selections from the testimony of one of the most experienced and intelligent of the government officials who have appeared before them as witnesses:

Extracts from the testimony of BENJAMIN A. McDONALD, United States revenue agent.

Question. “Have you any knowledge of illicit distillation, in a small way?”

Answer. “I have, sir. My attention has been called to it, right here, in the city of New York. These small stills can be used in a small space—in a gar-

* “In my opinion the compromises and settlements with parties prosecuted for fraud have thus far been fatal to the efficient working of the revenue laws. I know of but one instance where the penalty of imprisonment has been imposed.”—*Testimony of B. A. McDonald, U. S. revenue agent*

ret. or anywhere—because here there is Croton water up through all the buildings. The law now allows such stills to be licensed. The quantity produced, per day, can be run up from twenty to fifty gallons. These small distillers carry on the trade by selling to small dealers in demijohns. They will make returns, as provided by law, in due form once in thirty days. They will report from three to four gallons per day, and the inspector is obliged to make the returns in conformity. They will make a run of, say, forty gallons, return four gallons, and the remaining thirty-six they will send off in demijohns at night. That is the way, in my opinion, that the small trade is carried on in New York and other cities; and it shows the importance of restricting and limiting the license to those who have a legitimate distillery of not less than a certain capacity. I should recommend that no distillery should be licensed until large enough to give bonds for not less than \$10,000. No man who carries on illicit distillation can give such a bond."

Question. "How do illicit distillers conceal their grain?"

Answer. "The production being from three to four gallons to the bushel, no large amount of grain is necessary to be kept on hand—ten or twelve bushels will make forty gallons. Then there is another system which they practice successfully. They set up a vinegar factory, in which they make vinegar from whiskey. They will have a little still on the premises, situated in a dark cellar, making whiskey from sour beer, or from molasses, and that whiskey they make into vinegar. They never sell whiskey—the operation saves them from buying whiskey to make into vinegar."

"From all the information I have been able to gather, on my tour west, I believe four-fifths of the whiskey produced there does not pay a tax. Inspectors should be appointed, at least one for every distillery, and be paid a sufficient salary to warrant the inspection of every distillery every day. The collection districts are now too large to admit of daily inspection."

"One great fact which leads me to believe that a large amount of illicit distillation is going on throughout the country, in a small way, is the closing of nearly all the large distilleries, and yet continued large production to meet the demand. While in Cincinnati I was advised that a very considerable number of copper stills had been shipped from that city to Memphis. From that place they are distributed through Mississippi, Alabama, southern Kentucky, southern Tennessee, northern Georgia, and Arkansas. The people being disloyal, and the collection districts exceedingly large, information is with difficulty obtained by the revenue officers."

Question. "Does it seem possible, in your opinion, for the government to prevent illicit distillation, except by refusing licenses to small establishments?"

Answer. "It is utterly impossible."

Question. "What would be the effect of demanding a high price as a license fee for a distillery?"

Answer. "It would have no effect whatever on illicit production. The profits being so enormous, no practicable charge for license would make it prohibitory. A man having a small still, capable of producing fifty gallons a day, would make \$30,000 a year, if he did not pay duty. The price of a license to him, therefore, would be no object. I would propose where a small still is now without license, that it should be seized and destroyed, and the distiller be subjected to imprisonment. The prohibition of possessing a small distilling apparatus will have this advantage, that it will enable the government at once to determine the question of fraud; while if small stills are licensed, it will be a matter of great difficulty to prove whether the product manufactured has or has not paid a tax. As the law now stands, the detective ascertains the existence of a small distilling apparatus. The proprietor, on being questioned, acknowledges possession, but denies illegal use. The moment the inspector withdraws, illicit

distillation may be resumed, and unless actual possession of the spirits, or detection in the act, can be proved, the government has no remedy."

"Before the imposition of the tax on whiskey, the use of small stills throughout the country was in a great measure unknown, the few employed being used mainly for the manufacture of peach-brandy, apple-jack, &c. They were not used for the reason that the manufacture of whiskey by means of them would cost more than the whiskey could be bought for from the large distillers. 'Bourbon,' 'Monongahela,' 'Rye,' &c., were made to some extent in small stills by farmers in Kentucky, and some in Pennsylvania, before the high tax was put on. It would be for the interest of the government to prohibit the use of small stills, and then buy up all the old ones, and sell them for old copper. I would also make it a penal offence for any copper-smith to make a still below a certain capacity. I would prohibit farmers from making whiskey for their own use."

* * * * *

If a plan of accurately measuring by means of a metre the flow of spirits from the tail of the still could be devised, the system of inspection of distilleries might be greatly simplified. Much attention has been given to this subject in Europe, especially by the Austrian government; but the results thus far have not been satisfactory.

By an official communication from Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, United States minister at Vienna, dated August 25, 1865, the commission are informed "that the evasions and frauds practiced in regard to the use of these instruments are so common, and the cost of the supervision required is so great, that the Austrian government is proposing to abandon the use of them altogether; and a government commission is now sitting in Vienna, the result of whose labors will, in all probability—as it has already declared itself against the present system—be the adoption of something quite different."

Experiments in regard to the use of metres for the measurement of spirits in distillation are also now in progress in Canada, the results of which are promised to the commission by the provincial authorities, but have not yet been received.

Some plans of mechanism intended to accomplish the same end have also been submitted to the commission by American inventors, but time has not yet been afforded for their examination.

It is also interesting to notice, in this connexion, that the bill reported by the commission for the regulation of the manufacture of distilled spirits, and the collection of the excise on the same, is in many respects identical with that passed, in the infancy of the republic, by Congress (March 3, 1791;) which bill it is understood was draughted by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. The following is an abstract of the provisions of this act:

"It imposed a duty on imported spirits varying from *twenty to forty cents* per gallon according to strength, and an excise duty of *eleven to thirty cents* upon domestic spirits, distilled from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, and of *nine to twenty-five cents* per gallon on that made from materials the growth or produce of the United States. For the collection of these duties, each State was made a collection district, with as many supervisors as were necessary, whose duty it was, in case of home-distilled spirits, to appoint officers each to have charge of one or more distilleries, to gauge, prove and brand every cask, according to its contents; and having collected the excise in cash, or by bond, to give a certificate, without which it could not be removed on pain of forfeiture. On private stills, in country places, using a domestic material, a yearly duty of *sixty cents* per gallon on the contents of the still was imposed. Every distiller was required to place on his buildings, and the doors of his vaults, the words, "Distiller of Spirits," and before commencing the business was to enter in writing, at the nearest inspection office, a particular description of his buildings and apartments. These were made subject to the inspection of the officers. who were also to furnish, and from time to time inspect, books

in which the distiller was required to make a daily entry of the quantity and quality of spirits distilled, sold or delivered according to the marks; and to verify the same by his oath or affirmation. An allowance equal to the duty in each case, less *half a cent* per gallon, was allowed by way of drawback upon spirits exported; and upon spirits distilled from molasses in the United States, an additional allowance of *three cents* per gallon, equivalent to the duty laid on molasses. The net product of the duties was pledged for the payment of interest on loans, and the surplus, if any, to the reduction of the public debt; and the act was to cease when these objects had been attained."

The commission would also call attention to the very imperfect methods which at present prevail in the United States for the inspection of liquors. In the custom-house, Tralle's hydrometer has been adopted as the standard instrument; but in the internal revenue, where the amount of inspection performed is much greater than under the customs, no one instrument is recognized as a standard. Neither does a uniform method of gauging, or determining the capacity of the cask, prevail. In some instances the commission have reason to believe that inspectors have been appointed who have but a very imperfect knowledge of the use of any instrument; while the evidence taken by the commission indicates that a wide discrepancy between the inspection returns of one and the same lot of spirits, made in different sections of the country, is the rule and not the exception; the effect of which discrepancy has been, in some instances, to compel distillers to change the market for their products. The importance, in a revenue point of view, of correctly regulating this matter may be realized from the statement that a loss to the government, in inspection, of one per cent. on the estimated annual product of distilled spirits would be, under the present rate of excise, over \$800,000 per annum; while the evidence submitted to the commission would seem to indicate that the actual loss is, in some instances, as great as from three to five per cent.

The commission would recommend that the duty on all spirits be levied and collected solely at the tail of the still, and that no interference with their subsequent treatment, sale, or consumption, other than by way of licensing, (their manufacture into imitation wines excepted,) be attempted on the part of the government. The reasons in favor of such recommendations are, mainly, the greater simplicity of this method of raising revenue, and the inexpediency of attempting to accomplish by various plans and at various times what can be more easily and less expensively effected by but one method and upon one occasion.

As an illustration of the different results which flow from an efficient in opposition to a feeble administration of law in the collection of taxes, the recent experience of the national authorities and of those of the city and county of New York, in respect to the license tax on retail dealers in liquor, may be referred to as both curious and instructive. The license tax imposed by the national revenue system on retail liquor dealers is twenty-five dollars per annum. A similar license fee, under the laws of the State, is also assessed by the authorities of the city and county of New York. In the latter case an organized and politically powerful society, known as the "Liquor Dealers' Association," has for years interposed, and, through the machinery of local courts, aided by personal and party influence, has thus far successfully defeated all attempts of the authorities to enforce and collect the tax in question. In the case of the national revenue, its officers, in entering upon the discharge of their duties in the city of New York in 1862 and 1863, encountered resistance from the retail liquor dealers from the outset. It was assumed by many of the dealers in question that the association above referred to, which had so successfully baffled the local or State authorities, would be equally successful in their opposition to the representatives of the national government, and the aid and protection of this association was accordingly confidently sought and expected. Comparatively

few of the dealers, therefore, in conformity with the law, made application to the United States officials for licenses, and in some of the notoriously bad districts of the city personal violence against the collectors and assessors was threatened, and in at least one instance inflicted. The revenue officers, however, went on with their work energetically, making arrests and distrains in a few instances, and commencing suits in all cases where repeated notification and remonstrance on their part had proved unavailing. The effect of this action was very immediate. It soon became apparent to the dealers that the authorities were not to be trifled with—that the tax was to be enforced uniformly and equitably, and that needless delays and objections would not be tolerated by the officers of the United States courts. The conclusion is well set forth in the following statement reported to the commission: “The whole number of license fees collected from retail liquor-dealers in the city of New York by the United States authorities, for the fiscal year ending June, 1865, was upward of *seven thousand*; while the whole number collected by the authorities of the city of New York, for the same period, was only about *four hundred*.” The report to the commission from the United States revenue collectors in the worst district of New York city is further to the effect, that the license taxes from retail liquor-dealers are, now, nearly as easily and as promptly collected as those from any other class of the community.

In conclusion, the commission would remark, that they are well aware that the recommendations made by them, in favor of a reduction of the existing rate of excise levied upon distilled spirits, and possibly, also, those in reference to the enactment of a more stringent law regulating the manufacture and sale of spirits, are not in accordance with the general public sentiment. As these recommendations are, however, the result of an extensive and impartial examination of the whole subject, they trust that the facts and arguments submitted by them in support of the same may receive from Congress and the public an impartial consideration.

Respectfully submitted for the commission.

DAVID A. WELLS,
Chairman.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

The system of supervision, whereby the British revenue on spirits is collected, is a remarkable instance of excise machinery—a supervision rendered important by the great revenue yearly collected, and the comparatively small number of distilleries from which the payments are made. The whole number of licensed distilleries in Great Britain, in 1850, was as follows: England, 86; Scotland, 164; Ireland, 87; total, 337.

The whole number of distilleries in the United States, in 1860, was 1,193.

The following are the principal features of the present British statute relating to the distillation of spirits:

No person *can keep or use a still* for the distillation of spirits, or carry on any part of the process of distillation without having *in force* a license.

Every person having in his possession “mash or wash” fit for distillation, or spirits of low proof *and a still*, shall be deemed to be a distiller, liable to the duties and penalties imposed by law on distillers.

No license shall authorize a person to carry on the business of distilling elsewhere than on the premises mentioned in such license.

No person, without a special permit, can have a license to distil, if the distillery be more than a quarter of a mile from a market town.

Distilling cannot be carried on, on the same premises with other trades, nor upon premises having any internal communication with that of a dealer in or a retailer of spirits; and no person can establish a distillery within the distance of one quarter of a mile from a rectifying house.

The commissioners of inland revenue have power to refuse to license any distillery, in any location, whenever it may appear to them, from any cause, to be inexpedient. Before a license is granted to any distiller, he must produce a certificate, signed by three justices of the peace, that he is a person of good character, fit and proper to be licensed to keep a still, and that his intended distillery premises are of at least £10 (\$50) yearly value.

No distiller *in England* can keep any still of less contents than *four hundred gallons*, and no person is authorized to keep a still of less contents than *forty gallons*, or any distilling apparatus not capable of distilling *two hundred gallons per day*.

The commissioners of internal revenue have power to suspend the license of any distiller not complying with the regulations of the statute.

No distiller is allowed to retail spirits within two miles of his distillery.

After obtaining a license, a distiller must erect and keep a certain specified number of utensils or pieces of apparatus, and no more; he must also provide a close safe to be affixed to the worm end of every still, unless the worm is connected by means of close metal pipes with the proper receivers, and must also provide a proper and secure spirit store at his distillery, and in the store, a store cask or vat with proper fastenings. Every safe affixed to the worm end of the still must be connected with a spirit receiver by means of a close metal pipe, externally visible throughout its whole length, and so placed that the spirits shall run directly from the safe to the receiver; the receiver must also be furnished with a discharge pump, cock or pipe, externally visible throughout its whole length, for conveying the spirits directly from the receiver to the store-cask or

vat in the spirit store. Every receiver must be a close-covered vessel, and must be placed in a convenient situation, exposed to open view and easy of access and inspection.

The stills may be of any form or construction, but there must be no openings in them except those prescribed by law. The situation, position, size or capacity of any still, vessel, utensil, or pipe, cannot be legally altered in any manner after it has been inspected, without two days' notice thereof. The pipes for the conveyance of different products are to be painted of different and specified colors.

All utensils required by law are to be kept and fixed at the expense of the distiller.

Before any distiller can commence business, he must present to the revenue officer an account, in writing, signed by himself, setting forth his residence, location of his distillery, a true and particular description of every place, room, vessel, and utensil used in his business, and its capacity for production; and, in connexion with the same, must deliver a drawing, model or description, distinctly showing the course of all fixed pipes and their branches used in the distillery.

Brewing and distilling must take place in alternate and distinct periods; and before commencing to work or recommencing after having discontinued working, for a longer period than one month, six days' notice in writing must be given.

No spirits can be received in the stock or spirit store of the distillery* other than the spirits distilled in the distillery, and conveyed direct from the spirit receiver to the store; and no spirits once removed from such store shall be brought back to it from any place whatever.

All spirits produced in a distilling period (one hundred and fifty gallons in one cask excepted) shall be removed from the store within ten days after the termination of the period.

All duties on spirits intended for domestic consumption are to be paid before delivery.

The spirit store is not to be open on Sundays, nor on other days between the hours of eight p. m. and five a. m. and all spirits in the store are to be filled into casks in the presence of an officer. Proper accommodations must be provided in the store for the officer in attendance; and the distiller must also furnish correct weights, scales, and measures, and permit the officer to use them.

Spirits cannot be sent out of store in less quantity than nine gallons in one cask; nor at any other strength* than at twenty, fifteen, or ten per cent. under proof; at proof; eleven or twenty-five per cent. over proof, or within six-tenths of either of these strengths, or at and above forty-three per cent. over proof. And all spirits sent out must be accompanied by a permit expressing the quantity and the exact strength of the spirits in each cask.

Every distiller must cause to be legibly cut, branded, or painted with oil-color, on the outside of both heads of every movable cask used for keeping or delivering spirits, his name or firm, the name of the distillery or place, with the full contents in gallons.

In addition to the above provisions by statute, the commissioners of inland revenue have established the following additional regulations:

A complete survey must be made of every distillery while at work, by the officer in charge, at least three times each day; and on such surveys, the condition of every vessel is to be ascertained, the locks on every vessel and utensil examined, and the manner in which the operations are proceeding carefully observed, and the minutes of each survey entered in a book kept in the distillery for this purpose. When two or more officers are in charge of a station in which

*According to Sykes's hydrometer.

there is a distillery, they are to survey the distillery in courses of eight hours each. Although an officer while in charge of a distillery is not required to be constantly on the premises, he must not absent himself so that he cannot be immediately found, if required by the distiller or any superior officer. On Sundays only one complete survey is required.

No hydrometer or any other testing instruments are to be used by any officer except such as are supplied by the board of revenue commissioners; and all instruments and keys of stills and receivers when not in use are to be kept under government lock by the officer on duty.

The officer in charge of the spirit store must attend therein whenever the distiller requires it to be opened, any time between the hours of five a. m. and eight p. m., Sundays excepted. When in attendance the officer must place himself so that he can see whatever is brought into or removed from the store by the entrance door. When the distiller does not require the store to be opened, it must be kept locked, and the officer in charge must at all times keep the key in his own possession.

Officers may survey distilleries by night or by day, and may force entrance, if admittance is refused on demand. When any duties payable by a distiller shall not be paid at the proper time, the district collector or other officer in charge of the collection may, by warrant under his hand, empower any person to take and distrain all materials and vessels for distilling and all spirits in warehouse, and cause the same to be sold at auction on six days' notice. Should there be any surplus after paying costs and expenses, it must forthwith be paid or tendered to the distiller or his lawful representative. Before such sale, the distiller may have any spirits or malt by paying the value and the duty on such articles.

Any officer may arrest any person removing malt, sugar, molasses, or mash, from a distillery, or any spirits, without being accompanied by a proper permit, and convey him before a justice of the peace residing near the place, who, as soon as practicable, shall hear and determine the charge; and, on confession or proof, convict the offender in a penalty not less than £10 (\$50,) nor more than £100 (\$500,) and if such penalty is not forthwith paid to the officer, the justice shall commit the offender to jail for not less than one, nor more than six months, unless the penalty is sooner paid.

If any officer has cause to suspect that unlicensed distillation is carried on, he must obtain a search warrant to enable him to break open the premises; and, if at night, must also secure the presence of the peace officer, who is bound to assist. All stills, vessels, and apparatus, and all spirits or other materials, preparing for distillation, found in such premises, may be seized and removed; the whole of the articles thus seized, if not claimed within ten days by the lawful owner, are absolutely forfeited, and, whether claimed or not, the owner is liable to the penalties prescribed by the statute.

The amended and consolidated acts of the British Parliament relative to the distillation of spirits, (Act 23 and 24 Vic., c. 114, Oct. 1, 1860,) as well as all former British legislation, has unquestionably been based on the belief that the ordinary safeguards of an official oath, required entries, and occasional inspection, are entirely insufficient to prevent fraud and secure the revenue, under the extraordinary inducements offered to illicit production, by the imposition of rates of excise, varying from 500 to 700 per cent. per gallon (8s. and 10s.) over and above the cost of manufacture.

The government, apparently further adopting as a principle, that where the interests of the nation and the rights of a comparatively small class of manufacturers, under the ordinary laws and regulations of industry, are antagonistic, the latter are to be considered as of little importance, have, therefore, rigidly prescribed, to the minutest details, a specific manner in which the process of distillation shall be carried on, and no other; subjects the business to constant inspection—following the disposition of the manufactured product so long as it

retains a bulk of three gallons—and most rigidly enforces all fines and penalties for violation of the statute. The effect of such enactments, as was doubtless intended, is to restrict the business of distillation to comparatively few establishments, a restriction which results to the advantage of the government, inasmuch as it necessarily greatly facilitates and economizes the system of constant inspection; while, at the same time, the more practical result is attained to, viz., of enabling the government to collect so large a revenue, from an acknowledged article of luxury, as to materially alleviate the burden of every other form of taxation.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 9.—INFLUENCE OF THE DUPLICATION OF TAXES ON AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the United States Revenue Commission, February, 1866.

SIR: The general views of the commission in reference to the system of internal taxes now in force having been presented in the report of the commission already submitted, it remains only to add some further remarks occurring since that was written. However well adapted that system was to the emergency in which it originated, it could scarcely be worse adapted than it is to the normal condition of the country. These taxes were paid at first with as much alacrity as if they were contributions to the relief of suffering soldiers. The liberal and patriotic feelings of the people were roused to the highest pitch, and whatever was required for the aid of the government or its armies, or for the extinction of the rebellion, was furnished not only cheerfully, but with enthusiasm. While these impulses remained in full force, taxes were scarcely felt; they were less regarded as matters of business, than as sacrifices to the war. Now, the people are returning to the ordinary views and pursuits of business, and begin to regard the internal revenue system with the eyes of practical men; and while they express their willingness to pay all proper and needful taxes, they are not slow to think and say that there ought to be a reasonable degree of consideration for the interests, feelings, and convenience of those who pay the taxes on the part of those who impose them.

The multitude of special taxes not fully understood or strictly levied at first, begin now, as results unfold themselves, to present a maze of complications bewildering to the tax-payer, to the assessor of taxes, and to those who attempt to disentangle or point out the details. When hundreds of articles, taxed and re-taxed, pass into the channels of trade, and finally to the hands of the consumer, no one can tell how much he is taxed, nor whether he pays more than his just share; no one can pay his tax, as men of business love to do, and be done with it; no one can know what he pays yearly, and a degree of uncertainty and confusion hangs over the whole matter perplexing to all concerned. It is very certain that this jumble of taxed persons and taxed commodities, passing through all the complications of distribution pertaining to manufacturers, mechanics, trade, and consumption, piles up like drift, leaving upon persons and classes burdens the most unequal and crushing. To these burdens will be added soon insufferable annoyances from assessors, who, as they begin to comprehend the extent of their powers and learn how to employ them, will, from a sense of duty, increase their vigilance and extend their official action; or, from fraudulent motives, endeavor to drive their victims to pay for relief. This is being done already to a great extent, but it is destined to be an annoyance which, of itself, would compel the abandonment of the present system. The detestation which is soon to follow its enforcement will early attract the attention of politicians, who may employ it as a party *shibboleth*, and thus grasp power which, if abused, may endanger national credit and derange the whole system of internal revenue.

It is a redeeming feature in this system that bread is not taxed; it is to be hoped that throughout the country the man who kills a sheep, a pig, or a calf, may escape the keen scent of the tax-gatherer, and that those who slaughter cattle and hogs by the thousand for the food of the laborers of the country may not have the opportunity of adding any tax to the morsels of meat which make the chief food of the men who do all our work.

A very objectionable item of our internal revenue system is the six per cent. on certain branches of manufactures. This tax has no parallel, probably, in the fiscal regulations of any civilized nation. It would utterly destroy, in ten years, two-thirds of the various kinds of production subjected to its operation. A very large proportion of the manufacturing establishments in the United States sell products yearly to two or three times the amount of their invested capital, and in many departments of production their sales yearly amount to more than three times the cost of their establishments. If the capital invested be one hundred thousand dollars, the sales may amount to two or three hundred thousand dollars, and the tax on that business will range from twelve to eighteen thousand dollars—that is, from twelve to eighteen per cent. on the cost of the manufacturing establishment.

The sales of its products by a manufacturing establishment is no safe indication of its profits. It may make and sell to the amount of a million of dollars without making a dollar of profit, though obliged to pay a tax of sixty thousand dollars. There are many departments of industry affected by this tax, which do not, on the average, make six per cent. six years in ten. There are many manufacturers who cannot anticipate, at the beginning of the year, upon any reliable grounds, whether they will lose money, or make one or two or six per cent., or whether they may not be heavy losers. Losses, from ten to forty thousand dollars, occur sometimes two or three times in ten years in establishments with an investment of from one to two hundred thousand dollars. Every one familiar with large establishments can recall years in succession when few realized six per cent., and when many made nothing, and not a few sustained heavy losses. The periods of commercial depression in which the working classes, the mechanics and the manufacturers, suffered so much from storms in the commercial world, last sometimes for years, during which disaster distress and ruin disturb the whole progress of domestic industry. These troubles come not from the over-production of the manufacturing or working class, but almost altogether from overtrading. When, for a few years, goods are purchased in large quantities and upon very long credits, a debt is accumulated, to be finally liquidated by insolvency in some cases, compromises in others, and heavy losses and distress among all classes. It must be remembered, these are periods of commercial revulsion; the producing classes do not make, but only suffer by them; they are the work of merchants, and directly or indirectly the results of foreign trade and long credits.

These remarks are intended to exhibit the effect of the six per cent. tax, which must certainly crush those upon whom it operates in times of commercial depression. The producing classes are very dependent upon merchants for the sale and wide distribution of their commodities, and cannot readily sever their relations. Consumers here can go directly to the manufacturer, passing by the merchant, but cannot go to the foreign manufacturer, whose products must all pass through the hands of importing merchants.

The American manufacturer is far from enjoying a smooth path in his daily or annual business. He must have a large capital at risk; he must do a large business, or he cannot equal competitors in economy of production; his prices are not fixed by himself, but controlled by competition from abroad and at home, or both; he may, at times, not be able to obtain fair prices for his own productions, or he may have to pay exorbitant rates for the raw material of his manufacture. In every point of view in which it is presented, it seems clear that the

six per cent. tax on manufactures will destroy productive power in an increasing progression, that will, in a few years, if not removed, furnish a sad monument to perpetuate the memory of a great mistake.

As this tax now operates, it has another evil aspect, regarding it only as a burden of six per cent. on production. It is well known that a very large proportion of the raw or first material of our manufactures is purchased by the manufacturer upon credit. For the labor he employs he must pay money at short intervals, and for all current expenses he must pay money; the raw material upon which he is engaged is the only large item of his outlay for which he can obtain a credit long enough to be of any considerable advantage. A very large amount accordingly of the business paper discounted by banks and money-lenders is the paper given by manufacturers for the material used by them. This paper they expect to pay with the proceeds of their sales. The manufacturer finds, however, that while the bank only retained at the rate of half per cent. a month from the note by way of discount, the collector of taxes absorbs six per cent. in bulk. The bank takes two per cent. or twenty dollars from a note of \$1,000 at four months; the collector takes sixty dollars additional.

This view presents the objectionable tax of six per cent. on the products of our general industry, as if it were simply a burden of six per cent., and nothing more. But it is a great deal more. Upon analyzing the cost of a large number of commodities, and the occupations by which they are produced, it is discovered that the six per cent. tax is virtually a tax upon the specific industries to which it applied, of from ten to fifty per cent. and upwards. If a manufacturer makes goods to the amount of \$100,000 in a year, he pays a tax of \$6,000. But his raw material may have cost him \$70,000, to which, in his business, by his labor, skill, and capital an additional value of \$30,000 has been added. This additional value is all that his manufactory has done in furnishing the product. The raw material which he is obliged to purchase is the product of other manufactories or other industry. He pays, therefore, \$6,000 tax upon the business of adding a value of \$30,000 to a material previously existing. This tax is 20 per cent. on his year's business. He has, of course, besides to pay for the labor and other cost of producing a value of \$30,000. In purchasing the \$70,000 worth of material for his manufacture, he may have paid \$4,200 tax previously exacted upon its production.

The commissioners in their general report have not deemed it expedient to recommend any reduction of taxation, otherwise than as therein expressed. They have, however, distinctly intimated the propriety of further reduction when the way seemed clear for such a measure, without danger to the revenue. Every day's experience seems to demonstrate the necessity of making that reduction soon, and with that view of providing other resources to supply the amount which the reduction may withdraw from the annual receipts.

No possible skill or power of analysis can ever trace the results and bearing of a taxation which affects five or six hundred articles specifically, and thousands not mentioned but taxed as manufactures, besides licenses upon a hundred employments, and stamps affecting those most who pay most of the other taxes. This formidable objection meets the lawgiver at the first step, in framing a system resting upon so numerous an array of items.

It is impossible to infuse into it any principle of justice which will control its working and tend to keep it within reasonable bounds of equality. The complications and combinations of hundreds of the taxed articles, as they pass through the channels of trade or manufacture to consumption, defy all definite scrutiny as to who pays the final tax, or in what way it is apportioned. Very many tax-payers must ever remain under the impression that they are paying more than their just portion, even after all allowances are made for unavoidable inequality. The metals in all their variety furnish objects of very large consumption; iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, and others, are employed in this coun-

try to a value of not less than three hundred millions of dollars, at their cost as they enter into consumption. As many of these metals are taxed half a score of times before they reach the consumer, often several times in the same manufactory, it is utterly impossible to estimate the amount of tax they carry with them to be paid by the consumer, manufacturer, or both. There is no commodity so much taxed as iron, except spirits and tobacco; but what is to be specially noted is, not what is levied upon the manufacturer so much as the number of times iron in its various shapes is taxed. It leaves the furnace and rolling-mill without having been charged more heavily than many other articles, but as it is the chief material of innumerable other manufactures, it continues to be taxed and retaxed in some branches of industry a score of times. As with iron, so to a considerable extent with other metals, and a number of other commodities.

It is obvious, upon the least examination, that these accumulated taxes do not fall upon tax-payers with any approximation to justice. A very large proportion of the people are not consumers of the metals, and of course escape the whole burden. The metals are the very fibre and ligaments of industry; to tax them heavily is to send a tax through the whole body and members of industry, enlarging as it goes, and falling most heavily upon those who are doing just what the interest of the nation demands, employing metals taken from our own mines. There is no source of wealth which is so clear a profit to a nation as the metals. Iron, one of the most useful and indispensable, is taxed from the pig to the horseshoe nail, or rather to the carpet tack. It is taxed in every shop in which it is used, and in every combination with other metals, and with wood or other materials. It is severely taxed in every variety of machinery into which it goes, and these taxes, as they increase, make up a crushing burden upon the inventive as well as the productive power of the country. Our success in applying machinery to industrial purposes surpasses that of all other people, and gives promise of success in our contest with the cheap labor of other parts of the world. If successful, our own victory must be due to machinery, of which iron and steel must be chief elements. These metals are not taxed in the countries distinguished in any degree for their progress in productive industry, and whose productions bear most heavily upon our domestic labor.

The taxation of iron, steel, and other metals, is a national subject, and the questions arising upon it are of national interest. It is not for the proprietors of furnaces, forges, and rolling-mills, to ask for exemption from burdens similar to those which others must bear, but it is sound policy for the nation to aim at making iron as abundant as possible. If its exemption from taxation should attract capital and labor into its production, it would be a public benefit. The consumption of iron in this country, though increasing rapidly, is yet only about two-thirds per head of what it is in Great Britain. Under a proper industrial policy we shall, within the next decade, equal, if not exceed, the production and far exceed the consumption of that country. If so, our whole wealth and power will be found to have kept pace with the increased consumption of iron and steel. No criterion can so accurately measure the civilization and productive power of a people as the extent to which they make and employ these metals. The industrial policy of the country should be directed towards doubling the product of our mines in the next ten years. The interests of navigation, internal and external, of railroad transportation, of the production of machinery, and of the implements of husbandry, and of all other instruments and appliances of mechanical industry, and of the numberless trades employing and consuming iron and steel for all the purposes to which they are applied, demand that we should not only make as large a quantity of these metals as is made in Great Britain, but that we should consume the whole. Let no obstacles be placed or be allowed to lay in the way of this important advance in metallic industry.

If the manufacturers of metals grow rich, they will personally be fit objects of taxation. But let no tax or other obstruction stand in the way of those who are

willing to enter upon this useful career; let the infant manufacturers have an opportunity to struggle upward, and strengthen as they grow. They will best curb the power and tendency to monopoly of those establishments which have attained full maturity.

The further the examination is carried, and the more closely the relations of domestic production are considered in all its departments, the more obvious becomes their dependence on each other, and the dependence of our people upon them. These branches of industry are the chief supporters of each other; that which is a burden upon one is generally a burden upon all. Some can bear heavy taxation, some equally important cannot, on account of exposure to foreign competition or other disabling circumstances. The heaviest and most injurious of all taxation would be that which diminishes the power of domestic industry. Especially would it operate severely upon agriculturists, who would not only lose consumers, but find increased competitors among those who would be driven to agriculture for a living. No country has ever ventured to burden domestic production so heavily, and it is quite certain it cannot be done with impunity. The quicker we recede from so mistaken a policy, the better.

Before closing the remarks now submitted on the subject of internal revenue, it seems proper to say, that if the commission had been able within the time allotted to collect the necessary information, to prepare and report a compact bill, framed to raise the whole sum required for the treasury, it would have been a happy event for the country if Congress had found the bill adequate for the purpose, and had swept away the tangled mass of taxes from nine-tenths of the articles now burdened, or in some instances buried under them.

The immense number of persons and objects specially taxed distinguishes our system, and makes it the most impracticable of any in the world. It is continually unfolding new complications and exhibiting new faults, and this it cannot fail to do as long as it is permitted to remain. The complications of business are such, and the bearing of this taxation so universal, that unpleasant results in endless diversity will be continually turning up, to wear out the patience and sour the temper of the people.

Since signing the report of the commission, in which the objections to the present system of internal revenue are strongly stated, the pressure of the objections therein stated, and such as are made above, have become of sufficient force to draw increased attention to the subject. This system has not been so long in operation as to make it indispensable that its abandonment should be necessarily gradual. It seems rather now that it should not be continued longer than it may take to find a substitute. Mischiefs may arise from its continuance even one year, of which no risk should be encountered. The taxes of this year will be severely felt, and will be crushing in their weight upon large masses of the people. The promise of a gradual abatement may not suffice to quiet the increasing impatience under this burden. If the present Congress does not sweep off at this session the most objectionable features of the system, the next Congress may possibly be so constituted with respect to this question as to act with more efficiency than financial skill or proper caution would dictate.

As this subject is of such pressing importance, the attention of the commission cannot be withdrawn from it; the interest in the subject cannot grow less. If it shall seem expedient during the session of Congress to make suggestions towards a measure for a further and larger reduction of the number of articles now taxed under our internal revenue system, the commission will return to the inquiry, and make an additional report, with the hope of affording some aid to so desirable an object as simplifying our system of internal taxation, and making the burden more easy to bear.

Respectfully submitted for the commission,

STEPHEN COLWELL.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS FOR ARREST OF ASSASSINS OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, transmitting a report in regard to the distribution of rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins of the late President Lincoln.

MARCH 6, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit the accompanying report from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, requesting information "in regard to the distribution of the rewards offered by the government for the arrest of the assassins of the late President Lincoln."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 1, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, hereto annexed, referred by you to this department, I have the honor to report that no distribution has yet been made of the rewards offered by the government for the arrest of the assassins of the late President Lincoln. Many persons presented claims for the rewards, and, by the order of this department, the Adjutant General and Judge Advocate General were appointed a special commission to examine and adjudicate upon the respective claims. The period for award has, on application by claimants, been extended from time to time, in order that all claimants may be heard and full justice done. When the award has been examined and approved, notice by publication will be given.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 27, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if not incompatible with the public interest) to communicate to this House all the information in his possession in regard to the distribution of the rewards offered by the government for the arrest of the assassins of the late President Lincoln.

Attest :

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

PRESIDENT JUAREZ, OF MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 27th ultimo, relative to President Juarez, of Mexico.

MARCH 7, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, requesting certain information in relation to President Benito Juarez, of Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 5, 1866.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, requesting the President "to communicate to that House (if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest) any correspondence or other information in possession of the government in regard to the term of office of President Benito Juarez, of the republic of Mexico; as to the period when, under the constitution, a popular election in that country should take place when free from foreign invasion, and as to any vote of confidence and extraordinary powers given to President Juarez by the congress of the Mexican republic," has the honor to report that it would not be expedient to furnish the information called for.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

LAKE SUPERIOR HARBOR.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 27th ultimo, relative to clearing the entrance of Lake Superior harbor.

MARCH 9, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington City, March 6, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 27, 1866, directing the Secretary of War to communicate such estimates, based upon surveys of Lake Superior harbor, as will show what appropriations are needful to clear the entrance into that harbor, I have the honor to send herewith the Chief Engineer's report on the subject, dated March 5, 1866.

Very respectfully, sir., your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 5, 1866.

SIR: I respectfully return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, calling for "such estimates, based upon surveys of Lake Superior harbor, as will show what appropriations are needful to clear the entrance into that harbor," &c., referred to this department for report, and beg leave to state that Superior harbor presents difficulties to be surmounted in devising a system of improvement that shall render the entrance into the harbor from the lake of any permanent benefit.

Unlike most other localities on the lakes, this harbor receives a river that throws into it annually a heavy freshet, which, being discharged through the harbor, is sufficient to open a good navigable channel, so long as its influence is confined to one outlet and in one direction.

During the winter season, the entire bay, harbor and lake, for some miles from the shore, are a mass of ice, with icebergs of considerable size forced by the

easterly storms on the sand shores, grounding and filling the channel, which in summer is navigable to and from the lake. This ice-barrier lasts until the month of May, and while it exists the freshets from the river pass under the ice, through the bay, and find an outlet at the entrance into the harbor by channels depending upon the size of the accumulated icebergs along the shore of the lake. The sands from within are put in motion by the freshet current, and either accumulated against the ice-barriers, thus forming new shoals, or are carried under the ice, by and through some new channel, or the one of the previous summer if it should not be closed with icebergs, to the deeper water of the lake, or thrown on shoals that have to be removed by the freshets after the opening of navigation.

Under these circumstances, the channel from the lake to the bay is variable; and how far the art of man can devise a system that shall render permanent any work that can secure a flow of the currents from the river, as well as that from any periodic rise of the lake, in an uninterrupted course, is a problem requiring the investigation of a competent board that shall collect the facts bearing upon the case with more circumstantial reliability than is now in possession of the department.

Dredging the channel, after the breaking up of the ice, would now seem to be the only temporary corrective to hasten the formation of a new channel in the most favorable direction.

Should Congress consider it expedient to authorize such a partial system for temporary purposes, the sum of \$10,000 should suffice for removing any accumulation of sand that may take place during the present winter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

EXPENDITURES OF BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration of the expenditures, &c., since the establishment of the bureau.

MARCH 9, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 28, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with section 6 of the act "to encourage immigration," approved July 4, 1864, I have the honor to submit to you a detailed report of the Commissioner of Immigration, of the foreign immigration and of the expenditures of the Bureau of Immigration since the period of its establishment. This report also contains statements, as per section 13 of the act of Congress to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, approved March 3, 1855, of the number, age, sex, and occupation of passengers who arrived in the United States by sea, from foreign countries, during the year ending December 31, 1865, together with the country in which they were born, the country in which they mean to reside, and the number that died on the voyage, compiled from returns made to this department by collectors of the customs, pursuant to the provisions of said section.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

Washington, February 28, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to encourage immigration," approved July 4, 1864, I submit a report of the operations of this bureau since its establishment, a detailed statement of the foreign immigration during the past year, and an account of the expenditures under the law establishing it, with such suggestions and recommendations as are necessary to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

The importance of the interests committed to the charge of this bureau cannot be overestimated. Whether we regard the rapid settlement of our States and Territories, the development of our material resources, the necessary supply of labor to our agricultural, mechanical, and mining interests, or the welfare of the immigrant who comes, under the guardianship of the government, to enjoy the protection of our free institutions and to receive a fitting return for labor, the field covered is one of almost boundless extent. The propriety and advantage of placing this whole subject of immigration under the charge of authorized officers of the government has been fully vindicated by the results, although the very limited powers conferred upon this bureau have much impaired its efficient action. Previous to the passage of the act under which it was organized, immigration into the United States was left entirely to its own impulse, and this was proportioned to the necessities and wants of the immigrant at home, and the promise of abundance and prosperity here. State and local organizations had done something to stimulate the movement of populations abroad, and to protect the immigrant in his transit to his new home, but the general government had failed to recognize the importance of the subject, or the necessity of its action. The want of labor during the closing years of the war called public attention to the subject, and, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State, Congress promptly passed the act under which this bureau was organized.

THE EVILS TO BE REMEDIED.

Upon entering upon the duties of his position the Commissioner of Immigration found himself in conflict with a host of persons who had been long accustomed, in the various ports, to prey upon the immigrant; companies, boards, and agencies, with sounding titles and high professions, were ready to deceive and plunder him at every turn, and it required prompt and decisive action to meet this great and growing evil. Many organizations, proper in themselves, but representing special interests, were simply subserving their own plans, and the views of some single locality, regardless of the welfare of the immigrant. He was constantly perplexed by representations of the most contradictory character. Unable to distinguish between the true and the false, the genuine and the spurious, he was too frequently the victim of the sharper. It was not alone on his arrival here he encountered these foes to his welfare. Before he had left his native country he was plundered by those who professed to give him information and aid. His voyage from abroad to this country had nothing to detract from his previous or coming disappointments. His food was often ill-prepared, and seldom of the quantity and quality for which he had stipulated; the water was bad, and insufficient in quantity for the necessary purposes; too frequently his berth was filthy, while the least complaint would subject him to ill treatment and abuse. The woman was still more an object of pity unless under careful and determined protection. And these outrages were practiced in direct violation of the laws passed by Congress for the regulation of the carriage of passengers, and the protection of female passengers, because the means provided were not adequate to prevent them, although occasional redress was afforded.

Agents were also busy abroad ensnaring persons desirous of emigrating into contracts by which they were bound to labor for years at unreasonably low wages, in consideration of the expenses of their emigration. Upon their arrival here, in ignorance of the nature of our laws, they were intimidated into the fulfilment of such contracts. Another mode of extortion and swindling was the sale of tickets on our railroads in the foreign ports, usually on circuitous routes, and at an advanced price. Often upon his arrival here the immigrant found them disavowed by the respective roads. Another set of sharpers made it their special business to deprive him of his gold and silver, returning him depreciated currency.

Beside all these ingenious modes of imposition, our civil war, during its continuance, furnished a new ground of operation, and many were the wrongs perpetrated on foreigners by enlisting officers and substitute brokers. Unscrupulous persons were besetting the helpless foreigner on every path, and exercising constant ingenuity to rob him of his frequently small means. Either by protestations of sympathy, or by promises, or by color of authority, they too often accomplished their ends. A majority of these sharpers were themselves Europeans, who usually selected their own countrymen as their victims, the better to mislead them through a knowledge of their language and character.

THE REMEDIES FOR THESE EVILS.

The remedies proposed for these evils were of a character suited to the organization of the bureau, and to the limited powers conferred upon it. By the act which established it, provision was made only for the appointment of a superintendent of immigration at the port of New York, to whom clear and positive instructions were given for his guidance, under the approval and authority of the Secretary of State, and these instructions were translated and extensively published in the English, French, and German languages. They were likewise forwarded to our consuls in Europe, and to the large shipping houses connected with immigration, while it was made the duty of masters of immigrant ships to post them up conspicuously in their vessels. These instructions substantially set forth as follows :

I. All contracts entered into by emigrants for the United States in foreign countries, whereby such emigrants pledge the wages of their labor to repay the expenses of their emigration, are to be submitted to the superintendent for his approval in writing, and such contracts must conform to the provisions of the act to encourage immigration. No contract is to be approved by him unless he has *personally* satisfied himself that the emigrants, parties to the contract, have actually arrived in the United States. No contract is to be approved by him which may provide for the pursuit of a disloyal or otherwise unlawful or disreputable calling, or which may be at rates of wages unreasonably low or improvident. All contracts not approved by him are debarred from the provisions of the second section of the act to encourage emigration. No contract made with emigrants in foreign countries to enter the military or naval service of the United States can be approved, and such emigrants are to be notified that it is void; and it is made the duty of the superintendent to arrest all persons who should, by fraud, attempt to compel their enlistment.

II. He is further instructed, for the convenience of immigrants, to make provision for the safe custody of money and valuables of small bulk which might be temporarily deposited by immigrants, and to impose no charges or fees for such custody, and to receive and forward letters for immigrants, and to provide such other facilities as may conduce to their comfort and happiness, without incurring too great a tax on his office.

III. He is further instructed to make contracts with the different railroad and transportation companies of the United States for transportation tickets, to be furnished to immigrants, and to be paid for by them, and to make agreements for the cheap transportation of their baggage.

IV. He is further instructed to cause every case of fraud or extortion by agents, runners and others, to be punished to the full extent of the law.

V. He is further instructed to see that the provisions of the "passenger acts" are strictly complied with, and all breaches thereof punished according to law; for which purpose he is to cause all vessels arriving with immigrants at the port of New York to be carefully inspected. In the carrying out of these instructions he is to act in entire harmony with the "New York Commission of Emigration."

These regulations were intended as much for the information of immigrants, and the warning of persons guilty of malpractices, as for the guidance of the superintendent at New York, and the results, under the constant vigilance of that officer, have more than answered all the expectations of this bureau. The making of unjust and illegal contracts abroad has been entirely checked, while, under the supervision of the superintendent and the approval of the Commissioner, proper and legal contracts have been executed by a large number of emigrants. The stipulations in these contracts provide for a comfortable sustenance for each emigrant on his arrival here, secure him the wages usually given, and relieve him of the care and expense of his emigration. Under the law no contract can be made for a longer period than one year. The stringent measures of the general government in guarding immigrants against their fraudulent enlistment in the army and navy, and the readiness with which it did justice to the foreigner in every case brought to its notice, left but little else for the superintendent at New York to do than to warn them against the snares spread for them by unscrupulous agents. The charges made abroad to prevent emigration were unwarranted. The fact was that many immigrants, relying on the protection of their native countries, voluntarily enlisted, receiving the large bounties and pay, and then feigned to have been drawn into it by fraudulent representations, and against their free wills. All these cases were, however, carefully examined, and where the slightest suspicion of fraud existed, the foreigner was immediately discharged from the service.

The United States office in New York has been able to be of great service to the immigrant in its constant and unwearying care for his interests. Valuables could be there deposited without cost or charges, letters be forwarded to their destination, and information of all kinds could be obtained. As regards the contracts which the superintendent was required to make with the various railroad and transportation companies and other common carriers for the transportation of immigrants and their baggage, the arrangements of the "New York Commission of Emigration" were found to be so satisfactory that the office at New York has merely advised the immigrant of the shortest route to his destination, and procured for him all the facilities which that commission had to offer.

The prevention of the extortion and robbery of the immigrant has been one of the most important of the benefits flowing from the appointment of a superintendent at New York. Through him this bureau has been enabled to break up many swindling agencies with their runners, and to protect the thousands of immigrants who press upon our shores. This work, however, never ceases. New schemes of fraud spring up whenever occasion offers, and they require continued vigilance to repress them.

The superintendent has found it extremely difficult, and in many cases impossible, to secure the proper punishment of the continual violations of the "passenger laws." In order to ascertain such violations it was found necessary to appoint two officers, with the consent of the Secretary of State, whose duty it should be to board every immigrant ship, and report to the superintendent whether the provisions of the "passenger acts" had in each case been complied with. The importance of this course will be felt when it is stated that the superintendent reports to this bureau that of the ships which arrived at New York since the existence of his office, there were none which had not violated the provisions of the act of 1860, for the better protection of female passengers. One hundred and eighteen complaints were brought before him, which he was directed to refer to the United States district attorney, under whose advice he dismissed such as he was satisfied were caused by ignorance of the law, and where no injury had been sustained by the immigrant. Even where the injury had been gross the superintendent found a successful prosecution almost impossible under the condition of the law and his own limited powers. Under the existing laws it is necessary that the complainant institute a suit against the

master, owner, or consignee of the vessel, and for this few have the knowledge, ability, time, or means, and fewer the courage. Besides, the immigrant cannot remain for the purposes of prosecution. The remedy for this seems to be in a change of the laws.

INFORMATION FOR THE IMMIGRANT.

One of the most important subjects brought before the bureau was that of supplying the immigrant, both abroad and on his arrival here, with such information as would intelligently guide his action. At the period of its establishment it was deemed of the highest importance to collect such facts in relation to labor and its recompense as would practically meet the requirements of the time. The bureau through various sources obtained the address of the secretaries of the various agricultural societies in the United States, about a thousand in number, and addressed to each of them a request to furnish a statement of the wages paid to mechanics, artisans, and common laborers in their respective localities, adding for that purpose printed lists of arts and trades pursued in the country. Prompt replies were made, and the bureau was thus enabled to prepare a statement of the average wages paid in the several States to each branch of industry, serving for the time as a guide in directing immigrants to the best points. When it is considered that the larger share of immigrants who arrive in the country have no settled purpose or location in view, some idea of the advantages thus secured may be obtained. The information thus sought was furnished with great care to all incoming immigrants at the port of New York, and as far as possible at the other ports. The close of the war, however, rendered many of these statistics useless, and it has been found impossible to continue their preparation, from the fact that it depended entirely upon the courtesy of parties. Instead of this plan, this office has addressed a communication to the governors of the different States, and to all the societies in this country whose object is the encouragement of immigration to a particular locality, requesting them to furnish this bureau with occasional statements. This plan, though not as complete and thorough as the first, has been generally successful, and through it much valuable information has been brought before the public and those to be more immediately benefited thereby.

As one of the most important means of giving information to the immigrant, this bureau prepared a pamphlet containing the laws to encourage immigration, "to regulate the carrying of passengers," "to secure homesteads to actual settlers," with the proceedings and forms under it, and also the instructions of the Commissioner to the superintendent, and issued 35,000 copies in the English, French, and German languages. Under the direction of the Secretary of State these pamphlets were forwarded to our consuls abroad for distribution, and the result has been of the most advantageous character. Acknowledgments from them of the receipt of these documents are, without exception, accompanied by a statement of their beneficial effect. They are said to form the first authentic information that ever came before the people abroad in reference to this country, and this bureau has been called upon to answer a host of correspondents abroad asking for further statements and details.

The plain and practical information thus brought before the people of Europe has largely contributed to swell the tide of immigration from the more intelligent and more prosperous classes, and the continuance of this policy on the part of this bureau will undoubtedly add materially to the growth and prosperity of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF THE PRESENT LAW.

The inefficiency of the law under which the Commissioner now acts is universally acknowledged, and with this report is submitted the draught of a bill

designed to remedy existing defects, and to increase its usefulness. This bill enlarges the power of the Commissioner, and superintendent of immigration at New York, and further proposes the appointment of superintendents at each of the ports of Boston, New Orleans, and San Francisco, with another, who will have Philadelphia and Baltimore under his charge. The establishment of steam lines of packets from these various ports, having in view the carrying of immigrants, will render it necessary that the power of this bureau should be there exercised to secure to the immigrant the protection which he needs, and which is afforded him at the port of New York. The evidences are that all these ports will soon become the point of arrival of large numbers of immigrants. The expenditures, under the enlarged powers thus asked for, will not form an obstacle to the more complete organization of this bureau. They will constitute but a small outlay when we consider the amount of wealth which is brought into the country from this source.

This bill contains sections for the more effectual protection of immigrants on passenger vessels, guarding against the bringing to this country of foreign convicts, providing against the use of disinfectants by which there may be danger of fire, for the issue of certificates to passenger ships as to the number of passengers they may legally carry, &c., all of which experience has shown to be essential. The bill further gives the Commissioner of Immigration full control of the passenger laws, authorizing him to sue for the penalties in all cases. The bill referred to has been carefully prepared, and I would respectfully recommend its early passage by Congress.

LABOR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

The question of labor in the southern States now occupies a large share of the attention of the planters in that section, and this bureau has received numerous letters requesting authority to bring into the south East Indian or coolie laborers. The writers have been informed that the whole policy of the government is opposed to such propositions, and that the introduction of new races bound to service and labor, under contracts similar to those in the West Indies, is contrary to the true interests, as it is to the laws, of the United States. If proper and profitable contracts cannot be made with the freedmen who are used to the peculiar labor of the southern States, there is no doubt but that a free, foreign immigration will supply all their necessities. Much complaint is made, however, to this bureau that the agents employed to secure the labor of immigrants for the southern States grossly misrepresent the nature of the contracts to be entered into, and that great injustice is committed. Several agencies of this character have been broken up in New York, and the utmost vigilance will be observed to protect the ignorant immigrant from their grasp. Free immigrant labor should enter the southern States under no restrictions, bound to no illegal contracts, subject to no unequal laws, and the result will be the immediate growth and prosperity of those States.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

By the law creating this bureau it is indicated that it shall act in consonance with the New York commissioners of emigration, and I have deemed it wise and prudent to seek the co-operation of all State officers and of all societies having in view the same general objects. Almost all the States have moved in the matter, and many of them have commissioners of immigration regularly appointed, and acting with more particular reference to the interests of States. Pamphlets have been prepared by them giving a description of the soil, mineral wealth, and advantages of the various States, and, with the consent of the Secretary of State, this bureau has been enabled to distribute these through our consuls in

Europe without expense. With the local societies designed to aid and assist the immigrant in the various cities of the east and west, this bureau has been in constant correspondence, aiding and assisting in their generous efforts. It has sought to make this office the central and controlling power through which the great interests of immigration could be advanced, while it did not interfere with the well-directed efforts of others.

IMMIGRATION FOR PAST AND FUTURE YEARS.

By reference to the tables which accompany this report, it will be seen that the total immigration for the year 1865 was 285,504, being an increase from the previous year of about 64,000. The following is the total immigration for the last six years :

1860.....	179,469
1861.....	112,705
1862.....	114,475
1863.....	199,811
1864.....	221,535
1865.....	287,397

This large comparative increase is owing in some degree to the close of the war and the renewed confidence in our institutions; but I am satisfied that the protection of this bureau, and the information it has distributed, has largely contributed to it. From accounts which have reached this office recently, the preparation made for emigration during the coming year at the main ports of Europe are extraordinary. Hamburg has been crowded with the emigrants who gather there for transportation; and Altona, a city adjacent to Hamburg, is reported to resemble a camp, and no less than 50,000 emigrants are expected to gather there during the coming year. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will run steamers weekly during the "season," instead, as heretofore, fortnightly. The Sloman, Muzenbecker, Godeffray, and other lines of sailing vessels, are preparing to put on extra ships. At Havre the same condition of things exists, while the pressure at the ports of the United Kingdom is not less great. Every line of steamers and sailing-ships contemplates an extension of its facilities, while new lines are continually projected and carried into operation. Baltimore and New Orleans have already lines of steamers in operation to Liverpool. The emigrants crowding the ports of Europe are represented to be of a superior class, with the means and skill which will render them a most valuable acquisition to the country. Other nations are offering their inducements to the people of Europe; but neither Algeria, South America, nor Mexico are attractive to those who desire to find freedom, security, and prosperity in their new homes.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

The expenses of the office at the city of New York during the fraction of the year 1864, from July 4 to December 31, amounted to \$3,025 57, of which the sum of \$1,208 49 was consumed for contingencies—such as rent, furniture, stationery, &c., and \$1,817 08 in salaries, namely :

For the quarter ending September 30, 1864—

Salaries	\$601 08	
Contingencies	734 34	
		<hr/> \$1,335 42

For the quarter ending December 31, 1864—

Salaries	1,216 00	
Contingencies	474 15	
		<hr/> 1,690 15

Total expenses of the office at New York for the fraction of the year 1864	3,025 57
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The expenses of the bureau in this city during the fraction of the year 1864, commencing and ending at the same periods, amounted to \$1,347 77, of which the sum of \$266 91 was consumed for contingencies, (furniture, stationery, &c.,) and \$1,080 86 in salaries, namely:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1864—

Salaries	\$460 86	
Contingencies	60 00	
		<u>\$520 86</u>

For the quarter ending December 31, 1864—

Salaries	620 00	
Contingencies	206 91	
		<u>826 91</u>

Total expenses of the bureau in this city for the fraction of the year 1864.....	<u>1, 347 77</u>
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The appropriation made by Congress, as per act approved July 4, 1864, for the year 1864, amounted for the—

Six months, from July to December, 1864, to.....	\$12, 500 00
Expenses of the office at New York.....	\$3, 025 57
Expenses of the bureau at this city	<u>1, 347 77</u>

Total expenses of the Bureau of Immigration for 1864	<u>4, 373 34</u>
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Leaving a balance not expended of.....	<u>8, 126 66</u>
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The expenses of the office at New York during the year ending December 31, 1865, amounted to \$8,040 41, of which the sum of \$1,629 99 was consumed for contingencies, (rent, furniture, stationery, &c.,) and \$6,410 42 in salaries, namely:

For the quarter ending March 31, 1865—

Salaries	\$1, 516 42	
Contingencies	167 25	
		<u>\$1, 683 67</u>

For the quarter ending June 30, 1865—

Salaries	1, 578 00	
Contingencies	405 16	
		<u>1, 983 16</u>

For the quarter ending September 30, 1865—

Salaries	1, 612 00	
Contingencies	582 64	
		<u>2, 194 64</u>

For the quarter ending December 31, 1865—

Salaries	1, 704 00	
Contingencies	474 94	
		<u>2, 178 94</u>

Total expenses of the office at New York for the year ending December 31, 1865	<u>8, 040 41</u>
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The expenses of the bureau in this city during the year ending December 31, 1865, amounted to \$4,275 98, of which the sum of \$106 50 was consumed for contingencies, (furniture, stationery, &c.,) and \$4,169 48 in salaries, namely:

For the quarter ending March 31, 1865—

Salaries	\$600 00	
Contingencies .....	.....
	<hr/>	\$600 00

For the quarter ending June 30, 1865—

Salaries	715 48	
Contingencies .....	.....
	<hr/>	715 48

For the quarter ending September 30, 1865—

Salaries	1,523 00	
Contingencies	106 50	
	<hr/>	1,629 50

For the quarter ending December 31, 1865—

Salaries	1,331 00	
Contingencies .....	.....
	<hr/>	1,331 00

Total expenses of the bureau in this city for the year ending December 31, 1865	4,275 98
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Amount of appropriation for the year ending December 31, 1865,	\$25,000 00
Expenses of the office at New York.....	\$8,040 41
Expenses of the bureau in this city.....	4,275 98
	<hr/>
	12,316 39

Leaving a balance not expended of.....	12,683 61
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Accompanying this report will be found a number of tables containing the statistics of immigration for the past and previous years, together with rates of fare for immigrant passengers on various railroad lines of this country.

The bureau finds it impossible to render its report at the commencement of each annual meeting of Congress, as required of it by law, owing to the fact that the returns from the collectors on which it depends for data are never received until some time after the expiration of the current year.

H. N. CONGAR,
Commissioner.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX No. 1.

The total number of foreign passengers which arrived in this country during the year ending December, 1865, amounted to 287,397, viz :

Maine.....	4,927
New Hampshire.....	10
Massachusetts.....	12,950
Rhode Island.....	45
Connecticut.....	31
New York.....	225,932
Pennsylvania.....	1,617
Maryland.....	4,610
South Carolina.....	277
Florida.....	204
Louisiana.....	3,572
Texas.....	6
Ohio.....	467
Michigan.....	28,724
Illinois.....	244
Minnesota.....	5
Oregon.....	430
California.....	3,330
Georgia.....	16
Total.....	287,397

Of which the nativities were as follows :

Great Britain.....	112,053
Germany.....	83,788
British North American Provinces.....	23,853
Norway.....	3,258
France.....	3,579
Switzerland.....	2,890
Unknown.....	4,757
China.....	2,930
Sweden.....	2,851
Denmark.....	1,145
West Indies.....	980
Italy.....	918
Holland.....	789
Belgium.....	741
Spain.....	694
Poland.....	538
Azores.....	521
Portugal.....	365
Mexico.....	193
Russia.....	181
South America.....	147

Sandwich Islands	37
Africa	42
Australia	35
Turkey	14
Fayal	9
Greece	7
Sicily	5
St. Helena	4
Malta	2
United States	38,794

APPENDIX No. 2.

Statement of the number of passengers who arrived in the United States by sea from foreign countries from September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1865.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
From September 30, 1843, to September 30, 1844.....	48,897	35,867	.....	84,764
From September 30, 1844, to September 30, 1845.....	69,179	49,311	1,406	119,896
From September 30, 1845, to September 30, 1846.....	90,974	66,778	897	158,649
From September 30, 1846, to September 30, 1847.....	139,167	99,325	990	239,482
From September 30, 1847, to September 30, 1848.....	136,128	92,883	472	229,483
From September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.....	179,256	119,915	512	299,683
From September 30, 1849, to September 30, 1850.....	200,904	113,392	1,038	315,334
From September 30, 1850, to December 31, 1850.....	38,282	27,107	181	65,570
From December 31, 1850, to December 31, 1851.....	245,017	163,745	66	408,828
From December 31, 1851, to December 31, 1852.....	235,731	160,174	1,438	397,343
From December 31, 1852, to December 31, 1853.....	236,732	164,178	72	400,982
From December 31, 1853, to December 31, 1854.....	284,887	175,587	.....	460,474
From December 31, 1854, to December 31, 1855.....	140,181	90,283	12	230,476
From December 31, 1855, to December 31, 1856.....	135,308	89,188	.....	224,496
From December 31, 1856, to December 31, 1857.....	162,538	109,020	.....	271,558
From December 31, 1857, to December 31, 1858.....	89,648	54,704	300	144,652
From December 31, 1858, to December 31, 1859.....	96,078	58,743	481	155,302
From December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1860.....	108,550	70,833	86	179,469
From December 31, 1860, to December 31, 1861.....	70,736	41,969	.....	112,705
From December 31, 1861, to December 31, 1862.....	69,202	45,122	151	114,475
From December 31, 1862, to December 31, 1863.....	123,544	76,196	71	199,811
From December 31, 1863, to December 31, 1864.....	135,364	86,171	.....	221,535
From December 31, 1864, to December 31, 1865.....	161,353	94,466	31,578	287,397

APPENDIX No. 3.

Table showing the number of immigrants arrived at the ports of Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

Years.	Ports.				
	Boston.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Baltimore.	Philadelphia.
1860.....	12,833	5,817	(Chinese.) 13,102	6,957	3,900
1861.....	7,294	7,892	(7,491) *959	3,933	1,911
1862.....	6,037	4,070	(3,620) No report....	2,389	1,929
1863.....	8,883	7,403	(7,181) .....do.....	1,176	3,671
1864.....	8,502	3,185	(2,912) .....do.....	2,968	4,464
1865.....	10,430	3,330	(2,901) 3,572	4,610	1,580

* Month of January.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Table showing the numbers and nationalities of alien immigrants who arrived at the port of New York from May 5, 1847, to December 31, 1865.

Country of birth.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total nationalities.
Ireland.....	52,946	91,061	112,591	117,038	163,306	118,131	113,164	82,302	43,043	44,276	57,119	55,075	32,652	47,350	35,764	32,217	92,157	89,399	70,082	1,416,543
Germany.....	53,180	51,973	55,705	45,535	69,919	118,611	119,644	176,986	52,892	52,967	80,974	31,674	26,270	37,869	27,139	27,740	35,002	57,446	83,451	1,310,353
England.....	8,864	23,092	26,121	28,163	28,553	31,551	27,126	30,578	22,938	23,767	28,622	12,354	10,375	11,361	5,632	7,975	18,757	23,710	27,286	398,965
Scotland.....	2,354	6,415	8,640	6,772	7,302	7,684	6,456	4,909	4,340	4,723	5,170	2,718	2,325	1,617	639	692	1,937	3,126	3,952	81,811
France.....	3,330	4,734	2,683	3,462	5,964	8,968	7,470	7,986	4,174	2,984	3,069	1,766	1,532	1,549	1,200	1,187	1,303	1,804	2,059	65,144
Switzerland.....	1,947	1,622	1,405	2,360	4,499	6,471	4,604	8,883	3,373	2,559	2,454	1,315	791	1,422	1,398	1,254	1,194	1,632	2,513	51,636
Holland.....	3,611	1,560	2,447	1,174	1,798	1,253	1,085	1,466	8,883	1,668	1,734	348	261	1,440	331	456	407	615	729	22,173
Wales.....	472	1,064	1,762	1,520	2,189	2,531	1,182	1,288	1,118	1,376	987	568	500	811	697	1,062	1,143	639	505	20,343
Norway.....	862	1,207	3,300	3,150	2,112	1,869	377	81	303	438	62	3	36	53	93	22	238	88	136	14,399
Sweden.....	139	165	1,077	1,110	872	2,005	1,630	1,859	1,667	918	619	237	318	361	352	653	1,370	516	377	17,815
Italy.....	197	321	602	476	618	359	659	398	1,201	690	596	669	399	542	750	467	444	475	591	10,221
Belgium.....	551	101	118	520	475	82	34	336	457	850	444	253	57	76	163	195	456	186	97	5,698
Spain.....	253	214	253	257	278	471	659	398	1,201	300	363	146	234	228	190	124	302	196	324	5,473
Portugal.....	299	392	449	554	575	265	174	225	330	344	416	263	493	523	165	156	256	236	383	5,498
West Indies.....	95	52	139	90	229	157	186	169	174	469	453	264	453	485	612	1,069	1,560	565	727	6,819
Denmark.....	36	79	173	188	422	186	172	146	346	436	245	84	114	60	43	50	137	196	423	2,357
Poland.....	36	79	173	188	422	186	172	146	346	436	245	84	114	60	43	50	137	196	423	2,357
Russia.....	31	57	327	165	131	190	175	111	112	163	66	92	164	110	98	92	60	134	109	1,849
South America.....	34	57	327	165	131	190	175	111	112	163	66	92	164	110	98	92	60	134	109	1,849
Portugal.....	34	57	327	165	131	190	175	111	112	163	66	92	164	110	98	92	60	134	109	1,849
Nova Scotia.....	10	36	151	164	61	73	39	6	94	30	93	57	45	19	11	12	3	77	77	1,076
Canada.....	36	18	18	61	51	33	39	55	9	30	40	18	81	23	21	67	77	40	53	770
Mexico.....	12	23	23	41	42	46	51	34	64	57	30	17	13	13	36	33	47	37	43	585
Italy.....	21	26	26	36	37	43	51	34	64	57	30	17	13	13	36	33	47	37	43	585
China.....	2	9	11	11	12	14	53	30	18	10	26	19	4	13	1	15	1	41	3	303
East Indies.....	23	34	34	32	10	18	53	30	18	10	26	19	4	13	1	15	1	41	3	303
Unknown.....	95	6	6	4	1	1	1	7	3	3	8	2	6	3	4	1	5	12	5	85
Greece.....	1	1	6	4	4	5	10	6	3	4	8	2	6	3	5	3	2	5	5	82
Turkey.....	1	1	6	4	4	5	10	6	3	4	8	2	6	3	5	3	2	5	5	82
Arabia.....	1	1	6	4	4	5	10	6	3	4	8	2	6	3	5	3	2	5	5	82
Africa.....	1	1	6	4	4	5	10	6	3	4	8	2	6	3	5	3	2	5	5	82
Australia.....	1	1	6	4	4	5	10	6	3	4	8	2	6	3	5	3	2	5	5	82
Annual totals.....	192,092	189,176	320,003	312,796	399,601	300,992	364,945	319,223	136,223	142,349	183,773	78,589	79,323	105,162	65,589	76,306	156,844	182,896	196,354	3,349,198

APPENDIX No. 5.

Table showing the price of transportation of immigrants, and of their baggage, from New York to places west and south, by rail and water.

From New York to—	Kind of conveyance.	Emigrant or third class.	Price per 100 lbs. extra baggage.
Alliance, Ohio.....	Rail.	\$9 00	*\$2 50
Adrian, Michigan.....	do.	12 00	*3 05
Alton, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 65
Aurora, Illinois.....	do.	14 60	*4 50
Atchison, Kansas.....	do.	31 50	.....
Berlin, Wisconsin.....	do.	19 25	4 40
Beloit, Wisconsin.....	do.	17 00	4 40
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 00
Buffalo, New York.....	do.	6 50	2 00
Bloomington, Illinois.....	do.	19 00	4 35
Burlington, Iowa.....	do.	19 00	*4 50
Chicago, Illinois.....	do.	13 00	3 55
Cairo, Illinois.....	do.	19 00	4 80
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do.	11 50	3 40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	do.	8 50	2 55
Columbus, Ohio.....	do.	10 00	3 00
Crestline, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	*2 90
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	do.	20 00	5 50
Cedar Falls, Iowa.....	do.	26 00	5 80
Decatur, Illinois.....	do.	15 00	3 85
Dixon, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 50
Dunleith, Illinois.....	do.	19 75	4 80
Danville, Illinois.....	do.	15 00	3 85
Dunkirk, New York.....	do.	6 50	2 00
Delaware, Ohio.....	do.	10 00	3 00
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.	11 00	3 25
Dubuque, Iowa.....	do.	20 00	4 40
Davenport, Iowa.....	do.	20 50	4 40
Detroit, Michigan.....	do.	10 50	2 70
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	do.	7 50	2 30
Evansville, Indiana.....	do.	16 00	4 35
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	do.	11 25	3 20
Fairfield, Iowa.....	do.	21 75	4 65
Freeport, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 05
Fulton, Illinois.....	do.	17 50	4 30
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.....	do.	18 50	4 20
Forest, Ohio.....	do.	9 25	3 00
Galion, Ohio.....	do.	10 00	2 80
Galesburg, Illinois.....	do.	19 00	4 20
Galena, Illinois.....	do.	19 50	4 30
Grand Haven, Michigan.....	do.	14 00	3 50
Grand Rapids, Michigan.....	do.	13 50	3 35
Hamilton, Ohio.....	do.	11 50	3 35
Hannibal, Missouri.....	do.	21 50	4 65
Horicon, Wisconsin.....	do.	21 50	4 80
Iowa City, Iowa.....	do.	21 25	4 65
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	do.	12 00	3 55
Jeffersonville, Indiana.....	do.	13 00	*4 00
Janesville, Wisconsin.....	do.	19 50	4 25
Jacksonville, Illinois.....	do.	17 50	4 20
Joliet, Illinois.....	do.	15 00	3 75
Jackson, Michigan.....	do.	10 50	3 00
Kalamazoo, Michigan.....	do.	12 50	3 30
Kenosha, Wisconsin.....	do.	15 00	3 80

* About.

Table showing the price of transportation of immigrants, &c.—Continued.

From New York to—	Kind of conveyance,	Emigrant or third class.	Price per 100 lbs. extra baggage.
Kansas City, Missouri.....	Rail.	\$37 50	...
Keokuk, Iowa.....	do.	20 50	4 55
Lafayette, Indiana.....	do.	12 50	3 65
Logansport, Indiana.....	do.	12 00	3 60
La Salle, Illinois.....	do.	16 00	3 95
Louisville, Kentucky.....	do.	13 00	3 65
La Crosse, Wisconsin.....	do.	21 50	4 65
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	do.	33 50	...
Lima, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 00
Mansfield, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	2 85
Mansillon, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	2 85
Mt. Vernon, Ohio.....	do.	9 75	2 90
Marion, Ohio.....	do.	9 75	2 90
Michigan City, Indiana.....	do.	13 00	3 60
Madison, Indiana.....	do.	12 50	3 55
Madison, Wisconsin.....	do.	18 00	4 85
Milwaukie, Wisconsin.....	do.	15 50	3 85
Mineral Point, Wisconsin.....	do.	21 50	4 05
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	do.	20 50	4 45
Muscatine, Iowa.....	do.	20 00	4 45
Monroe, Michigan.....	do.	10 25	3 10
Marshall, Michigan.....	do.	12 00	3 00
Mendota, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 00
Mattoon, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 00
Memphis, Tennessee.....	do.	...	...
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	do.	...	...
Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	do.	37 00	...
Naples, Illinois.....	do.	19 00	4 50
Newark, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	3 05
Painesville, Ohio.....	do.	8 25	2 55
Peru, Indiana.....	do.	13 00	3 75
Peru, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 00
Pana, Illinois.....	do.	15 00	3 85
Peoria, Illinois.....	do.	18 00	4 20
Princeton, Illinois.....	do.	17 50	3 85
Portage City, Wisconsin.....	do.	19 50	4 40
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.....	do.	20 50	4 45
Quincy, Illinois.....	do.	20 50	4 50
Racine, Wisconsin.....	do.	15 50	3 90
Ripon, Wisconsin.....	do.	19 00	4 50
Rockford, Illinois.....	do.	17 00	4 20
Rock Island, Illinois.....	do.	20 00	4 30
Springfield, Illinois.....	do.	15 50	4 25
St. Louis, Missouri.....	do.	17 50	4 65
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	do.	30 00	5 65
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	do.	26 50	...
Stephens's Point, Wisconsin.....	do.	23 50	...
Sandusky, Ohio.....	do.	9 25	2 75
Sidney, Ohio.....	do.	11 00	3 05
Springfield, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 00
Shelby, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	2 90
Tiffin, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 00
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.	10 00	2 85
Terre Haute, Indiana.....	do.	14 00	3 85
Urbana, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 15
Vincennes, Indiana.....	do.	14 00	3 90
Vicksburg, Mississippi.....	do.	...	...
Waukegan, Wisconsin.....	do.	14 25	4 00

* No winter price.

† About.

‡ Steamer from Cairo.

Table showing the price of transportation of immigrants, &c.—Continued.

From New York to—	Kind of conveyance.	Emigrant or third class.	Price per 100 lbs. extra baggage.
Watertown, Wisconsin.....	Rail.	\$17 25	\$4 00
Washington, Iowa.....	do.	21 00	4 65
Washington, Missouri.....	do.	16 50	3 25
Washington, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 25
Wabash, Indiana.....	do.	12 00	3 50
Wooster, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	2 90
Whitewater, Wisconsin.....	do.	17 50	4 30
Xenia, Ohio.....	do.	10 50	3 25
Zanesville, Ohio.....	do.	9 50	2 95

From New York to—	Kind of conveyance.	Second class passage.	Emigrant or third class.	Price per 100 lbs. extra baggage.
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	Steamer..		†\$25 00	\$1 00
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	do.		†15 00	1 00
Savannah, Georgia.....	do.		‡20 00	50
Savannah, Georgia.....	do.		\$10 00	50
Mobile, Alabama.....	do.	\$30 00		1 20
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	do.		‡20 00	1 00
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	do.		\$10 00	1 00
Richmond, Virginia.....	do.		‡6 00	50
City Point, Virginia.....	do.		‡6 00	50
Norfolk, Virginia.....	do.		‡5 00	50
Galveston, Texas.....	do.	40 00		2 00
Newbern, North Carolina.....	do.		†10 00	1 00
Charleston, South Carolina.....	do.		15 00	.....

APPENDIX No. 6.

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants, and of their baggage, from Baltimore to the west, by way of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, each full passenger having one hundred pounds of baggage carried free of charge.

Destination.	Rate per person.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
To Cumberland, Maryland.....	\$4 00	\$0 75
Parkersburg, Virginia.....	5 00	1 50
Wheeling, Virginia.....	5 00	1 50
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6 25	1 75
Newark, Ohio.....	6 50	1 75
Columbus, Ohio.....	6 50	1 75
Sandusky, Ohio.....	7 00	2 00
Dayton, Ohio.....	7 00	2 00

* No winter price.

† Empire line, with subsistence.

‡ Empire line, without subsistence.

§ With subsistence.

¶ Without subsistence.

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants, &c.—Continued.

Destination.	Rate per person.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
To Chillicothe, Ohio.....	\$7 00	\$2 00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7 00	2 00
Detroit, Michigan.....	7 50	2 25
Toledo, Ohio.....	8 00	2 25
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	9 00	2 37
Terre Haute, Indiana.....	10 00	2 50
Louisville, Kentucky.....	10 00	2 50
Chicago, Illinois.....	10 00	2 50
St. Louis, Missouri.....	12 25	3 00
Illinoistown, Illinois.....	12 25	.....
Racine, Wisconsin.....	12 50	.....
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	12 50	3 25
Madison, Wisconsin.....	14 50	3 50
Peoria, Illinois.....	15 00	.....
Rock Island, Illinois.....	15 50	3 75
Davenport, Iowa.....	15 50	3 75
Dubuque, Iowa.....	16 50	3 75
Galena, Illinois.....	16 50	3 75
Quincy, Illinois.....	16 50	3 75
Dunleith, Illinois.....	16 50	3 75
Burlington, Iowa.....	17 00	3 87
Iowa City, Iowa.....	17 50	3 87
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	23 50	4 50

Children below the age of four are transported free; between the ages of four and twelve, half the above rates. First-class trains.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants, and of their baggage, from Philadelphia to the west, by way of the Pennsylvania railroad, each full passenger having eighty pounds of baggage carried free of charge.

Destination.	Distance from Philadelphia.	Rate per person.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
Adrian, Michigan.....	655	\$8 80	\$2 25
Alliance, Ohio.....	443	6 15	1 60
Alton, Illinois.....	991	14 40	3 30
Anderson, Indiana.....	718	9 70	2 50
Ann Arbor, Michigan.....	547	8 50	2 00
Atchison, Kansas.....	1,331	23 45	4 75
Attica, Indiana.....	804	11 05	2 50
Aurora, Illinois.....	870	11 80	2 70
Appleton, Wisconsin.....	1,041	17 30	3 10
Anamosa, Iowa.....	1,030	18 35	3 20
Alma, Wisconsin.....	1,245	22 20	4 00
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	612	8 25	2 00
Beloit, Wisconsin.....	916	13 75	2 75
Berlin, Wisconsin.....	1,071	16 45	3 25
Bloomington, Illinois.....	897	15 90	3 00

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants, &c.—Continued.

Destination.	Distance from Philadelphia.	Rate per person.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
Burlington, Iowa	1,037	\$16 20	\$3 05
Cairo, Illinois	1,094	15 20	3 30
Canton, Ohio	461	6 75	1 60
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,045	17 20	3 10
Chicago, Illinois	827	10 20	2 50
Cincinnati, Ohio	699	9 35	2 20
Circleville, Ohio	597	8 10	1 90
Cleveland, Ohio	510	6 50	1 60
Columbiana, Ohio	420	5 75	1 40
Columbus, Ohio	579	7 85	1 85
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,421	41 70	5 25
Crestline, Ohio	548	7 50	1 75
Cedar Falls, Iowa	1,117	21 70	3 25
Danville, Illinois	835	11 65	2 60
Davenport, Iowa	1,009	17 60	3 00
Dayton, Ohio	649	8 75	2 05
Decatur, Illinois	909	13 10	2 80
Detroit, Michigan	692	8 00	1 85
Dixon, Illinois	925	14 10	2 85
Dubuque, Iowa	1,017	17 20	3 05
Dunleith, Illinois	1,015	16 70	3 05
Des Moines, Iowa	1,165	27 70	3 45
Elkhart, Indiana	769	10 20	2 25
Evansville, Indiana	942	12 35	2 80
Eddyville, Iowa	1,122	23 20	3 50
Fairfield, Iowa	1,088	18 95	3 20
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	1,004	15 95	3 00
Forest, Ohio	589	8 00	1 85
Fort Riley, Kansas	1,450	44 70	5 25
Fort Wayne, Indiana	679	8 55	2 15
Freeport, Illinois	948	14 20	2 85
Fulton, Illinois	963	14 45	2 85
Fort Scott, Kansas	1,450	43 50	5 25
Galena, Illinois	998	16 70	3 00
Galesburg, Illinois	995	16 20	3 00
Galion, Ohio	552	7 55	1 75
Grand Haven, Michigan	732	10 35	2 35
Green Bay, Wisconsin	1,069	17 70	3 05
Grinnell, Iowa	1,130	19 70	3 40
Hannibal, Missouri	1,079	19 20	2 35
Horicon, Wisconsin	963	15 70	2 95
Hastings, Minnesota	1,342	23 45	4 00
Indianapolis, Indiana	755	10 00	2 50
Iowa City, Iowa	1,064	17 35	3 20
Independence, Iowa	1,086	20 30	3 20
Jacksonville, Illinois	981	14 50	3 00
Janesville, Wisconsin	919	12 85	2 75
Jeffersonville, Indiana	835	11 05	2 70
Jefferson City, Missouri	1,140	14 90	3 75
Jessup, Iowa	1,094	20 55	3 25
Kalamazoo, Michigan	689	9 80	2 35
Kansas City, Kansas	1,378	34 70	4 75
Kenosha, Wisconsin	878	12 00	2 65
Keokuk, Iowa	1,075	19 55	3 30
Kilbourne City, Wisconsin	1,024	17 20	3 25
La Crosse, Wisconsin	1,112	18 70	3 30
Lafayette, Indiana	788	10 75	2 45
Lake Pepin, Wisconsin	1,300	21 45	3 80
Lancaster, Ohio	576	7 85	1 75
La Porte, Indiana	807	10 70	2 35

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants, &c.—Continued.

Destination.	Distance from Philadelphia.	Rate per person.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
La Salle, Illinois.....	925	\$14 20	\$2 75
Lawrence, Kansas.....	1,390	34 70	5 25
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	1,345	30 70	4 75
Lexington, Kentucky.....	799	10 60	2 45
Lima, Ohio.....	620	8 40	1 95
Logansport, Indiana.....	751	10 00	2 40
Loudonville, Ohio.....	516	7 10	1 70
Louisville, Kentucky.....	863	11 05	2 70
Madison, Indiana.....	842	10 55	2 70
Madison, Wisconsin.....	958	14 75	2 95
Manchester, Iowa.....	1,062	19 30	3 20
Mansfield, Ohio.....	535	7 30	1 70
Marshall, Michigan.....	653	9 35	2 10
Marion, Ohio.....	572	7 75	1 85
Masillon, Ohio.....	470	6 75	1 60
Mattoon, Illinois.....	884	11 65	2 90
Mendota, Illinois.....	915	13 60	2 95
Michigan City, Indiana.....	773	10 86	2 40
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	912	12 70	2 75
Mineral Point, Wisconsin.....	1,004	16 90	3 05
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	1,065	17 70	3 15
Muscataine, Iowa.....	1,047	16 90	3 10
Minnesota Junction, Wisconsin.....	990	14 70	3 00
Marion, Iowa.....	1,045	18 35	3 10
Marengo, Iowa.....	1,095	21 85	3 30
Maconib, Illinois.....	1,002	17 70	3 25
Naples, Illinois.....	1,003	15 00	3 05
Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	1,381	40 95	5 25
Newark, Ohio.....	546	7 45	1 75
Neenah, Wisconsin.....	1,033	17 05	3 05
Ninniger, Minnesota.....	1,360	22 20	4 00
Omaha, Nebraska.....	1,425	42 20	5 25
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....	1,020	16 20	3 00
Ottawa, Illinois.....	911	13 60	2 75
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	1,107	20 20	3 45
Omro, Wisconsin.....	1,091	16 60	3 30
Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	1,142	21 70	3 30
Pana, Illinois.....	923	12 15	3 05
Peoria, Illinois.....	918	15 05	3 00
Peru, Indiana.....	735	9 65	2 30
Portage City, Wisconsin.....	1,007	16 50	3 00
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.....	1,045	17 70	3 10
Prescott, Wisconsin.....	1,340	23 45	4 00
Erinceton, Illinois.....	936	14 50	2 80
Quincy, Illinois.....	1,061	17 70	3 25
Racine, Wisconsin.....	888	13 35	2 70
Red Wing, Wisconsin.....	1,322	23 20	3 90
Rockford, Illinois.....	919	13 90	2 75
Rock Island, Illinois.....	1,009	15 70	3 00
Reed's Landing, Wisconsin.....	1,275	22 70	4 00
Ripon, Wisconsin.....	1,051	15 95	3 25
Sandoval, Illinois.....	978	12 85	3 00
Salem, Ohio.....	430	6 00	1 35
Sandusky, Ohio.....	570	7 75	1 85
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.....	955	18 45	3 00
Shelbyville, Illinois.....	909	12 00	3 00
Sidney, Ohio.....	635	8 55	2 00
South Bend, Indiana.....	780	9 90	2 40
Springfield, Illinois.....	948	13 90	2 90
Springfield, Ohio.....	624	8 40	2 00

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants, &c.—Continued.

Destination.	Distance from Philadelphia.	Rate per person.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	1,261	\$27 70	\$4 50
St. Louis, Missouri.....	1,015	14 70	3 50
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	1,360	23 70	4 00
Stevens's Point, Wisconsin.....	1,080	20 45	3 25
Steubenville, Ohio.....	429	6 00	1 55
Sparta, Wisconsin.....	1,095	19 70	3 30
Terre Haute, Indiana.....	828	11 00	2 75
Toledo, Ohio.....	622	8 40	1 90
Tolona, Illinois.....	871	12 35	2 70
Topeka, Kansas.....	1,390	37 70	5 35
Trenton, Illinois.....	1,009	13 25	3 00
Union, Indiana.....	670	9 00	2 10
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.....	577	7 85	1 90
Urbana, Ohio.....	625	8 50	2 00
Vincennes, Indiana.....	891	11 60	2 70
Washington, Iowa.....	1,086	18 00	3 45
Washington, Ohio.....	623	8 40	2 00
Watertown, Wisconsin.....	957	14 20	2 90
Waukegan, Illinois.....	857	11 45	2 60
Weston, Missouri.....	1,337	29 45	4 75
Wheeling, Virginia.....	455	6 25	1 50
Wilmington, Ohio.....	645	8 70	2 05
Winona, Minnesota.....	1,200	20 70	3 80
Wooster, Ohio.....	495	6 85	1 65
Waterloo, Iowa.....	1,110	21 40	3 25
Winthrop, Iowa.....	1,078	19 90	3 25
Xenia, Ohio.....	634	8 55	2 00
Ypsilanti, Michigan.....	539	8 50	2 00
Zanesville, Ohio.....	533	7 30	1 75

Children under 5 years, free. Children over 5 and under 12, half price

APPENDIX No. 8.

Table showing the prices of transportation of immigrants and their baggage from Boston to the West, by way of the Boston and Worcester railroad, each full passenger having one hundred pounds of baggage carried free of charge.

From Boston to—	First class.	Emig't class.	Extra baggage per 100 lbs.
Buffalo, New York.....	\$12 25	\$7 50	\$2 50
Detroit, Michigan, <i>via</i> Suspension Bridge.....	19 25	10 50	3 00
Detroit, Michigan, <i>via</i> Toledo.....	21 25		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17 75	10 00	2 75
Chicago, Illinois.....	27 75	13 50	3 50
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, <i>via</i> Chicago and Grand Haven.....	30 75	13 50	4 00
Niagara Falls, New York.....	12 25	7 50	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	26 25	13 50	3 50
St. Louis, Missouri.....	38 80	18 00	4 50
Toledo, Ohio.....	20 75	11 50	3 00

A BILL

To amend an act entitled "An act to encourage immigration," approved July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person, except the officers of the customs, the health or deputy health officer and his employes at the port of New York, and the agents or licensees of the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, shall go on board of any vessel arriving at the said port with immigrant passengers on board, and shall have any intercourse with such passengers before they shall have been landed, except by the written permission of the superintendent of immigration at said port.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall illegally restrain of his liberty any immigrant on board of any ship or vessel on which such immigrant may at the time be a passenger, or shall violate the preceding section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court wherein the trial may be had. Any person violating this or the preceding section may be arrested by any inspector of passenger vessels without warrant, and by him brought forthwith before any United States commissioner, committing magistrate, or other officer having power to commit the person thus arrested.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in every passenger ship owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, and carrying passengers to or from the United States, all the male passengers of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall not occupy berths with their wives, shall be berthed in the fore part of the ship, in a compartment divided off from the space appointed to the other passengers by a substantial and well-secured bulkhead, without opening into, or communicating with, the aforesaid adjoining space. Any captain or master of any ship or vessel violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, punished by a fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a term not less than six months nor more than one year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner of immigration may sue under his official name for all penalties, forfeitures, and payments imposed by or under this act and the acts hereby amended, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the better protection of female passengers, and other purposes," approved March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty, in any court having cognizance thereof, and may unite in one action or proceeding all causes of action or proceeding for penalties, payments or forfeitures against any one ship or vessel, or the captain, master or owner or consignee of any such ship or vessel, and shall not be required to give any bond or security on the commencement or during the progress of any action or proceeding, and may forthwith, upon

the commencement of any such action or proceeding, upon due notice, cause the testimony of all and every witness necessary or material upon the trial of the said action or proceeding to be taken, conditionally, before any commissioner of the United States, which testimony may be used on the trial of said action or proceeding with the same effect as if taken on said trial. It shall be lawful for said commissioner, before or after suit brought, to compound any of said penalties, payments or forfeitures upon such terms as he shall think proper.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any ship or vessel whose captain or master, owner or owners, consignee or consignees, shall have incurred any penalty, fine or forfeiture under this act or the acts hereby amended, shall be liable for such penalties, fines and forfeitures, which shall be a lien upon such ship or vessel, and such ship or vessel may be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such ship or vessel arrives, at the suit of the commissioner of immigration.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures recovered at the port of New York by virtue of this act or any act hereby amended, except for death of passengers on voyage, shall be paid over to the superintendent of immigration at that city, to be accounted for by him to the commissioner of immigration and disposed of by the latter as now provided by law.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That sections fourteen and seventeen of the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read *commissioner of immigration* in all places where the words "Secretary of Treasury" are mentioned.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of immigration shall be ex-officio a commissioner of the United States for the administration of oaths and the taking of depositions in all actions, proceedings, prosecutions, and matters arising out of or connected with immigration, or in or with which any emigrant may be a party or interested, or in any way concerned; and the said superintendent is hereby vested with and authorized to exercise the powers and authority that any commissioner appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the more convenient taking of affidavits and bail in civil causes depending in the courts of the United States," and the acts in addition thereto or amendatory thereof, may now or hereafter possess or exercise.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or captain of any ship or vessel arriving from a foreign country, who shall bring any person, either as passenger or hand, into any port, city, harbor or place within the United States, with intent to land or to permit to land such passenger or hand, which passenger or hand he shall, or might, with proper precaution, have known, at the time of taking him aboard, to have been or to be a foreign convict of any offence, which if committed in any of the United States would be punishable therein as a felony, shall be considered for such offence guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than a thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court wherein the trial may be had.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, which may carry passengers to this country, or from this country to foreign countries, shall be provided with an amount of chloride of lime, or other disinfectant not liable to the dangers of ignition, sufficient for frequent disinfection of such ship or vessel in case of necessity, and that during any process of disinfection of any such ship or vessel, all the passengers at the time of the disinfection on board of said ship or vessel, who shall be able to do so, shall be required, if the weather permit, to be and to remain on deck of such ship or vessel for one hour following the application of the said disinfectant. Any captain or master of any such ship or

vessel who shall be found not to have or not to have had on board of his ship or vessel such sufficient amount of the aforesaid disinfectant for the purpose of a voyage then to begin or just accomplished, or who shall make use of any disinfecting agent, or of any process of disinfection by which the life or health of the passengers may in any way be affected, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned for a term not less than six months nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court in which the trial is had.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of immigration at New York may employ an additional clerk, of the second class, to be appointed by him, with the approval of the commissioner of immigration and the Secretary of State, and to hold his office at his pleasure.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the naval surveyors at the various ports to survey ships and vessels engaged in the carrying of passengers under the laws of the United States, and to certify under their hand and seal to the commissioner of immigration the spaces in each such ship or vessel on the various decks, and how many passengers the said ship or vessel may be entitled to carry under the laws of the United States, whereupon the said commissioner of immigration may issue a license to said ship or vessel authorizing the number to be carried; and it shall be lawful for the commissioner of immigration to order a resurvey of any such ship or vessel at any time when he may deem it necessary; but that such resurvey must take place upon every change of owners or new registry. Any surveyor rendering a fraudulent return of such survey shall be punished with a fine not less than five hundred nor more than a thousand dollars, or imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than six months; and if there shall be on board of any ship, at or after the time of clearance, a greater number of passengers (except by birth at sea) than authorized in the license of the commissioner of immigration, the captain or master of such ship or vessel shall be liable to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars for each passenger constituting such excess: *Provided, however*, That such certificate from the surveyor shall be *prima facie* evidence of the capacity of a ship or vessel to carry the number of passengers therein specified; and that it shall be the duty of the commissioner of immigration to issue a license thereupon without any unnecessary delay, and the clearance of passenger ships or vessels shall not be obtainable unless upon presentation of such license of the commissioner of immigration.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established in each of the cities of Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, an office, to be known as United States Emigrant Office; and there shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer for each of the cities of Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco, and one for the two cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to be known as superintendent of immigration, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars; and each superintendent may employ two clerks, one of the second and one of the first class; and the said superintendents respectively shall, under the direction of the commissioner of immigration, perform all the duties which are now required to be performed by the superintendent of immigration at New York; and every such superintendent is hereby vested with all the powers which are now, or shall at any future time be, conferred on the superintendent of immigration at New York; and the superintendents of immigration may appoint, with the approval of the commissioner of immigration, one or two officers to be attached to their respective offices, whose duty it shall be to examine each passenger vessel arriving at their respective ports, and to report to the superintendent, in writing, whether the requirements of the passenger acts have been duly complied with in respect to any immigrants arriving from any foreign port in such vessel. Such officers shall receive an annual salary not to exceed that of a clerk of the first class.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of immigration may employ in his office four additional clerks, of such grade as the Secretary of State shall designate, to be appointed by him with the approval of the Secretary of State, and to hold their office at his pleasure.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the act to encourage immigration and the amendments thereof into effect.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MAINE.													
<i>District of Passamaquoddy, Washington Long, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Laborers	263	166							30	22	47	13
	Traders	132	26									11	
	Not stated	43	26	9	10	8	6	26	10				
		438	158	9	10	8	6	26	10	30	22	58	13
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Machias, Stephen Longfellow, collector.</i>													
Year ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Frenchman's Bay, Isaac H. Thomas, collector.</i>													
Year ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Penobscot, Seth K. Devereux, collector.</i>													
Year ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Waldoboro', Seb. S. Marble, collector.</i>													
Year ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Wiscasset, Erasmus Foote, collector.</i>													
Year ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Portland and Falmouth, Israel Washburne, jr., collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Merchant	49						1		3		5	
	Do.	52							6			20	
	Do.	1											
	Do.	88	1						12			23	
	Do.	50							6			11	
	Do.	1											
	Do.	5							1			2	
	Do.	9										1	
	Do.	3											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	3											
	Mariners	15											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	5											
	Do.	24							5			7	
	Do.	3							1				
	Do.	17										8	
	Do.	1											
	Do.	4										2	
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Not stated	2	10	1	3	1							
	Do.		1							1			

EXPENDITURES OF BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

25

in the United States on shipboard during the year 1865.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.			Females from 25 and under 30 years.			Males from 30 and under 35 years.			Females from 30 and under 35 years.			Males from 35 and under 40 years.			Females from 35 and under 40 years.			Males upwards of 40 years of age.			Females upwards of 40 years of age.			Males, age not stated.			Females, age not stated.			Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.		
70	16	48	18	45	18	23	19																														
36	4	18	6	25	9	42	9																														
96	20	66	24	70	27	65	28																														
												</																									

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 30 years.	Females from 20 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 45 years.	Females from 30 and under 45 years.
MAINE.															
<i>District of Portland and Falmouth—Continued.</i>															
Quarter ending March 31, 1865—Continued.	Not stated.....	361	240	48	23	32	21	27	16	36	54	93	24		
	Do.....	152	83	10	14	6	5	10	2	16	4	31	22		
	Do.....	9	7		1	2	2		1	1					
	Do.....	120	43	8	9	9	2	1	2	10	2	33	4		
	Do.....	18	25		2	5	3	4	3		2	11	2		
	Do.....	13	14	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		4	5		
	Do.....	4	1								1	2			
	Do.....	8	1									1			
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	4	3								1	1	1		
	Do.....	3										1			
	Do.....	6								1		4			
	Do.....		2										2		
	Do.....		1										1		
	Do.....	5										1			
	Army.....	7										2			
	Do.....	1										1			
	Farmers.....	93								7		20			
	Do.....	28										2			
	Do.....	4													
	Do.....	12								1		5			
	Do.....	2													
	Do.....	5								1		1			
	Do.....	10								1		2			
	Tailors.....	16								1		5			
	Do.....	2													
	Do.....	5										1			
	Do.....	4										2			
	Mechanics.....	2													
	Do.....	3										1			
	Do.....	82						1		7		18			
	Do.....	33								3		9			
	Do.....	19								1		8			
	Do.....	2										2			
	Do.....	14										2			
	Do.....	17								6		8			
	Do.....	1													
	Weavers.....	43								6		19			
	Do.....	1													
	Minister.....	1													
	Do.....	3										2			
	Do.....	2													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	3													
	Do.....	1													
	Cook.....	1													
	Musician.....	1													
	Do.....		1										1		
	Surgeons.....	2											2		
	Do.....	12								1					
	L. S. keeper.....	1													
	Composer.....	1								1					
	Rigger.....	1													
				68	43	56	36	46	26	137	65	359	67		
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	Surgeon.....	1													
	Military.....	4													
	Do.....	1													
	Not stated.....	2	2									1			
	Do.....	5	22	3	1	2			2			4	1	3	
	Do.....	11	21	4	3				1			4	1	7	
	Do.....	32	65	7	11	17	9	6	2			3	1	7	
	Do.....	68	212	21	16	19	7	23	8			45		56	
	Do.....	18	46	8	14	2	5	3	2			5	5	6	
	Do.....	4	8	1	2	3						1	1		

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
79	34	18	25	8	12	18	32			Ireland	361	240	601	United States	1
27	8	29	1	10	1	13	7			England	152	83	237	do.	
3		2		1	2					Scotland	9	7	18	do.	
28	8	14	5	8	5	9	6			Germany	190	43	163	do.	
2	2	2	4	1	1		3			England	18	25	46	Canada	
				2	1					Ireland	13	14	27	do.	
1				1						Scotland	4	1	5	do.	
4	1					1	1			Alien	8	1	9	United States	
										England	1		1	British Provinces	
1		1				2	1			France	4	3	7	United States	
1				1						Canada	3		3	Canada	
										Italy	6		6	United States	
										Sweden		2	2	do.	
2	1			1						British Provinces		1	1	do.	
5										England	5		5	England	
										do.	7		7	Canada	
16	18			8		24				Scotland	1		1	do.	
3	6			4		13				Ireland	93		93	United States	
				1		3				England	28		28	do.	
5										do.	4		4	Canada	
		2								Ireland	12		12	do.	
1	1			1		1				Germany	2		2	United States	
7	3			1		2				Scotland	5		5	Canada	
1	2			1		1				Alien	10		10	United States	
1						1				Ireland	16		16	do.	
1						3				Germany	2		2	do.	
2						1				England	5		5	do.	
1										Prussia	4		4	do.	
23	23									Scotland	2		2	do.	
9	2			6		4				England	3		3	Canada	
4	5					1				Germany	82		82	United States	
										England	33		33	do.	
										Ireland	19		19	do.	
5				5		2				Prussia	2		2	do.	
1	1					1				Sweden	14		14	do.	
						1				Alien	17		17	do.	
7	7					4				British Provinces	1		1	do.	
	1									Ireland	43		43	do.	
										Scotland	1		1	do.	
						1				United States	1		1	do.	
				1						England	3		3	Canada	
										do.	2		2	United States	
		1		1						Scotland	1		1	Canada	
										France	3		3	do.	
						1				Ireland	1		1	do.	
1						1				England	1		1	United States	
										Germany		1	1	Canada	
						1				United States	1		1	United States	
3						5				England	2		2	Canada	
				1						do.	12		12	United States	
										Canada	1		1	Canada	
						1				England	1		1	United States	
										Scotland	1		1	do.	
282	52	205	49	96	33	178	52	12			1041	431	1948		2
						1				England	1		1	Canada	
1	1						2			do.	4		4	do.	
										Ireland	1		1	do.	
1						1				Nova Scotia	2	2	4	United States	
1	2		1		2	1	2	4		England	5	22	27	Canada	
4				3		1				Ireland	11	21	32	do.	
1	5		8		8		12			England	32	65	97	United States	
5	29		29				18			Ireland	68	212	280	do.	
	6		3		1		4			Germany	18	46	64	do.	
			1				1			France	4	8	12	do.	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MAINE.													
<i>District of Portland and Falmouth—Continued.</i>													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865—Continued.	Not stated.....	6	12	1	1	2	3	1			1		2
	Do.....		4		1								
	Do.....		1								1		
	Do.....		2										1
	Mariners.....	5											
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	3									1		1
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Merchants.....	8											1
	Do.....	23								2		11	
	Do.....	4										3	
	Do.....	5											
	Do.....	19								4		2	
	Tailor.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	104								9		31	
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	5								1		2	
	Do.....	31	4							1	1	17	1
	Laborers.....	103								14		63	
	Do.....	187						1		22		50	
	Do.....	112								9		49	
	Do.....	1										1	
	Do.....	32								3		15	
	Do.....	1										1	
	Do.....	7										5	
	Do.....	19										4	
	Do.....	1										1	
	Mechanics.....	3								1		1	
	Do.....	30								2		9	
	Do.....	2											
	Do.....	39								2		13	
	Do.....	5										1	
	Do.....	14										2	
	Miners.....	17								2		4	
	Do.....	4								2		1	
	Do.....	1											
	Farmers.....	43								4		9	
	Do.....	34								2		4	
	Do.....	3											
	Do.....	1										4	
	Do.....	5											
	Minister.....	1										1	
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Coopers.....	2								1			
		833	399	41	49	47	27	34	16	81	66	335	83
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	Not stated.....		1										
	Do.....	3	16	2	4	1	2		1		2		4
	Do.....		3										
	Shoemakers.....	2						1					
	Sailor.....	1										1	
	Do.....	1										1	
	Cooper.....	1											
	Do.....	2										1	
	Carpenters.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Engineer.....	1											
	Do.....	1										1	
	Seamstresses.....			2									
	Machinist.....	1											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
				2	3		1	1		United States.....	6	12	18	United States.....	
					1		1			Scotland.....		4	4	do.....	
										do.....		1	1	Canada.....	
2				2		1				Nova Scotia.....		2	2	United States.....	
	1			1						United States.....	5	5	10	do.....	
										England.....	1	1	2	do.....	
										France.....	3	3	6	do.....	
										Ireland.....	1	1	2	do.....	
										Nova Scotia.....	1	1	2	do.....	
3		4								Scotland.....	8	8	16	Canada.....	
3		3								England.....	23	23	46	United States.....	
1		1								Ireland.....	4	4	8	do.....	
1								3		United States.....	5	5	10	do.....	
1				2		1		9		England.....	19	19	38	Canada.....	
										Scotland.....	1	1	2	do.....	
										Germany.....	1	1	2	do.....	
37		17		4		6				do.....	104	104	208	United States.....	
1										England.....	1	1	2	do.....	
2										France.....	5	5	10	do.....	
5	2	4		1		3				Ireland.....	31	4	35	do.....	
10		10		3		1				do.....	103	103	206	Canada.....	
57		23		6		19				do.....	187	187	374	United States.....	
34		9		5		6				England.....	112	112	224	do.....	
										France.....	1	1	2	do.....	
2		2		4		6				England.....	32	32	64	Canada.....	
										Ireland.....	1	1	2	British Provinces.....	
				1		1				Scotland.....	7	7	14	United States.....	
5		4		2		4				Germany.....	19	19	38	do.....	
										Scotland.....	1	1	2	Canada.....	
										England.....	3	3	6	United States.....	
				2		8				Germany.....	30	30	60	do.....	
10		9		1		2				France.....	2	2	4	do.....	
2		2				2				Ireland.....	39	39	78	do.....	
2		2				2				do.....	5	5	10	Canada.....	
1		4		3		2				United States.....	14	14	28	United States.....	
										England.....	17	17	34	do.....	
										France.....	4	4	8	do.....	
2										United States.....	1	1	2	do.....	
1		8		4		16				Ireland.....	43	43	86	do.....	
		1		11		10				England.....	34	34	68	do.....	
						2				Scotland.....	3	3	6	do.....	
1						2				Ireland.....	7	7	14	Canada.....	
				1						Germany.....	1	1	2	United States.....	
				1		3				England.....	5	5	10	Canada.....	
						1				Ireland.....	1	1	2	do.....	
				1		1				do.....	1	1	2	United States.....	
				1						England.....	1	1	2	Canada.....	
				1						Ireland.....	2	2	4	United States.....	
197	51	110	42	66	15	118	42	20			833	399	1449		
	1									British Provinces.....		1	1	British Provinces.....	
				2			1			United States.....	3	16	19	United States.....	
	1		1				1			British Provinces.....		3	3	do.....	
										United States.....	2	2	4	do.....	
										Cuba.....	1	1	2	do.....	
				1						British Provinces.....	1	1	2	do.....	
1										Not stated.....	1	1	2	Not stated.....	
1										United States.....	2	2	4	United States.....	
1										British Provinces.....	1	1	2	do.....	
				1						United States.....	1	1	2	do.....	
1										British Provinces.....	1	1	2	British Provinces.....	
										United States.....	1	1	2	United States.....	
										Cuba.....	1	1	2	do.....	
	1		1							British Provinces.....		2	2	do.....	
						1				United States.....	1	1	2	do.....	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers.

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MAINE.													
<i>District of Portland and Falmouth—Continued.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865—Continued.	Students	2						1		1			
	Laborers	2										1	
	Clerk	1											
	Do.....	1											
		21	22	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	5	4
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Not stated.....	1	2									1	
	Do.....		1										
	Do.....	26	94	5	2	4	3	2	1	5	2	3	6
	Do.....	39	18	5	2	3	2	1			2	8	5
	Do.....	86	66	11	6	6	3	8	6	4	4	12	15
	Do.....	2	4				2						
	Do.....	180	128	15	6	8	8	6	3	25	23	75	54
	Do.....	18	11		2	2	1				1	5	2
	Do.....	1	10		1						1	5	3
	Do.....	4	14	3	1		1				5		2
	Do.....		4				3				1		
	Do.....	1											
	Mariners	6								1			
	Do.....	5											
	Do.....	6										2	
	Do.....	1											
	Merchants	17								10		4	
	Do.....	5								3		2	
	Do.....	8								4		3	
	Do.....	3								1		1	
	Do.....	12								2		4	
	Farmers	3											
	Do.....	9										5	
	Do.....	6											
	Do.....	26								2		3	
	Do.....	15								1		5	
	Do.....	1											
	Tailors	24								2		11	
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	3								1		2	
	Do.....	1										1	
	Artists	31										12	
	Do.....	3											
	Military officers	7											
	Do.....	2											
	Mechanics	3										1	
	Do.....	19										8	
	Do.....	11										5	
	Do.....	11								1		3	
	Do.....	2										1	
	Do.....	1										1	
	Do.....	5										1	
	Fishermen	2										1	
	Surgeon	1											
	Do.....	1										1	
	Minister	1										1	
		609	282	41	20	23	23	17	10	62	47	170	88
<i>District of Saco, Owen B. Chadbourne, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Kennebunk, Nath'l F. Sargent, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cuba.....	2	.....	2	Cuba.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	2	.....	2	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	British Provinces.....	1	.....	1	.....do.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	British Provinces.....	.....
5	3	2	4	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	21	22	43	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Canada.....	1	2	3	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	France.....	1	1	2	.....do.....	.....
5	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	England.....	26	24	50	.....do.....	.....
8	3	4	4	4	.....	2	4	.....	.....	Germany.....	39	18	57	United States.....	.....
18	13	17	4	6	7	4	8	.....	.....	England.....	86	66	152	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Germany.....	2	4	6	Canada.....	.....
43	14	8	5	4	.....	5	16	.....	.....	Ireland.....	180	128	308	United States.....	.....
7	1	2	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....do.....	18	11	29	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	United States.....	1	10	11	United States.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.....	4	14	18	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Scotland.....	.....	4	4	.....do.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	Canada.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	6	.....	6	United States.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	England.....	5	5	10	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ireland.....	6	.....	6	.....do.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	England.....	1	.....	1	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	17	.....	17	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Germany.....	5	.....	5	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ireland.....	8	.....	8	.....do.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	3	.....	3	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	England.....	12	.....	12	.....do.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	3	.....	3	.....do.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ireland.....	9	.....	9	.....do.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Germany.....	6	.....	6	United States.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	England.....	26	.....	26	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	Ireland.....	15	.....	15	.....do.....	.....
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Scotland.....	1	.....	1	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Germany.....	24	.....	24	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	1	.....	1	.....do.....	.....
9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Ireland.....	3	.....	3	.....do.....	.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Canada.....	1	.....	1	Canada.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Germany.....	31	.....	31	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	England.....	3	.....	3	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	7	.....	7	Canada.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	2	.....	2	United States.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....	3	.....do.....	.....
4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	England.....	19	.....	19	.....do.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ireland.....	11	.....	11	Canada.....	.....
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	11	.....	11	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P. Edward's Island.....	2	.....	2	P. Edward's Island.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	1	.....	1	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	England.....	5	.....	5	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	2	.....	2	United States.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	England.....	1	.....	1	Canada.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	1	.....	1	.....do.....	.....
120	39	69	21	31	10	58	35	.....	.....	.....	609	289	891	.....	.....

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MAINE.													
<i>District of York, Jeremiah P. Putnam, collector.</i>													
For year 1863.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Belfast, T. Harmon, collector.</i>													
For year 1863.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Bangor, William P. Wingate, collector.</i>													
For year 1863.....	No arrivals.....												
NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
<i>District of Portsmouth, J. B. Upham, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals.....												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Clerk.....	1											
	Moulder.....	1											
	School teacher.....		1										
	Seamstresses.....		2										
	Servant.....		1										
		2	4										
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Domestics.....	1	3	1	1								
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	No arrivals.....												
VERMONT.													
<i>District of Burlington, W. Clapp, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
MASSACHUSETTS.													
<i>District of Newburyport, E. G. Currier, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Gloucester, Wm. A. Pen, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Salem and Beverly, R. S. Rantoul, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Marblehead, Wm. Stanley, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals.....												

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 6 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.													
District of Marblehead—Continued.													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Farmer	1											
	Horse tamer	1											
	Telg. operator	1											
	Laborer	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Seaman	1											
	Do	1											
		8											
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Mariner	1											
	Seamstress		1										
	Do		1										
	Housewife		1										
	Merchant	1											
	Cordwainer	1											
	Domestic		1										
	Teacher	1										1	
	Carpenter	1											
	Do	1											
	Seamstress		1										
	Carpenter	1											
	Farmer	1										1	
	Do	1										1	
		9	5									3	
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Unknown	2	1									2	1
	Farmer	1											
	Seamstresses		2										1
	Do		1										
	Do		1						1			1	
	Housewife		1										
		3	6						1		1	2	2
Dist. of Boston and Charlestown, J. Z. Goodrich, collector.													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Architects	4		18									
	Army	16											
	Artist	1				15							
	Bakers	2											
	Bankers	2				14							
	Brewers	2											
	Broker	1						13					
	Butchers	3											
	Carver	1							13				
	Clerks	10											
	Clergymen	5								8			
	Cook	1											
	Dyer	1									54		
	Engineers	31											
	Farmers	32										25	
	Geologist	1											
	Laborers	32											166
	Lawyers	7											
	Mariners	140											55
	Manufacturers	10											
	Mason	1											
	Mechanics	54											
	Merchants	194											
	Miners	11											
	Painters	6											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
		1				1				Nova Scotia.	1		1	Nova Scotia.	
						1				United States.	1		1	United States.	
		1								Nova Scotia.	1		1	Nova Scotia.	
										do.	1		1	United States.	
1										do.	1		1	do.	
										do.	1		1	do.	
		1								do.	1		1	Nova Scotia.	
										do.	1		1	United States.	
1		3	1			3					8		8		
										Nova Scotia.	1		1	Nova Scotia.	
												1	1	United States.	
												1	1	do.	
												1	1	do.	
											1		1	Nova Scotia.	
												1	1	do.	
1											1		1	United States.	
1											1		1	do.	
			1									1	1	do.	
						1						1	1	do.	
											1		1	Nova Scotia.	
											1		1	United States.	
											1		1	do.	
2			1			1					9	5	14		
										British Provinces.	2	1	3	United States.	
										United States.	1		1	do.	
										do.		2	2	do.	
										do.		1	1	do.	
										do.		1	1	do.	
										do.		1	1	do.	
1	1		1								3	6	9		
										Azores.	21	16	37	Canada.	
										Canada.	54	5	59	Cuba.	
										Cape Breton.	3		3	Cape Breton.	
										Cuba.	1		1	England.	
										Denmark.	2		2	Germany.	
										England.	86	12	98	Great Britain.	
										France.	1		1	Hungary.	
										Germany.	17	2	19	Ireland.	
										Great Britain.	26	4	30	Mexico.	
										Hungary.	1		1	New Brunswick.	
										Ireland.	33	6	39	Newfoundland.	
										Italy.	2	1	3	Nova Scotia.	
										Mexico.	1		1	Pern.	
										New Brunswick.	3		3	P. Edward's Island.	
										Newfoundland.	14	22	36	Scotland.	
										Nova Scotia.	234	66	300	Turk's Island.	
										P. Edward's Island.	5	5	10	United States.	
										Portugal.	13	3	16	West Indies.	
										Prussia.	5		5		
175										Russia.	1		1		
										Scotland.	20	5	25		
	38									Spain.	7		7		
										Sweden.	16	4	20		
										Turkey.	1		1		
		112								United States.	259	61	320		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.													
<i>District of Boston and Charlestown—Continued.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865—Continued.	Physicians.....	3											
	Plumbers.....	2											
	Printer.....	1											
	Publisher.....	1											
	Seamstresses.....		2										
	Shoemakers.....	3											
	Students.....	6											
	Surgeons.....	2											
	Tailors.....	5											
	Tailoresses.....		1										
	Teachers.....	1	1										
	Traders.....	6											
	Undertaker.....	1											
	Not stated.....	229	208										
		832	212	18	15	14	13	13	8	54	25	166	55
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	Army.....	9		97									
	Artist.....	1											
	Bakers.....	4			91								
	Bankers.....	3											
	Barbers.....	3				78							
	Bracers.....	2											
	Brokers.....	4					73						
	Butchers.....	2											
	Chemist.....	1						72					
	Clerks.....	25											
	Clergymen.....	15							54				
	Dentist.....	1											
	Diver.....	1								162			
	Dressmakers.....		3										
	Druggists.....	2									139		
	Dyer.....	1											
	Engineers.....	13										448	
	Farmers.....	101	1										
	Fishermen.....	102	3										253
	Geologist.....	1											
	Laborers.....	389											
	Lawyers.....	3											
	Mariners.....	208											
	Manufacturers.....	4											
	Masons.....	4											
	Mechanics.....	126											
	Merchants.....	175											
	Milliners.....		4										
	Miners.....	18											
	Musician.....	1											
	Navy.....	1											
	Painters.....	3											
	Physicians.....	5											
	Printers.....	2											
	Publisher.....	1											
	Seamstresses.....		5										
	Shoemakers.....	10											
	Spinners.....		200										
	Students.....	7											
	Surgeons.....	2											
	Tailors.....	15											
	Tailoresses.....		3										
	Teachers.....	8	1										
	Traders.....	8											
	Not stated.....	507	856										
		1788	1076	97	91	78	73	72	54	162	139	448	259

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.													
<i>Dist. of Boston and Charlestown.</i>													
<i>H. Hamlin, collector—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	Actors	4		180									
	Architects	3											
	Army	20			169								
	Artists	9	6										
	Bakers	6				161							
	Bankers	4											
	Barbers	2					159						
	Brewers	3											
	Brokers	7						122					
	Butchers	4											
	Chemist	1							117				
	Clergymen	28											
	Clerks	33								273			
	Consul	1											
	Carriers	10									332		
	Dressmakers		4										
	Druggists	6										571	
	Editors	2											
	Engineers	23											537
	Farmers	169											
	Fishermen	12											
	Laborers	492											
	Lawyers	19											
	Mariners	332											
	Manufacturers	18											
	Masons	8											
	Mechanics	207											
	Merchants	350											
	Milliners		4										
	Millers	2											
	Miners	29											
	Musicians	2											
	Navy	4											
	Painters	8											
	Physicians	16											
	Professors	5											
	Printers	11											
	Publishers	2											
	Seamstresses		25										
	Shoemakers	30											
	Spinners		425										
	Students	19											
	Surgeons	4											
	Tailors	14											
	Tailorless		1										
	Teachers	19											
	Traders	15											
	Weavers	69											
	Not stated	881	1868										
		2896	2335	180	169	161	159	122	117	273	332	571	537
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..													
	Army	10		107									
	Artists	9											
	Bakers	3			126								
	Bankers	11				103							
	Barbers	1											
	Brokers	5											
	Butchers	2					88						
	Clerks	32						69					
	Clergymen	11											
	Consul	1											
	Dressmakers		4						81				
	Druggists	3											
	Engineers	8								196			
	Farmers	124											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
										Azores	235	185	420	Bermuda	
										Bermuda	5	2	7	Canada	
										Belgium		1	1	Cuba	
										Canada	43	15	58	Cape Breton	
										Cape Breton	8	20	28	Denmark	
										Cuba	9	1	10	England	
										Denmark	2		2	France	
										England	325	216	541	Germany	
										France	26	15	41	Hayti	
										Germany	90	47	137	India	
										Great Britain	217	237	454	Ireland	
										Greece	1		1	Liberia	
										Hayti	3		3	Mexico	
										Ireland	351	333	684	Miquelon	
										Italy	6	6	12	New Brunswick	
										Liberia	5	5	10	Newfoundland	
										Mexico	3		3	Not stated	
										Miquelon	1		1	Nova Scotia	
										New Brunswick	11	12	23	P. Edward's Island	
										Newfoundland	38	59	97	Spain	
453										Not stated	75	48	123	Surinam	
	350									Norway	12	14	26	United States	
										Nova Scotia	497	515	1012	West Indies	
										P. Edward's Island	48	91	139		
		340								Portugal	62	35	97		
										Prussia	5		5		
			198							Scotland	43	18	61		
										Spain	8		8		
										Sweden	9	4	13		
										Switzerland	2		2		
										Turkey	1	2	3		
										United States	750	450	1200		
										Wales	3	1	4		
										West Indies	2	1	3		
								5	14						
433	350	240	198	232	127	559	332	5	14		2896	2335	5231		
										Austria		1	1	Bermuda	
										Bavaria	4	2	6	Canada	
										Bermuda	2	8	10	Cuba	
										Canada	14	9	23	Cape Breton	
										Cape Breton	11	22	33	England	
										Cape of Good Hope	1	1	2	France	
										China	2		2	Great Britain	
										Cuba	4	1	5	Italy	
										Denmark	1		1	Mexico	
										England	231	155	386	Miquelon	
										France	7	5	12	New Brunswick	
										Germany	80	26	106	Newfoundland	
										Great Britain	31	8	39	Not stated	
										Greece		1	1	Nova Scotia	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.													
<i>District of Boston and Charlestown—Continued.</i>													
Quarter ending Dec. 31—Continued.	Fishermen.....	11								272			
	Laborers.....	480											
	Lawyers.....	14										463	
	Mariners.....	121											
	Manufacturers.....	19											439
	Masons.....	6											
	Mechanics.....	173	2										
	Merchants.....	304											
	Millers.....	2											
	Milliners.....		3										
	Miners.....	17											
	Navy.....	1											
	Painters.....	6											
	Physicians.....	12											
	Printers.....	4											
	Seamstresses.....		25										
	Shoemakers.....	14											
	Spinners.....		342										
	Spinners.....	6											
	Students.....	29											
	Surgeon.....	1											
	Tailors.....	9											
	Tailoress.....		1										
	Teachers.....	3											
	Traders.....	2											
	Not stated.....	545	1270										
		1979	1647	107	126	103	88	69	81	196	272	463	439
<i>District of Plymouth, Thomas Loring, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Fall River, James Brady, jr., collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals.....												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	Servant.....		1										1
	Do.....		1										
			2										1
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	Mariner.....	1											
	Dressmaker.....		1										1
	Shoemaker.....	1											
	Housewife.....		1										
	Do.....		1										
	Servant.....		1										1
	Do.....		3										2
		2	7										4
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	Housewife.....		1										
	Children.....	2						2					
	Domestic.....		1									1	
	Seamstress.....		1										
		2	3			1		2				1	
<i>District of Barnstable, Charles F. Smith, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
										India		1	1	Peru	
										Ireland	346	414	760	Prussia	
										Italy	8		8	United States	
										Mexico	6	2	8		
										Miquelon	2		2		
345										New Brunswick	21	24	45		
	231									Newfoundland	37	56	93		
										New Zealand	1		1		
		215								Norway	1		1		
										Not stated	59	12	71		
										Nova Scotia	455	425	880		
										P. Edward's Island	59	108	167		
			116							Portugal	76	40	116		
										Prussia	2		2		
				134						Russia	1		1		
					69					Sandwich Islands	1	1	2		
										Scotland	18	8	26		
						332				Spain	12	2	14		
										Sweden	2		2		
							306			Switzerland	8	1	9		
								15		United States	471	311	782		
								19		West Indies	5	3	8		
345	231	215	116	134	69	332	306	15	19		1979	1647	3626		
										Nova Scotia		1	1	Nova Scotia	
							1			do		1	1	United States	
								1				2	2		
										United States	1		1	United States	
1										Nova Scotia		1	1	do	
	1									do	1		1	do	
	1									do		1	1	Nova Scotia	
										do		1	1	United States	
										do		1	1	Nova Scotia	
										do		3	3	United States	
1	3					1					2	7	9		
							1			United States		1	1	United States	
										do	2		2	do	
1										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
1							1				2	3	5		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.													
<i>District of New Bedford, Lawrence Grinnell, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Seamen	13										1	1
	Do.	1										1	1
	Merchant	1											
	Clerks	3										1	1
	Domestics		15						1		4		1
	Children	1	2	1	1								
	Do.	7	4	2	2	3		2	2				
	Housewife		1										
		26	22	3	3	3		2	4		4	3	1
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Seamen	3										1	1
	Do.	1										1	1
	Servant	1								1			
	Ladies		2										2
	Do.		1										
	Children	1	3		3	1							
		6	6		3	1				1		2	2
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Seamen	31								3		13	
	Farmers	14								1		4	
	Servants		13								2		1
	Seamen	2				1							
	Children		2				2						
	Merchant	1											
	Ladies		2								1		
		48	17			1	2			4	3	17	1
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Laborers	5								2		1	
	Bakers	3										2	
	Servant		1								1		
	Do.		1										
	Ship-carpenter	1											
		9	2							2	1	3	
<i>District of Edgartown, John Vinson, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Mariner	1											
	Do.	1								1			
		2								1			
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Nantucket, Alfred Macy, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.	No arrivals												

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
RHODE ISLAND.													
<i>District of Providence, Charles Anthony, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Laborer	1											
	Do	1											
	Servant		1										
	Do		1										
	Do		1										
	Do		1										
	Do		1										
	Laborer	1											
	Do	1											
	Housewife		2										
		4	8							3	3		
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Miner	1											
	Housewife		1										
	Not stated	1				1							
	Do		1				1						
	Do	1		1									
	Miner	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Not stated		1										
	Do		1										1
	Do		1						1				
		6	5	1		1	1		1				1
<i>District of Bristol and Warren, Wm R. Taylor, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Mariner	1											
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Mariner	1											
	Do	1											
		2											
<i>District of Newport, Seth W. Macey, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Missionaries	2											
	Seamen	2								1			
		4								1			
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Not stated	1	4	1	2						2		
	Servant	1	1									1	1
	Merchant	1										1	
	Carpenter	1											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
1										British Provinces	1		1	United States	
										do	1		1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do		2	2	do	
1	4										4	8	12		
		1								Nova Scotia	1		1	United States	
			1							do		1	1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
										do		1	1	do	
1	4	1									6	5	11		
										Cuba	1		1		
										Cuba	1		1	United States	
										do	1		1	do	
											2		2		
										United States	2		2	United States	
										British Provinces	2		2	do	
											4		4		
										United States	1	4	5		
										do	1	1	2		
										do	1	1	1		
										do	1	1	1		
1										do	1	1	1		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 years.	Females from 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
RHODE ISLAND.															
<i>District of Newport</i> —Contin'd.															
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865—Continued.	Engineers.....	2													
	Painter.....	1													
	Dentist.....	1													
	Drayman.....	1													
	Merchant.....	1													
		10	5	1	2							2	2	1	
CONNECTICUT.															
<i>District of Middletown, O. Utley, collector.</i>															
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....														
<i>District of New London, Edward Prentiss, collector.</i>															
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....														
<i>District of New Haven, James F. Babcock, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..	Not stated.....	1													
	Soldier.....	1													
	Do.....	1													
		3													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	Soldiers.....	4												2	
	Do.....	1													
	Not stated.....	1				1									
	Photographer.....	1													
	Do.....	1													
		8				1								2	
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	Gentleman.....	1												1	
	Merchants.....	3												1	
	Do.....	1												1	
	Students.....	2								2					
	Merchants.....	2								1				1	
	Student.....	1													
	Editor.....	1													
	Gentleman.....	1												1	
	Student.....	1				1		1							
	Not stated.....		5	1		1		2							
		13	5	1		1	1	2	3					5	
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	Mechanic.....	1													
	Merchant.....	1													
		2													
<i>District of Fairfield, Silas C. Booth, collector.</i>															
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....														
<i>District of Stonington, Horace N. Trumbull, collector.</i>															
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....														

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
1		1								United States.....	2		2		
		1								do.....	1		1		
		1								do.....	1		1		
				1						do.....	1		1		
						1				do.....	1		1		
2		3		1		1					10	5	15		
1										United States.....	1		1	United States.....	
										Denmark.....	1		1	do.....	
		2								do.....	1		1	do.....	
											3		3		
	1									Denmark.....	4		4	United States.....	
										Prussia.....	1		1	do.....	
										United States.....	1		1	do.....	
										England.....	1		1	do.....	
										Denmark.....	1		1	do.....	
1	1	3									8		8		
										Venezuela.....	1		1	United States.....	
		1								Porto Rico.....	3		3	Porto Rico.....	
										United States.....	1		1	United States.....	
										Porto Rico.....	2		2	Porto Rico.....	
						1				United States.....	2		2	United States.....	
						1				Porto Rico.....	1		1	Porto Rico.....	
										Barbadoes.....	1		1	Barbadoes.....	
										do.....	1		1	do.....	
										do.....	1		1	do.....	
										do.....		5	5	do.....	
		1				1	3				13	5	18		
										United States.....	1		1	United States.....	
						1				St. Croix.....	1		1	St. Croix.....	
						2					2		2		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
NEW YORK.													
<i>District of New York—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865—Continued.	Laborers	13065											
	Mariners	281											
	Lawyers	43											
	Miners	2328											
	Clerks	636											
	Physicians	68											
	Clergymen	70											
	Butchers	137											
	Bakers	210											
	Artists	68	23										
	Servants	513	2660										
	Not stated	11563	22351	2845	2808	2367	2258	1265	1116	3729	3265	10263	6138
<i>Preston King, collector.</i>		40511	25034	2845	2808	2367	2258	1265	1116	3729	3265	10263	6138
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Merchants	3721											
	Mechanics	6462											
	Farmers	5483											
	Laborers	12003											
	Mariners	396											
	Miners	55											
	Clerks	1814											
	Physicians	806											
	Clergymen	114											
	Butchers	86											
	Bakers	310											
	Artists	339											
	Servants	117	6										
	Not stated	280	2722										
		13120	23612	2868	2863	2666	2420	1333	1192	4474	3486	10759	6077
<i>C. P. Clinck, deputy collector.</i>		45410	26540	2868	2763	2666	2420	1333	1192	4474	3486	10759	6077
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Merchants	3020											
	Mechanics	6242											
	Farmers	6235											
	Laborers	10341											
	Mariners	334											
	Lawyers	68											
	Miners	1767											
	Clerks	787											
	Physicians	104											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
										Wales.	64	53	117	United States.	
										Great Britain	5086	3316	8612	do.	
										France	348	137	505	do.	
										Spain	190	56	246	do.	
										Italy	107	39	146	do.	
										Germany	9469	5634	15103	do.	
										Russia.	13	1	14	do.	
										Prussia	413	216	629	do.	
										Poland	15	5	20	do.	
										Denmark	282	228	510	do.	
										Holland	42	24	66	do.	
7623	3349	4400	1941	2846	1273	5173	2886			Belgium	5		5	do.	
										Norway	29	38	57	do.	
										Sweden	494	320	814	do.	
										Brit. N. A. Provin's	58	28	86	do.	
										West Indies	39	30	69	do.	
										Cuba	58	7	65	do.	
										South America	38	5	43	do.	
										China	11	2	13	do.	
										Mexico	32	2	34	do.	
										Switzerland	591	326	917	do.	
										Hungary	153	110	263	do.	
										Austria	57	27	84	do.	
										Turkey	3		3	do.	
										Africa	14	16	30	do.	
										Greece	3		3	do.	
										United States	6908	2538	9446	do.	
7623	3349	4400	1941	2846	1273	5173	2886				40511	25034	65545		
										Great Britain	17374	19719	31093	United States.	
										France	803	257	860	do.	
										Spain	173	31	204	do.	
										Italy	112	55	167	do.	
										Germany	15871	9090	25961	do.	
										Russia.	58	26	84	do.	
										Prussia	1140	643	1783	do.	
										Poland	103	37	140	do.	
										Denmark	166	92	258	do.	
										Holland	151	74	225	do.	
										Belgium	90	35	125	do.	
										Norway	58	29	87	do.	
										Sweden	818	463	1301	do.	
										Brit. N. A. Provin's	34	23	57	do.	
										West Indies	71	41	112	do.	
										Cuba	128	42	170	do.	
										South America	37	9	46	do.	
										China	1	1	2	do.	
										Mexico	31	10	41	do.	
										Switzerland	528	280	806	do.	
										Hungary	14	2	16	do.	
										Austria	3	1	4	do.	
										Turkey	3		3	do.	
										United States	7845	2580	10465	do.	
8662	3800	5330	2113	3521	1301	5597	3188				45410	26540	71950		
										Great Britain	15880	10442	22332	United States.	
										France	944	551	1495	do.	
										Spain	84	17	101	do.	
										Italy	259	79	338	do.	
										Germany	17406	11148	28544	do.	
										Russia.	52	19	71	do.	
										Prussia	13		13	do.	
										Poland	130	31	161	do.	
										Denmark	74	21	95	do.	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
NEW JERSEY.													
<i>District of Little Egg Harbor, Jarvis H. Bartlett, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Newark, Peter W. Martin, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
PENNSYLVANIA.													
<i>District of Philadelphia, W. B. Thomas, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865	Not stated.....			8	1						4		1
	Do.....	15	30	6	2	2	5	1	2	5	2		10
	Do.....		5										3
	Do.....		2										
	Laborers.....	4								1			
	Do.....	15								2			
	Do.....	3											
	Ministers.....	2											
	Engineer.....	1											
	Clerks.....	2											
	Mariners.....	2											
	Miner.....	1											
	Carpenter.....	1											
	Doctor.....	1											
	Mason.....	1											
	Student.....	1											
	Sea captain.....	1											
	Blacksmith.....	1											
	Machinists.....	3								1			
	Fitter.....	1	1										
	Groom.....	1											
	Consul.....	1											
		56	46	6	3	2	5	1	2	9	6	17	14
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Servants.....		216								89		73
	Do.....	1								1			
	Laborers.....	331								91		137	
	Do.....	1											
	Not stated.....		226		34		39		33		19		30
	Do.....		2		1								
	Do.....		1										
	Do.....		2		1								
	Do.....	2		2									
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	103		43		26	32						
	Seamstresses.....		82								37		37
	Blacksmiths.....	2											
	Farmer.....	1											
	Do.....	2											
	Mariner.....	1											
	Gentleman.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Merchant.....	1											
	Shoemaker.....	1											
	Music teacher.....	1											
	Traveller.....	1											
	Lawyer.....	1											
		452	529	45	36	28	39	33	33	92	145	141	141

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
1	4		3	1	1		4			United States.....	8	8	8	United States.....	
										Ireland.....	15	30	45	do.....	
										England.....		5	5	do.....	
										Scotland.....		2	2	do.....	
										England.....	4		4	do.....	
										Ireland.....	15		15	do.....	
										Scotland.....	3		3	do.....	
										United States.....	2		2	do.....	
										do.....	1		1	do.....	
										England.....	2		2	do.....	
										United States.....	2		2	do.....	
										England.....	1		1	do.....	
										Cuba.....	1		1	do.....	
										United States.....	1		1	do.....	
										Ireland.....	1		1	do.....	
										Scotland.....	1		1	do.....	
										United States.....	1		1	do.....	
										do.....	1		1	do.....	
										Ireland.....	3		3	do.....	
										do.....		1	1	do.....	
										do.....			1	do.....	
										United States.....	1		1	do.....	
8	6	7	3	1	2	5	5				56	46	102		
20		8		1		25				Ireland.....		216	216	United States.....	
42										do.....	1		1	do.....	
1										do.....	531		331	do.....	
	15					40				Cuba.....	1		1	do.....	
		14		2		1				Ireland.....		226	226	do.....	
										Palermo.....		2	2	do.....	
										Italy.....		1	1	do.....	
										Germany.....		2	2	do.....	
										do.....	2		2	do.....	
										Palermo.....		2	2	do.....	
	4	2				2				Ireland.....	103		103	do.....	
										do.....		82	82	do.....	
										do.....	2		2	do.....	
										do.....	1		1	do.....	
										Italy.....	2		2	do.....	
										Prussia.....	1		1	do.....	
										Spain.....	1		1	do.....	
										Italy.....	1		1	do.....	
										do.....	1		1	do.....	
										Palermo.....	1		1	do.....	
										Germany.....	1		1	do.....	
										Hungary.....	1		1	do.....	
										Venezuela.....	1		1	do.....	
43	39	24	24	5	3	41	69				452	529	981		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
PENNSYLVANIA.													
<i>District of Philadelphia—Continued.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	Artist	1											
	Clerks	2											
	Doctor	1										2	
	Dyer	1											
	Engineer	1											
	Farmers	11										5	
	Gentlemen	2										1	
	Do	2											
	Hostler	1											
	Merchant	1											
	Do	2											
	Laborer	1										1	
	Do	87								26		35	
	Student	1											
	Schoolmaster	1											
	Servants		2								1		1
	Do		123								45		62
	Tailor	1											
	Not stated	2	7			1		1			3		1
	Do	6	8	1	2		1	4	1	1			2
	Do		2										
	Do		2										
	Do	23	49	8	6	8	10	7	9		1		
	Do												
		147	193	9	8	9	11	12	10	27	50	44	66
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	Not stated	15	29	2	8	4	4	8	1	1	1		2
	Do	1	1	1	1								
	Do	2	7			2	1		3				
	Servants		4										2
	Do		1										
	Do		3								1		
	Seamstresses		46								19	12	
	Laborers	33								8		14	
	Farmers	2											
	Tailor	1											
	Housekeeper		1										
	Hairdresser	1											
	Machinist	1										1	
	Clerk												
	Do	2											
		59	92	3	9	6	5	8	4	9	21	15	22
<i>District of Presque Isle, Thos. Wilkins, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..		11										5	
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..		7										2	
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..		13	6									7	3
DELAWARE.													
<i>District of Wilmington, Thos. M. Rodney, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
1							1			England.	1		1	United States.	
										British West Indies.	2		2	do.	
							1			Germany.	1		1	do.	
										France.	1		1	do.	
1		1								Cuba.	1		1	do.	
				2		2				Italy.	11		11	do.	
2						1				British West Indies.	2		2	do.	
										Cuba.	2		2	do.	
						1				Denmark.	1		1	do.	
		1				1				Ireland.	1		1	do.	
										Italy.	2		2	do.	
										England.	1		1	do.	
4		6		3		13				Ireland.	87		87	do.	
		1								Cuba.	1		1	do.	
		1								England.	1		1	do.	
										Italy.		2	2	do.	
	12		3		1					Ireland.	123		123	do.	
1										Siilly.	1		1	do.	
	1				2					British West Indies.	2	7	9	do.	
					2					Italy.	6	8	14	do.	
						2				England.		2	2	do.	
						1				Venezuela.		2	2	do.	
						24				Ireland.	23	49	72	do.	
								3	3	do.	3	3	6	do.	
9	13	11	3	5	5	21	27	3	3		150	196	346		
		2					11			Ireland.	15	29	44	United States.	
		2			1					England.	1	1	2	do.	
		1								West Indies.	2	7	9	do.	
		1	1							Ireland.		4	4	do.	
		1								England.		1	1	do.	
		3					1			West Indies.		3	3	do.	
3		2		1	1	5	3			Ireland.	46		46	do.	
										do.	33		33	do.	
										do.	2		2	do.	
1										Scotland.	1		1	do.	
			1							Ireland.		1	1	do.	
1										West Indies.	1		1	do.	
1										Cuba.	1		1	do.	
						1				do.	1		1	do.	
1										West Indies.	2		2	do.	
7	10	2	4	2	2	7	15				59	92	151		
4		2								Canada.	11		11	United States.	
3		2								Canada.	7		7	United States.	
4	1	2	2							Canada.	13	6	19	United States.	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MARYLAND.													
<i>District of Baltimore, Henry W. Hoffman, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Apothecary	1											
	Carpenter	1											
	Clerks	2											
	Farmers	4								1			
	Mason	1											
	Merchants	3											
	Do	1											
	Miner	1											
	Do	1											
	Servants	1	6								1		1
	Shoemakers	4							1				
	Teacher	1							1				
	Not stated	1	4			1					1		
	Do		4										
	Do	13	13	3	5	4	1		2	3	2		2
		33	27	3	5	4	2		2	6	4	2	3
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Actress		1										
	Bakers	5										2	
	Barber	1											
	Basket-maker	1										1	
	Blacksmiths	11										2	
	Do	1											
	Brazier	1											
	Brewers	2											
	Brickmaker	1											
	Butchers	4							3		1		
	Cabinetmaker	1											
	Carpenters	14								2		2	
	Do	3									1		
	Chimney-sweep	1											
	Cigar-makers	3										3	
	Do	1							1				
	Clerk	1											
	Coachmaker	2											
	Coopers	2											
	Coppersmith	1										1	
	Engineer	1											
	Farmers	82						1		11		13	
	Do	1											
	Gardeners	2								1		1	
	Glass-maker	1											
	Jeweller	1											
	Joiners	7											
	Laborers	63								8		1	6
	Locksmiths	3										1	
	Machinists	3											
	Masons	13								1		3	
	Do	1											
	Merchants	5										1	
	Do	2											
	Do	10							1			4	
	Millers	11							1			2	
	Miners	2											
	Painters	1											
	Do	4										2	
	Potters	2										1	
	Rope-maker	1											
	Saddlers	2								1		1	
	Seaman	1										1	
	Shoemakers	23							1			2	
	Tailors	13							3			3	
	Tanner	1											
	Weaver	3							1			1	
	Not stated	114	347	34	37	43	52	15	17	9	43	5	55

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
1						1				Great Britain	1		1	United States	
										Germany	1		1	do	
										Great Britain	2		2	do	
										Germany	4		4	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										United States	3		3	do	
										Italy	1		1	do	
										Great Britain	1		1	do	
										Germany	1		1	do	
										do	1	6	7	do	
										do	4		4	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
										do	1	4	5	do	
										Great Britain		4	4	do	
										Germany	13	13	26	do	
9	5	3	4	3	2	5					35	27	62		
1	2						1			United States		1	1	United States	
										Germany	5		5	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	11		11	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
										Germany	1		1	do	
										do	2		2	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	4		4	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	14		14	do	
										United States	3		3	do	
										Germany	1		1	do	
										do	3		3	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
										Great Britain	1		1	do	
										Germany	2		2	do	
										do	2		2	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
29	8									Germany	82		82	do	
1										Great Britain	1		1	do	
1										Germany	2		2	do	
1										do	1		1	do	
3										United States	1		1	do	
18	10									Germany	7		7	do	
1										do	63		63	do	
1										do	3		3	do	
1										do	3		3	do	
										do	13		13	do	
1										United States	1		1	do	
1										do	5		5	do	
3										Great Britain	2		2	do	
4										Germany	10		10	do	
1										do	11		11	do	
										United States	2		2	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										Germany	4		4	do	
										do	2		2	do	
										do	1		1	do	
										do	2		2	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
10	4									Germany	22		22	do	
4	3									do	13		13	do	
1										do	1		1	do	
1										do	3		3	do	
4	42	34	1	21	3	46				do	114	347	461	do	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 30 years.	Females from 20 and under 30 years.
MARYLAND.													
<i>District of Baltimore—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865—Continued.	Not stated.....	9	11	3	2			1		2	2	1	3
	Do.....	1						1					
	Do.....	5	2	4			2						
		443	361	41	39	43	54	18	17	46	45	62	56
Edwin H. Webster, collector.													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Apothecary.....	1											
	Bakers.....	9								1			
	Barbers.....	2								1		1	
	Basket-makers.....	5								2		1	
	Blacksmiths.....	13										4	
	Bookbinders.....	2											
	Brewers.....	8										1	
	Do.....	1											
	Brush-maker.....	1											
	Butchers.....	11								2		3	
	Cabinet-makers.....	5								1		1	
	Carpenters.....	18								1		3	
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Cartwright.....	1											
	Cigar-makers.....	9	1							3		2	
	Clerks.....	7								2		1	
	Do.....	2										1	
	Do.....	1											
	Coopers.....	8										3	
	Coppersmith.....	1										1	
	Dyer.....	1								1			
	Engineer.....	1										1	
	Farmers.....	189	1					2		29		33	
	Fireman.....	1											
	Forester.....	1											
	Gardeners.....	5								1		1	
	Gunsmith.....	1											
	Hat-maker.....	1											
	Iron founder.....	1										1	
	Joiners.....	16								3		4	
	Laborers.....	51								6		4	
	Do.....	2											
	Do.....	2											
	Locksmiths.....	8								1		3	
	Machinist.....	1										1	
	Masons.....	20								3		5	
	Merchants.....	9								3		2	
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Do.....	1											
	Millers.....	5											
	Millwrights.....	2											
	Miner.....	1										1	
	Musicians.....	3											
	Painter.....	1								1		1	
	Pastebo'd-mk'r.....	1											
	Potters.....	3										1	
	Rope maker.....	1											
	Saddlers.....	4										1	
	Seamen.....	3								1			
	Servants.....	4	51					2		21		3	16
	Do.....	1	1							1			
	Shepherds.....	3										1	
	Shoemakers.....	34	1							1		9	
	Do.....	2											
	Soldier.....	1											
	Steward.....	1								1			
	Stonecutters.....	3										1	
	Tailors.....	32	1							4		5	

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

								Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
Males from 25 and under 30 years.	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	United States	9	11	20	United States	
Females from 25 and under 30 years.								do			3	do	
Males from 30 and under 35 years.		1						Great Britain	1		1	do	
Females from 30 and under 35 years.								Germany	5	2	7	do	7
Males from 35 and under 40 years.									443	361	807		7
Females from 35 and under 40 years.													
Males upwards of 40 years of age.								Germany	1		1	United States	
Females upwards of 40 years of age.								do	9		9	do	
Males, age not stated.								do	2		2	do	
Females, age not stated.								do	5		5	do	
								do	13		13	do	
								do	2		2	do	
								do	8		8	do	
								United States	1		1	do	
								Germany	1		1	do	
								do	11		11	do	
								do	5		5	do	
								do	18		18	do	
								United States	1		1	do	
								Great Britain	1		1	do	
								Germany	1		1	do	
								do	9	1	10	do	
								do	7		7	do	
								Great Britain	2		2	do	
								Cuba	1		1	Cuba	
								Germany	8		8	United States	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								United States	1		1	do	
								Germany	189	1	199	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	5		5	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	16		16	do	
								do	51		51	do	
								Madeira	2		2	do	
								China	2		2	do	
								Germany	8		8	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	20		20	do	
								do	9		9	do	
								United States	1		1	do	
								Great Britain	1		1	do	
								China	1		1	do	
								Germany	5		5	do	
								do	2		2	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	3		3	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	3		3	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	4		4	do	
								United States	3		3	do	
								Germany	4	51	55	do	
								Great Britain	1	1	2	do	
								Germany	3		3	do	
								do	34	1	35	do	
								United States	2		2	do	
								Germany	1		1	do	
								do	1		1	do	
								do	3		3	do	
								do	32	1	33	do	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MARYLAND.													
<i>District of Baltimore—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865— Continued.	Tanners	2								1			
	Tinker	1										1	
	Tobacconist	1											
	Turners	3											
	Watchmaker	1											
	Weavers	8										2	
	Wheelwrights	2										2	
	Wool-spinner	1											
	Not stated.	229	568	74	82	79	76	36	39	27	64	2	60
	Do	9	9	2	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	3
	Do	1	2										
	Do	2	5	2	1								
		785	640	78	85	83	76	38	41	98	87	108	79
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Bakers	11										5	
	Do	1							1				
	Barbers	3										1	
	Basket-maker	1											
	Blacksmiths	22							1			6	
	Do	1											
	Bookbinders	5										2	
	Brewers	11							1			3	
	Brick-makers	3											
	Brush-makers	1										1	
	Butchers	13							3			6	
	Do	2							1				
	Button-makers	2							1				
	Cabinetmakers	3										1	
	Carpenters	37							4			11	
	Cartwrights	2										1	
	Cigar-makers	15								4		6	
	Do	3											
	Clerk	1							1				
	Do	1							1				
	Clothier	1											
	Coachmen	4										1	
	Coopers	6										2	
	Distiller	1										1	
	Dyers	2								1			
	Engineers	4											
	Do	1											
	Engraver	1										1	
	Farmers	434	6					6		65		105	1
	Do	7											
	Do	1											
	Gardeners	7										1	
	Goldsmiths	3											
	Gunsmiths	2										2	
	Hotel-keeper	1											
	Japanner	1											
	Joiners	20							1			12	
	Laborers	57							11			13	
	Do	10							3			3	
	Lawyer	1											
	Locksmiths	2										2	
	Machinist	1										1	
	Mariners	2											
	Masons	14							1			4	
	Merchants	22								5		7	
	Do	4											
	Millers	16								5		2	
	Milliners		8								1		3
	Miners	3										1	
	Musician	1										1	
	Painters	5								1		2	

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
				1						Germany.	2		2	United States.	
						1				do.	1		1	do.	
						1				do.	1		1	do.	
						1				do.	3		3	do.	
						1				do.	1		1	do.	
						1				do.	8		8	do.	
						1				do.	2		2	do.	
						1				do.	1		1	do.	
						1				do.	229	568	797	do.	
						1				United States.	9	9	18	do.	
						1				Great Britain	1	2	3	do.	
						1				Germany	1		1	do.	
						1				do.	2	5	7	do.	
122	86	89	56	48	48	121	82	29			785	640	1454		
3		1		2						Germany.	11		11	United States.	
1		1								United States.	1		1	do.	
						1				Germany	3		3	do.	
6		1		2		4				do.	1		1	do.	
				1						do.	22		22	do.	
1				1		1				United States.	1		1	do.	
3		4		1						Germany	5		5	do.	
3										do.	11		11	do.	
										do.	3		3	do.	
2						2				do.	1		1	do.	
		1								do.	13		13	do.	
1		1								United States.	2		2	do.	
1										Germany	2		2	do.	
12		4		1		4				do.	3		3	do.	
				1						do.	37		37	do.	
3		2								do.	2		2	do.	
1		2								do.	15		15	do.	
										United States.	3		3	do.	
1										do.	1		1	do.	
1										Germany.	1		1	do.	
2						1				do.	1		1	do.	
1						3				do.	4		4	do.	
										do.	6		6	do.	
										do.	1		1	do.	
		1								do.	2		2	do.	
1		1		2		1				United States.	4		4	do.	
										Great Britain	1		1	do.	
96	2	55	1	29		78	2	2		Germany	1		1	do.	
2		2		1		2				do.	434	6	440	do.	
						2				United States.	7		7	do.	
						2				Germany	1		1	do.	
1		1		3		2				do.	7		7	do.	
										do.	3		3	do.	
										do.	2		2	do.	
				1						United States.	1		1	do.	
1										Germany	1		1	do.	
4						3				do.	20		20	do.	
17		7		3		6				do.	57		57	do.	
2				1		1				Great Britain	10		10	do.	
										United States.	1		1	do.	
										Germany	2		2	do.	
										United States.	1		1	do.	
										do.	2		2	do.	
5		3				1				Germany	14		14	do.	
3		3		2		2				do.	22		22	do.	
1						3				United States.	4		4	do.	
2		5				2				Germany	16		16	do.	
				1						do.	8		8	do.	
1				1						do.	3		3	do.	
										do.	1		1	do.	
1		1								do.	5		5	do.	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
VIRGINIA.													
<i>District of Chincoteague, John Caulk, deputy collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Norfolk, Lewis W. Webb, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Richmond, Jos. M. Humphries, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Tappahannock, Jas. M. Mathews, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
NORTH CAROLINA.													
<i>District of Beaufort, John A. Hedrick, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Plymouth, E. H. Willis, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Newbern, F. A. Fuller, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Washington, W. M. Cherry, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Wilmington, Parker Quince, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Ocracoke, Robert W. Chadwick, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No arrivals.....												
<i>District of Camden, M. B. Culpepper, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No report.....												
SOUTH CAROLINA.													
<i>District of Beaufort, T. C. Severance, acting collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..	Pilots.....	2											
	Do.....	4											
	Seamen.....	9											
	Do.....	5								1		1	
	Machinist.....	1											
	House-joiner.....	1											

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
SOUTH CAROLINA.													
<i>District of Beaufort—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865—Continued.	Tailors	3								1			
	Clerk	1											
	Seamen	6										3	
	Stevedores	2											
	Laborers	10											
	Do.	7										1	
	Carpenters	11											
	Do.	1										1	
	Do.	3											
	Blacksmiths	6								1		3	
	Do.	2											
	Firemen	4											
	Clerks	27										3	
	Do.	1						1		15			
	Machinists	14								4		4	
	Farmer	1											
	Wheelwright	1											
	Gas-feeder	1											
	Engineers	2											
	Moulder	1											
	Seaman	1								1			
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Baker	1											
	Cooks	2											
	Do.	1										1	
	Watchmakers	2											
	Caulker	1											
	Brewer	1											
	Seamen	4											
	Do.	2											
	Do.	1											
	Paper manuf'rs	1											
	L. H. keeper	1											
	Barbers	2											
	Merchant	1											
	Painters	3											
	Bricklayers	3										2	
	Conductor	1											
	Boiler-maker	1											
	Book-keeper	1											
	Butcher	1											
	Bar-tender	1											
	Eat'g-house kr's		2								1		
		160	2					1		23	1	19	
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Clerks	2						1					
	Do.	11								11			
	Painter	1											
	Do.	1											
	Seamen	5										1	
	Do.	3											
	Do.	7											
	Pilots	3											
	Moulders	2										1	
	Blacksmith	1								1			
	Bricklayer	1											
	Machinists	3										1	
	Carpenters	5								1		2	
	Do.	4											
	Plasterer	1											
	Laborer	3											
	Tailor	1										1	
	Plumber	1											
	Confectioner	1											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
2	1					2				United States	3		3	United States	
	1									Scotland	1		1	Scotland	
4	1					1				United States	6		6	United States	
										Canada	2		2	do	
	3			6						Ireland	10		10	do	
	3					3				United States	7		7	do	
				2		6				do	11		11	do	
3										Scotland	1		1	do	
1										Ireland	3		3	do	
	2					1				do	6		6	do	
2										United States	2		2	do	
5	2									Ireland	4		4	do	
				2		2				United States	27		27	do	
3	2					1				Hanover	1		1	do	
1						1				United States	14		14	do	
										Ireland	1		1	do	
	1									do	1		1	do	
	1									Poland	1		1	do	
	1					1				Ireland	2		2	do	
	1									United States	1		1	do	
						1				Greece	1		1	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
	1					1				Germany	1		1	do	
2										Switzerland	1		1	do	
										Hungary	2		2	do	
						2				Malta	1		1	do	
						1				United States	2		2	do	
										Malta	1		1	do	
	1									Germany	1		1	do	
						4				United States	4		4	do	
	2									Denmark	2		2	do	
						1				Italy	1		1	Italy	
						1				England	1		1	England	
	1									United States	1		1	United States	
						1				do	2		2	do	
1						1				do	1		1	do	
1						1				do	3		3	do	
										do	3		3	do	
1										do	1		1	do	
1										Ireland	1		1	Ireland	
										England	1		1	United States	
										United States	1		1	do	
										do	1		1	do	
	1									do		2	2	do	
35	1	26		17		39					160	2	162		
1										Ireland	2		2	United States	
1										United States	11		11	do	
										Portugal	1		1	do	
	1					5				England	1		1	do	
1										United States	5		5	do	
4										Sweden	3		3	do	
	3									Scotland	7		7	do	
	1					1				United States	3		3	do	
										Prussia	2		2	do	
1						1				Ireland	1		1	do	
2										England	1		1	do	
1										Ireland	3		3	do	
										United States	5		5	do	
	2					2				Ireland	4		4	Ireland	
1										do	1		1	United States	
						1				do	3		3	do	
1										Germany	1		1	do	
										United States	1		1	do	
						1				France	1		1	do	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
SOUTH CAROLINA.													
<i>District of Beaufort—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865—Continued.	Wheelwright	1											
	Stewards	3							1		1		
	Nurses		2										
	Barber	1							1				
		61	2					1	15		7		
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Charleston, Alb. G. Mackey, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Merchants	2											
	Do.	2										1	
	Gentlemen	3											
	Ladies		2										
		7	2									1	
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Merchants	3											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Mechanic	1											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Barber	1											
	Laborers	2											
	Seamen	2										1	
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1											
	Do.	1								1			
	Baker	1											
	Students	2								2			
	Do.	1								1			
	Ladies		3										1
	Do.		1										
	Do.		2										1
	Children						2		1				
	Do.		1						1				
	Gentlemen	4											
	Engineer	1										1	
	Ship-masters	2											
	Pilot	1											
	Clerks	2											
		33	10				2		2	4		2	2
<i>District of Georgetown, W. S. Craft, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.	No arrivals												

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
FLORIDA.															
<i>District of Key West, Charles Howe, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Mariners	19	1									1			
	Seamstresses		20								5			7	
	Lawyer	1													
	Farmers	5													
	Merchants	2								1					
	Children		1				1								
		27	21				1			1	5	1	7		
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Seamen	10								3		5			
	Merchants	3													
	Seamstresses		13								3		7		
	Laborers	2								1					
	Student	1								1					
	Children	3	4	3	3		1								
		19	17	3	3		1			5	3	5	7		
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Merchants	2													
	Mariners	26								4		9			
	Seamstresses		20						1		5		3		
	Children	7	6	2		5	5		1						
		35	26	2		5	5		2	4	5	9	3		
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Merchant	1													
	Mariners	17								6		4			
	Seamstresses		20						2		4		5		
	Children	1	1			1			1						
		19	21			1			3	6	4	4	5		
<i>District of St. Augustine, T. S. Foster, collector.</i>															
For year 1865.	No arrivals														
<i>District of Pensacola, J. W. Ricks, collector.</i>															
For year 1865.	No arrivals														
<i>District of Fernandina, S. B. Naves, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Not stated	2	3				1							1	
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, 1865.	No arrivals														
<i>District of Appalachicola, J. N. Cummings, collector.</i>															
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters, 1865.	No arrivals														
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No report														
<i>District of St. John's, Paran Moody, collector.</i>															
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters, 1865.	No report														

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
FLORIDA.													
<i>District of St. John's—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	Merchants	5											
	Planters	2											
	Wreckers	2											
	Millman	1											
	Servants	2											
	Shipmasters	2											
		14											
<i>District of St. Mark's, Otis Fairbanks, collector.</i>													
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters, 1865..	No report												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	No arrivals												
LOUISIANA.													
<i>District of New Orleans, W. P. Kellogg, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..													
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..		1121	621										
TEXAS.													
<i>District of Paso del Norte, Wm. W. Mills, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
<i>District of Brazos de Santiago, C. Worthington, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	No report												
<i>District of Galveston, R. R. Peebles, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March 31 and June 30, 1865.	No report												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
										United States.....	5		5	United States.....	
										England.....	2		2	do.....	
										France.....	2		2	do.....	
										Scotland.....	1		1	do.....	
										Spain.....	2		2	do.....	
										do.....	2		2	do.....	
											14		14		
													357	United States.....	
													1063	United States.....	
													259	United States.....	
													*1893	United States.....	

* Age and sex not stated, 151.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
TEXAS.													
<i>District of Galveston—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865 ..	No report												
<i>District of Saluria, Charles Taylor, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March 31 and June 30, 1865.	No report												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865 ..	Gunsmith	1											
	Not stated		5		1		1		1		1		
		1	5		1		1		1		1		
OHIO.													
<i>District of Miami, David E. Gardner, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865 ..	No report												
<i>District of Sandusky, John Youngs, collector.</i>													
For year 1865	No arrivals												
<i>District of Cuyahoga, John O. Grannis, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	Carpenters	10											
	Farmers	5											
	Laborers	4											
	Priest	1											
	Loafer	1											
	Clerk	1											
	Builder	1											
	Gentleman	1											
	Speculator	1											
	Merchant	1											
	Not stated	23	4										
		49	4										
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865..	Laborers	37											
	Farmers	45	1										
	Carpenters	13											
	Sailors	10											
	Blacksmith	1											
	Gentlemen	2											
	Shoemakers	2											

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.												
		Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
SOUTH CAROLINA.													
District of Beaufort—Cont'd.													
Quarter ending June 30, 1865—Continued.	Wheelwright	1											
	Stewards	3								1		1	
	Nurses		2										
	Barber	1								1			
		61	2					1		15		7	
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865	No arrivals												
District of Charleston, Alb. G. Mackey, collector.													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865	No arrivals												
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Merchants	2											
	Do	2										1	
	Gentlemen	3											
	Ladies		2										
		7	2									1	
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865	Merchants	3											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Mechanic	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Barber	1											
	Laborers	2											
	Seamen	2										1	
	Do	1											
	Do	1											
	Do	1								1			
	Baker	1											
	Students	2									2		
	Do	1								1			
	Ladies		3										1
	Do		1										
	Do		2										1
	Children		3				2		1				
	Do		1						1				
	Gentlemen	4											
	Engineer	1											1
	Ship-masters	2											
	Pilot	1											
	Clerks	2											
		33	10					2	2	4		2	2
District of Georgetown, W. S. Craft, collector.													
For year 1865.	No arrivals												

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
MICHIGAN.													
<i>District of Detroit—Continued.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.		8714	7322										
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.		8714	7322										
<i>District of Michilimackinac, John W. McMath, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March, June, and September, 1865.	No report.												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals.												
ILLINOIS.													
<i>District of Chicago, Luther Haven, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March & June, 1865.	No arrivals.												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Merchants.....	3	2	1	16	14	6	7	8	6	7	8	
	Broker.....	1											
	Butcher.....	1											
	Laborers.....	5											
	Clerks.....	3											
	Carpenters.....	3											
	Farmers.....	31											
	Engineers.....	2											
	Plasterers.....	1											
	Blacksmiths.....	2											
	Book-keeper.....	1											
	Hostler.....	1											
	Housekeepers.....		7										
	Miller.....	1											
	Jeweller.....	1											
	Physician.....	1											
	Broom-maker.....	1											
	Teachers.....	3											
	Servant.....		1										
	Not stated.....	2	52										
		65	60	2	1	16	14	6	7	8	6	7	8

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
										Canada.....			7024	United States.....	
										Norway.....			2520	do.....	
										Germany.....			1963	do.....	
										Switzerland.....			230	do.....	
										Belgium.....			240	do.....	
										Poland.....			166	do.....	
										Ireland.....			905	do.....	
										Scotland.....			925	do.....	
										England.....			937	do.....	
										France.....			76	do.....	
										Denmark.....			149	do.....	
													16036		
										Canada.....			9641	United States.....	
										Germany.....			536	do.....	
										Norway.....			542	do.....	
										Sweden.....			433	do.....	
										Scotland.....			445	do.....	
										England.....			380	do.....	
										Belgium.....			333	do.....	
										France.....			146	do.....	
										Denmark.....			96	do.....	
										Ireland.....			133	do.....	
										Poland.....			13	do.....	
													12688		
9	6	5	7	3	4	9	7			Canada.....	42	40	82	United States.....	
										England.....	5	4	9	do.....	
										Scotland.....	3	5	8	do.....	
										Ireland.....	6	4	10	do.....	
										United States.....	8	7	15	do.....	
										Norway.....	1		1	do.....	
9	6	5	7	3	4	9	7				65	60	125		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
ILLINOIS.													
<i>District of Chicago—Contin'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	Farmers.....	36	18	9	11	7	8	4	5	2		15	7
	Laborers.....	16											
	Mason.....	1											
	Baker.....	1											
	Joiners.....	3											
	Shoemaker.....	1											
	Grocer.....	1											
	Blacksmith.....	1											
	Millers.....	1	1										
	Mechanic.....	1											
	Teachers.....	2	3										
	Clerks.....	1	5										
	Not stated.....	2	23										
		67	52	9	11	7	8	4	5	2		15	7
WISCONSIN.													
<i>District of Milwaukee, C. L. Sholes, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No report.....												
MINNESOTA.													
<i>District of Minnesota, Joseph Lemay, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March, June, and Sept., 1865.	No arrivals.....												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865..	Hunters.....	2											
	Not stated.....		3										
		2	3										
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.													
<i>District of Puget's Sound, Fred. A. Wilson, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.....	No report.....												
OREGON.													
<i>District of Oregon, Wm. L. Adams, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865..	Miners.....	156								5		21	5
	Merchants.....	26										5	
	Mechanics.....	17										6	
	Actors.....	6	4								1		2
	Farmers.....	5										1	
	Seamen.....	4										1	
	Not stated.....	11	11									3	
		225	15							5	1	37	2
Quarter ending June 30, 1865..	Miners.....	72										8	
	Mechanics.....	27											
	Merchants.....	30										3	
	Cooks.....	5											
	Seamen.....	4											
	Farmers.....	2											
	Not stated.....	9	41	9	9				1		2		5
		149	41	9	9				1		2	11	5

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
11	8	8	8	3	1	7	5			Scotland.....	2	4	6	United States.....	
										Germany.....	2	4	6	do.....	
										Ireland.....	8	3	11	do.....	
										Canada.....	23	28	51	do.....	
										England.....	7	6	13	do.....	
										Norway.....	12	1	13	do.....	
										Sweden.....	5	2	7	do.....	
										Wisconsin.....	1		1	do.....	
										United States.....	6	3	9	do.....	
										do.....	1	1	2	do.....	
11	8	8	8	3	1	7	5				67	52	119		
										Brit. North America.....	2		2	United States.....	
										do.....		3	3	do.....	
											2	3	5		
37		43		28		22				England.....	3		3	England.....	
10		5		5		1				Germany.....	3		3	United States.....	
7		1		2		1				Ireland.....	2		2		
1		3		1	1	1				Scotland.....	1		1		
4										Canada.....	1		1		
		1		1		1				United States.....	215	15	230		
4		1		1		2									
63		54		58	1	28					225	15	240		
27		14		14		9				England.....	12	9	21	England.....	
2				9		4				Ireland.....	6		6	United States.....	
12		12		1		2				Germany.....	8	3	11		
		2		1		2				France.....	3		3		
2		2								Italy.....	2		2		
				1		1				United States.....	118	28	146		
				3		4				Sandwich Islands.....	1		1		
43	10	42	7	26	3	18	4				149	41	190		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
OREGON.													
<i>District of Oregon—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	No arrivals												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No report												
CALIFORNIA.													
<i>District of San Francisco, Chas. James, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	Laborers	136								21		92	
	Do.	36										6	
	Blacksmith	1											
	Miners	25										4	
	Farmers	4										3	
	Merchants	8										8	
	Do.	3											
	Do.	3											
	Miners	6											
	Laborers	15										15	
	Do.	12											
	Engineer	1											
	Teachers		4					3					
	Miners	2											
	Laborers	23										23	
	Do.	12											
	Do.	42										12	
	Do.	27	2					2				13	
	Teachers		3										3
		346	9					5		21		176	3
Quarter ending June 30, 1865.	Merchants	186											
	Laborers	1603								112		136	
	Miners	32										7	
	Mechanics	4											
	Ladies		6								3		3
	Shoemakers	27										10	
	Carpenters	58										8	
	Grocers	55											
	Dentists	2											
	Ladies		70						12		30		12
	Unknown	53	8										
	Merchants	2											
		2023	84						12	112	33	161	31
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Not stated	4	1			3	1						
	Laborers	90								90			
	Do.	224										24	
	Engineers	4											
	Actor	1	1										
	Laborers	23											
	Do.	240											
	Merchants	8											
	Miners	14										3	
	Teachers		6								2		1
	Travellers	1	3								1		1
	Unknown	19	12	2	3	7	1	1		3		1	5
	Carpenter	1											
		629	23	2	3	10	2	1		93	5	228	6
<i>John F. Miller, collector.</i>													
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Laborers	12								6			
	Gentlemen	13						7		5		1	
	Actor	1											

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Died on the voyage.
23										China	136		136	United States.	
30										do.	36		36	do.	
11		1								Scotland.	1		1	do.	
		10								Ireland.	25		25	do.	
		1								Denmark.	4		4	do.	
										Hamburg.	8		8	do.	
			6							Holstein.	3		3	do.	
						3				Italy.	3		3	do.	
										do.	6		6	do.	
2										China.	15		15	do.	
1										do.	2		2	do.	
										Germany.	1		1	do.	
		2								Russia.		4	4	do.	
										Australia.	2		2	do.	
12										China.	23		23	do.	
30										do.	12		12	do.	
14										do.	42		42	do.	
										do.	27	2	29	do.	
										England.		3	3	do.	
123		20				1	6	6			346	9	355		
98										China	186		186	United States.	
487		306				123	439			do.	1603		1603	do.	
12						13				Australia.	32		32	do.	
		3				1				Hamburg.	4		4	do.	
										do.		6	6	do.	
3						14				China	27		27	do.	
16						21				do.	58		58	do.	
9		13				13				do.	55		55	do.	
1		18					15			do.	55		55	do.	
							1			France	2		2	do.	
										do.		70	70	do.	
										do.	53	8	61	do.	
							2		53	Chili	2		2	do.	
626		340				273	457		53		2022	84	2106		
										England.	4	1	5	United States.	
										China	90		90	do.	
4										do.	224		224	do.	
		1	1							Scotland.	4		4	do.	
										do.	1	1	2	do.	
222						23				China	23		23	do.	
6		18								do.	240		240	do.	
1		1					1			England.	8		8	do.	
		8								Ireland.	14		14	do.	
		3				2				France		6	6	do.	
5										Hamburg.	1	3	4	do.	
						1				Sandwich Islands.	19	12	31	do.	
										Chili	1		1	do.	
238	4	28	3	26		1					629	23	652		
2		4								England.	12		12	United States.	
										do.	13		13	do.	
										do.	1		1	do.	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 16 years of age.	Females under 16 years of age.	Males from 16 and under 10 years.	Females from 16 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and over 25 years.	Females from 20 and over 25 years.
CALIFORNIA.													
<i>Dist. of San Francisco—Comm'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865—	Butchers	12											
Continued.	Unknown	1	6	2	1	1	2						
	Laborers	80				3	25						
	Mechanics	5											
	Farmers	5											
	Miners	28											
	Traders	6				1	3						
	Unknown		5					2		1			
	Do		5					1		3			
	Miners	4								1			
	Merchants	4											
	Farmers	3											
	Artist	1											
	Bakers	2											
	Merchants	3											
	Unknown		3										
	Do	2											
	Do		9					3		4			
	Seamen	2											
		127	30	2	1	11	7	54	10	6			
ALABAMA.													
<i>District of Mobile, R. V. Montague, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March & June, 1865.	No report												
Quarters ending Sept. & Dec., 1865.	No arrivals												
GEORGIA.													
<i>District of Savannah, Wm. Woodbridge, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March & June, 1865.	No report												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Seamen	2											
	Merchant	1											
	Farmer	1											
	Storekeeper	1											
	Youth	1				1							
	Machinist	1											
		7				1							
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Merchants	3											
	Not stated		4					1					
	Mariner	1											
	Machinist	1											
		5	4					1					
<i>District of Brunswick, M. B. Holland, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.	No report												
MISSISSIPPI.													
<i>District of Natchez, Erasmus S. Russell, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March, June, and Sept., 1865.	No report												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.
CALIFORNIA.													
<i>Dist. of San Francisco—Cont'd.</i>													
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865	Butchers	2										1	
Continued.	Unknown	1	8		2		1		1		2		
	Laborers	90						3		35		41	
	Mechanics	5								2		3	
	Farmers	5								2			
	Miners	29										3	
	Traders	8						1		3		4	
	Unknown		5						2				1
	Do		5						1		3		1
	Miners	4								1		2	
	Merchants	4										1	
	Farmers	3										2	
	Artist	1										1	
	Bakers	2										1	
	Merchants	3											
	Unknown		3										1
	Do	2										2	
	Do		9						3		4		1
	Seamen	2										2	
ALABAMA.													
<i>District of Mobile, R. F. Montagna, collector.</i>		157	30	2		1	11	7	54	10	63	4	
Quarters ending March & June, 1865.	No report												
Quarters ending Sept. & Dec., 1865.	No arrivals												
GEORGIA.													
<i>District of Savannah, Wyll Woodbridge, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March & June, 1865.	No report												
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865.	Seamen	2											
	Merchant	1											
	Farmer	1											
	Storekeeper	1											
	Youth	1						1					
	Machinist	1										1	
		7						1				1	
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Merchants	3											
	Not stated	1	4						1		2		
	Mariner	1											
	Machinist												
		5	4						1		2		
<i>District of Brunswick, M. B. Holland, collector.</i>													
For year 1865.	No report												
MISSISSIPPI.													
<i>District of Natchez, Erasmus S. Russell, collector.</i>													
Quarters ending March, June, and Sept., 1865.	No report												
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	No arrivals												

RECAPITULATION.

Maine	4, 927
New Hampshire	10
Massachusetts	12, 950
Rhode Island	45
Connecticut	31
New York	225, 932
Pennsylvania	1, 617
Maryland	4, 610
South Carolina	277
Florida	204
Louisiana	3, 572
Texas	6
Ohio	467
Michigan	28, 724
Illinois	244
Minnesota	5
Oregon	430
California	3, 330
Georgia	16
Total	<u>287, 397</u>

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 9th instant, relative to the retention in service of Illinois volunteers.

MARCH 13, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 12, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives dated March 9, 1866, respecting the retention in service of Illinois volunteers, I have the honor to send herewith the Adjutant General's report of this date on the subject.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 12, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference by you for report the following resolution of the House of Representatives, viz:

"Thirty-ninth Congress, first session.—Congress of the United States.—In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1866.

"On motion of Mr. Ross,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the House of Representatives how many Illinois volunteers, as is alleged, whose terms of service have expired, are still retained in the service; and why the twenty-eighth regiment Illinois infantry veteran volunteers, as is further alleged, are still kept in the service of the United States, at Brownsville, Texas, against their will, after their term of service has expired.

"Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*"

In reply, I respectfully submit the following information :

1st. The records of this office show that no Illinois volunteers "whose terms of service have expired are still retained in the service."

2d. The twenty-eighth Illinois has not been "kept in the service" after the expiration of its term. The regiment being a veteran one, its term will not expire prior to December of the present year.

It is proper to add that the regiment was ordered mustered out of the service January 8, 1866, but the public interest demanded a suspension of the order. Under date of March 1, 1866, Major General Sheridan reports the regiment again under orders for muster out. Therefore its return home may be expected at an early date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

PROPRIETARY AND OTHER MEDICINES, AND THE RELATIONS
OF FOREIGN TRADE TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Reports of the United States Revenue Commission on proprietary and other medicines, perfumery, playing-cards, &c., as sources of national revenue, and upon the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry and internal revenue.

MARCH 14, 1866.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1866.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to present to you special report No. 10, of the Revenue Commission, "upon the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry and internal revenue."

Without at present expressing any opinion in reference to the conclusions arrived at in this report, I would, at the same time, state that I regard the facts and statements contained in it of great importance, and as worthy of the careful consideration of Congress.

I have, also, the honor to present special report No. 8, of the Revenue Commission, on "proprietary and other medicines, perfumery, playing-cards," &c., as a source of national revenue, and a report consisting of extracts of testimony, and some elaborate tables illustrative of the condition and progress of the cotton trade and industry.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL REPORT No 8.

Report on proprietary and other medicines, perfumery, playing-cards, &c., (see Schedule C,) as sources of national revenue,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the United States Revenue Commission, February, 1866.

SIR: In relation to the above subjects, and their connexion with other portions of the revenue law, the commission recommend the following changes and

additions, and submit, in connexion with each change, the reasons for such recommendation:

To paragraph "thirty-one" of section 79 of the present law, wherein manufacturers are defined, the commission recommend the addition of the following proviso:

"Provided, That apothecaries who manufacture, for their own dispensation and sales to consumers and to physicians, the medicines compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœias, or of which the full and proper formula is published in any of the dispensatories now or hitherto in common use among physicians or apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, shall not be regarded as manufacturers under this act. But apothecaries and all other persons who manufacture for the dispensing and sales of others, or who make and advertise any article, medicinal or otherwise, simple or compound, with any special proprietary claim to merit, or to special advantage in use or effect, whether such claim be based on the properties, qualities, price, or any other distinctive or distinguishing characteristic, whether real or pretended, of the articles so made and advertised, whether such article be or be not made according to the authorities above cited in this proviso, the maker or makers thereof shall be regarded as manufacturers under this act."

The reasons for this proviso are, that, as a security for the character of medicines, and in order to fix the responsibility of the sale and use of dangerous medicines which affect health and life, and the dispensing of which not unfrequently involves criminal proceedings in law, as near as possible to the act or effect produced by their dispensing and sale, it has long been the effort of the medical profession, through their pharmacopœias and dispensatories, to cause apothecaries to make for their own dispensing and sale all the medicines in established use by the certain authorized and prescribed formulas furnished to them for the purpose in the authorities cited; and, therefore, the making or compounding of such medicines is a part of their duties as apothecaries, and embraced in their license as such. Hence it becomes burdensome beyond the intent of the law to require two licenses to cover a single legitimate occupation which cannot be divided without disadvantage. Beside, the preparations or medicines so made are, in aggregate value of materials involved, comparatively small in proportion to the other operations contemplated in the application of this license, and are not strictly manufactures unless they become the objects of common trade, to be made and sold in the large way as objects of proprietary individual enterprise, production, and sale. They then become, in common with other articles of trade, legitimately manufactures, and should be licensed as such. For example, cod-liver oil and laudanum are official medicines in the United States pharmacopœia, and when made by the apothecary as the adjunct of the physician, for his own sales to consumers, as is not unfrequently the case, their preparation constitutes a portion of his proper and required duties as an apothecary; and, as an apothecary, he is licensed to perform them with that educated skill which constitutes his art or profession, and by arbitrary rules which he is obliged to follow, and which it is but right and just that he should closely follow, in view of his responsibility for the benefits or the criminal misapplication that may ensue. Now, because these duties, properly constituting the art of the apothecary, and licensed as such, happen to come within the definition of manufactures, they should only be taxed or licensed as such when not otherwise taxed or licensed.

But if mercantile enterprise, and the desire for pecuniary gain tempt an individual or association, though they be licensed as apothecaries, to go where codfish are largely caught, and there, by a proper apparatus, prepare on a large scale, as a special business or even as a part of the business of an apothecary, this

cod-liver oil, and advertise it as a commercial article, with a view to bringing it into general use as his or their peculiar cod-liver oil, and thus tend by property, quality, price, or otherwise, to substitute or supplant the small maker, bringing capital, position, and scale of operations to compete against the small maker, and tending to monopoly, and to prescriptive and proprietary use and advantage, then he or they should take out the manufacturer's license even in addition to the apothecary's license, when the manufacture is in addition to the apothecary's functions.

To paragraph "thirty-three" of section 79 of the present law, wherein apothecaries are licensed and defined, the commission recommends the addition of the following, after the final word "alcohol," in the last line of the paragraph :

"Or of dispensing, upon physicians' prescriptions, the wines and spirits official in the United States and other national pharmacopœias, either simple or compounded, in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at any one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of three hundred dollars per annum."

The reason for this addition is that now an apothecary is unjustly obliged to take out a retail liquor dealer's license to enable him to sell, no matter upon what emergency, the wines and spirits which the national pharmacopœia obliges him to keep pure and ready at all times, night and day, for medical use as remedies in diseases and injuries, and as an important part of the legitimate materia medica. Under the present action of the law in regard to apothecaries, the retail liquor dealer's license is altogether disproportionate to the amount of the business he is required to do under it, and it is therefore burdensome beyond the intention of the law. For example, his license as an apothecary covers his whole business except this very small part, and costs ten dollars, while the retail liquor dealer's license necessary to enable him to do a very small portion of his legitimate business as an apothecary costs him twenty-five dollars. A proviso similar to this in effect is recommended in that paragraph of the draught of a law submitted by the commission in relation to distilled spirits, which licenses and defines a retail liquor dealer, and a reference from that proviso is made to this explanation of the reasons for it. In case of the adoption of this proviso as a part of the act relative to distilled spirits, its addition as an amendment to paragraph thirty-three, section 79, would be unnecessary.

The commission recommend that the latter portion of section 165 of the present law, which enacts a penalty for omitting to stamp the articles of Schedule C, be changed and amended in its proviso of exemptions as follows, commencing with the word "provided," in the eleventh line of the section :

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor to any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœia, or of which the full and proper formula is published in any of the dispensaries now or hitherto in common use among physicians or apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, and not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form, or guise than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopœias, dispensaries, or journals as aforesaid ; nor to medicines sold to, or for the use of any person, which may be mixed and compounded for said person according to the written receipt or prescription of any physician or surgeon. But, nothing in this proviso shall be construed to exempt from stamp duty any and all medicinal articles, whether simple or compounded by any rule, authority, or formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in a style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicines in general, and advertised in newspapers or by public handbills for popular sale and use, as having any special proprietary claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, quantity, price, use, or effect, whether such claim be real or pretended."

The reasons for these changes and additions are as follows: The words "any of the dispensaries, now or hitherto in common use," are used in order to prevent the publication in future of new dispensaries for the purpose of evading the law. The words "formularies and text-books in common use among physicians and apothecaries, including homœopathic and eclectic," are avoided, because formularies and text-books may be found which contain either the real or pretended formulas of preparations, which it is the legitimate object of the law to tax by stamps, and which really belong to Schedule C. The words "homœopathic and eclectic" are left out, first, because physicians and apothecaries being specified in the aggregate, include all modern sects or schools, each of which has, in the eyes of the law, equal rights with the older schools of practice. Then, as the greater always includes the less, the words "physicians and apothecaries" can only mean, in the intent of this law, *all* physicians and apothecaries, and *all* their pharmacopœias and dispensaries without any distinction, and yet the exemption as recommended narrows the chances of successful evasion.

The last paragraph of the amended proviso is specially intended to avoid evasions of the intent and equal operation of the law under an indirect advantage which has been taken of the first paragraph, whereby articles are exempted which it was not the intention of the law to exempt from stamp duty, and from which stamp revenue may justly be raised. A good illustration of the bearing of this paragraph—an illustration wherein the paragraph will be as hard and as burdensome in its application as in any known instance—may be found in cod-liver oil. This oil was some years ago proposed as a remedy useful in retarding the progress of consumption, and was soon found to exercise a beneficial medicinal effect in many cases of that disease, and consequently it was admitted into all the pharmacopœias, and was described and commented upon in the dispensaries, and came into extensive medical use. The prevalence and intractable nature of the disease in which this substance is used, and its increasing importance in the legitimate materia medica, soon stimulated mercantile enterprise to manufacture it on the large scale to supply an increasing demand, and to gain the advantage of its high price and large profits. Thus far it was a true and legitimate process of manufacture, and should be licensed and taxed as such only; and thousands of gallons of it are made and sold annually, which can only be justly taxed as a legitimate manufacture, although it may be distinguished and sold in trade as the make of A, B, or C, and although B's oil may be more highly prized than the others, and command a higher price. But after this point in the commercial history of this article has been reached, the desire for larger profits further induces enterprising merchants to take B's oil and put it up in bottles, made as showy as will well comport with the main object, namely, profits, and which bottles will contain as little as possible for their apparent size, and exhibit the oil in a thin stratum, merely to improve its appearance. To these qualities, real and apparent, an attractive label is next added, and the whole designated as X and Y's celebrated cod-liver oil for the *cure* of consumption, sold only by so-and-so, and at such-and-such agencies. Even thus far a very liberal construction of the present and the proposed law would, and perhaps should, regard it as a legitimate manufacture to be licensed and taxed under sections 79 and 94. But now comes the agency which is held sufficient to remove it from the scope of section 94, and place it under section 165, and within the legitimate application of Schedule C. Thus put up like a proprietary medicine, and called by a proprietor's name, and set forth as a cure for consumption, to fit it for popular rather than for professional use, it only needs a market large enough to yield the indispensable profits for which the enterprise was undertaken. The field of professional or scientific application is not large enough. Beside, the getting up is not addressed to those found within this field. The masses of the people must be reached, including all

who have consumption, all who think they have it, all who fear they are getting it, and all who fear they may get it. This field is large enough, and easily got at only in one way, namely, by the profuse use of capital invested in popular advertisements and placards. The expense is great; far out of proportion to the material involved, for while the bottle, label, wrapping, &c., usually exceed the cost of the oil, the advertising exceeds all these in an enormous ratio, at least until the market is made. The market once made, however, the profits are enormous; quite proportionate to the skill, enterprise, and capital involved, and quite sufficient to afford a stamp duty, rather than a manufacturer's tax. And if the stamp duty be not imposed in such cases, it is an unfair discrimination against the interest of the articles enumerated in Schedule C. When a medicinal article is put up in a uniform manner, and is styled B's or C's compound or simple, and is popularly advertised in any of the usual forms, by newspapers or by handbills, as B's or C's peculiar product, as a remedy for disease, it is clearly no longer an article of simple manufacture, which is entitled to the protection of a moderate tax, but is strictly a proprietary medicine.

But if an apothecary, for convenience of dispensing, puts up any article of the pharmacopœia or dispensatories by the authorized name, and simply with directions for use, and his own name as the maker and vender thereof, and without advertising it for popular use in the newspapers, or by handbills or placards, and without claiming that he has any individual right to it, or that it will cure any disease or diseases if taken, it is not the intention of the above proviso to render such article subject to stamp duty. For example, boxes, packages, bottles, &c., of whatever kind or uniformity, no matter how put up, if simply labelled "The celebrated cod-liver oil, carefully prepared by B & Co., from the livers of freshly-caught codfish only, carefully put up so as to keep free from rancidity in any climate, and be found always acceptable to the most delicate stomachs. For use in affections of the chest; dose, a table-spoonful three times a day." Or, for another example, if the apothecary, X, puts up little boxes of cough lozenges, and labels them "Wistar's cough lozenges, for the cure of coughs, colds, &c.; Dose, one lozenge, to be taken occasionally when the cough is troublesome; prepared and sold by X, No. 20, — street."

Now, provided B & Co. and X show to the assessor that cod-liver oil and Wistar's cough lozenges, as they sell them, are, the one the official article, and the other the article long known, used, and described in the dispensatories, &c., as such; and provided they be not advertised in newspapers or by handbills as nostrums, then they should not be subjected to stamps as the articles of Schedule C are.

The commission would refer, in this connexion, to the main provisions of the British "patent-medicine act," which may be considered as the gradually attained result of some twenty years' experience in revenue legislation in respect to this subject in Great Britain. These provisions are substantially as follows:

"1. No medicine is liable (to stamp duty) if it be a simple uncompound drug. The acts imposing the stamp duty apply only to compounded or prepared medicines.

"2. Secret medicines or nostrums sold as such are liable to the duty.

"3. Medicines that are represented to be prepared exclusively by the person whose name they bear are liable.

"4. Any medicine that is recommended on the label, or on a handbill, or by public advertisement, as a remedy for the cure or relief of any disease, is liable."

A recent (British) authority, in commenting upon the provisions of this act, thus states its recognized and practical interpretation:

"The (British) law is interpreted leniently with regard to ordinary domestic remedies, such as anti-bilious pills, cough pills, aperient pills, stomachic powder, essence of ginger, &c., which are sold by chemists without any pretensions to exclusive right or mystery in the preparation. But if the words 'prepared only

by A B be used, then A B is liable as the maker of a nostrum exclusively prepared by himself. Even if the formula or mode of preparation be publicly known, and the original maker or inventor state that the genuine article is prepared only by himself, all others being spurious, he is liable as a person claiming superiority over all others. Such preparations as *liquor opii sedativus*, *liquor taraxaci*, *liquor senna*, &c., although each maker may profess superior skill in the manipulation, are not liable, because these medicines are not sold as nostrums for any specific purpose, but are comprised among the preparations ordinarily prescribed by medical men, and used in dispensing establishments. But if such medicines, or even preparations of the pharmacopoeia, be sold with labels or directions recommending them for any particular disorder, they come within the fourth condition above named, and are therefore liable. This condition has given rise to a variety of questions and attempts at evasion, but the only qualification allowed is the following: It is granted to be a matter of necessity that every medicine shall be so designated that it shall be distinguishable from other medicines. For example, the words 'cough pills,' 'antibilious pills,' &c., may be used to identify the pills; but the words 'pills for a cough' or 'pills for bilious complaints,' &c., make them liable, because the license, to use such expression, would open the door to an extensive evasion of the act."

In order to avoid evasions, it appears to the commission to be necessary to draw the lines of distinction very finely and very closely to enable the letter of the law clearly to define its purpose and intention, and further experience may yet be required to insure a just and equal operation.

The commission recommend that Schedule C, under the head of "medicines or preparations," be changed and amended, by inserting near the end of the first paragraph, after the words "retail price or value," the words "*as fixed by the maker of the article, the sum of ten cents, one cent; and for every additional ten cents or fractional part thereof, the sum of one cent additional;*" and by omitting all under this head, after the words "retail price or value" in the first paragraph.

This recommendation would increase the general stamp duty, upon this head of Schedule C, to ten per cent., and upon articles which retail at twenty-five and seventy-five cents to twelve and eleven per cent., and the reasons for it are as follows:

In the original law the manufacturers' tax was three per cent. upon the net sales, and the stamp duty on Schedule C four per cent. on the retail price. This is believed to have been intended as a just and proper discrimination in favor of legitimate manufacture in pharmacy. At subsequent revisions of the law, the manufacturers' tax was raised first to five per cent., and then to six per cent., while the stamp duties remained unchanged. The effect of this legislation was a very important discrimination against manufacturing pharmacy, and a reversing of the original intent and effect of the law, which is believed to have been unintentional, as it was certainly unjust toward legitimate pharmacy. Hence, it is now proposed to restore and increase this original discrimination. The present stamp duty applies very unequally to a class of proprietary medicines and perfumery, the retail price of which is below twenty-five cents, since a ten-cent article now requires a one-cent stamp, and this tax, though unequal, appears to be well borne. It is therefore recommended to equalize it upon this basis, as being the most convenient and practically applicable of any that could be adopted, with the exception of twenty-five and seventy-five-cent articles. A stamp duty of eight per cent. would apply better in a few cases, but it would hardly restore the original discrimination under existing circumstances, while it is claimed that the original discrimination was too small for the protection of the best interests both of the revenue and the public. The lengthened experience of the British excise has led to a very much higher stamp duty upon all this class of articles, with what is believed to be a good result.

By causing the maker to fix the retail price, and to affix the proper stamps in accordance therewith, the articles might be relieved from further taxation, no matter at what advance on the retail price they might be afterward sold, provided the maker's retail price be a fair one.

The commission recommend that Schedule C, under the head of "Perfumery and Cosmetics," be further changed and amended, by inserting, near the end of the first paragraph relative to perfumery and cosmetics, after the words "retail price or value," the words "*as fixed by the maker of the article, the sum of ten cents, one cent; and for every additional ten cents, or fractional part thereof, the sum of one cent additional;*" and by omitting all under this head relative to perfumery and cosmetics, after the words "retailed price or value" in the first paragraph.

By the requirements of the present law, (see Schedule C, section 170,) *playing-cards* are required to be stamped at the varying rates of two, four, ten and fifteen cents and upwards, per pack, according to their selling price and value.

The commission recommend that so much of Schedule C as imposes the above varying rates of excise by stamps be repealed and in lieu thereof the following be substituted:

PLAYING-CARDS.—*For and upon every pack not exceeding fifty-two in number, irrespective of price or value, five cents.*

The reasons which induce this recommendation are as follows:

To give to the law greater simplicity and uniformity, and to render it in every respect specific. A varying rate of tax, as at present, upon playing-cards, *ad valorem* in character, opens the door to frauds and abuses, and entails upon manufacturers and revenue officers alike a vexatious amount of labor in the keeping of accounts and the making of returns. As a very large proportion, moreover, of the playing-cards manufactured and sold, are included, by reason of their value, under the *two* and *four* cent rates of stamp excise, it is the opinion of the commission that the revenue received from this source will not be diminished in consequence of the proposed amendment, but, on the contrary, will be increased. The experience of Great Britain has led to the adoption in that country of but a single rate of stamp excise upon playing-cards, namely, threepence (six cents) per pack; and our own experience, as well as that of other countries, has shown that the most important results in the stamp department of the revenue, flow from the use of the smallest stamps employed extensively. Attention should also be called to the fact, that with a reduction in the prices of material—paper, paints, &c., and of labor, which is now taking place, the prices of cards will be also greatly reduced, thus obviating the necessity for the use of stamps of as high denomination as are now employed.

The commission estimate that with a uniform and specific tax of *five* cents per pack upon playing-cards, an annual revenue of between two and three hundred thousand dollars will accrue from this source.

By a provision of section 169, foreign-made or imported cards, perfumery, medicinal preparations, cosmetics, &c., are not required to be stamped, if sold in original packages. It is represented to the commission that this provision is extensively taken advantage of by domestic manufacturers of the above-specified articles, to escape taxation, by fraudulently representing and selling their goods as of British or other foreign manufacture, thereby defrauding the government and injuring the business of the honest manufacturer. The remedy for this would seem to be, to enact that all articles enumerated in Schedule C—foreign as well as American—when offered for sale, shall each bear a stamp in accordance with the provisions of Schedule C. This might require the foreign manufacturer to purchase the stamps here, take them abroad, and affix them to his articles, from time to time, as they were needed. If such provision would in some instances seem onerous, more particularly as regards importers, who would be required to stamp their goods in advance, it may be replied that that difficulty

would be obviated in a great degree by the government allowing (as now) *five* (5) per cent. deduction on all sales of stamps, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards; and in case of a manufacturer owning his plate, (always kept in possession of the government,) an allowance of *five* (5) per cent. additional; which allowances are considered, and actually are, an ample remuneration for the outlay and loss of interest and capital invested in the stamps. The commission would commend this matter to the attention of Congress, and would recommend that the law be amended in accordance with the above suggestion.

Respectfully submitted for the commission.

DAVID A. WELLS, *Chairman.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIAL REPORT No. 10.

Report upon the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry and internal revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the United States Revenue Commission, February, 1866.

SIR: The burden of heavy taxation being new to the people of the United States, they have much to learn, both as to the art of carrying and the mode of adjusting it. It could not be expected that complete success would be attained at once in a matter of so much complication and such varied aspect and bearing. In one respect, however, the success has been ample; the amount levied and collected has been large enough to commence auspiciously our new financial career. It remains now to establish a system of taxation and finance which, while it sustains the power and credit of the nation, will as little as possible obstruct the progress and success of national industry, and as little as possible prevent that industry from taking the deep root necessary to a strong and ull growth.

Something more than mere hard work is needful to give to industry the power to endure taxation; it is needful not only that labor should be remunerated, but that its products should be remunerative. People may work hard and long, and have little to spare for taxes. It is needful, in other words, that labor should not only be productive of great results and abundant commodities, but it should be productive of net income, for out of such income only can taxes be paid for any protracted period. To make industry productive and profitable all the labor of a country should be employed, for those who depend upon their labor for a living, and are not employed, must be a dead weight upon the community. If taxes do not come from net income, they must ultimately crush the industry upon which they are levied.

The union between capital and labor necessary to the largest profitable production must be undisturbed, and must enjoy the full patronage of the whole people to secure the highest result. In any country a well-ordered and successful industry works itself into a system, each part of which becomes necessary to the other, as the members of the body are each necessary to the human frame. No member can be removed or seriously impaired without serious damage to the whole. And if no such system is formed in a country, it is a proof that its industry is not well balanced, and cannot be fully effective.

A system of industry in any country grows out of the special wants of its people, and the special direction of its productive forces to supply those wants. The domestic interchange of a people living under the same laws, speaking the

same language, having the same money of account, the same coins, the same banking system, consists in mutually exchanging commodities and services. The agriculturist, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the artists, and the various professional classes, and, finally, the officers and employés of the government, all these exchange with each other their various productions, their skill, science, or other service. Daily intercourse and necessity establish between them a rate of valuation or price for commodities, for time, skill, art and science, in which each class and individual strives to secure due justice, so that the result of the whole of their efforts is that general range of prices which prevails in any country. Nothing in civilized society engages men's attention more constantly, nothing is more earnestly observed, yet nothing is more fluctuating than prices, and few things are so little understood. Thousands of influences, seen and unseen, are constantly bearing upon them, and the tendencies to change are so numerous and varied that they cannot be traced.

One of the most influential of these causes is the fact that, so far as the commodities of industry are concerned, the business of distribution has fallen into the hands of a distinct class, the merchants, who purchase and sell the products of industry, and whose interest is to purchase as cheaply as they can and sell at the highest rate they can. Prices of commodities are constantly and largely modified by their operations.

Disturbances and changes come from every quarter; a proper and just equilibrium is seldom long maintained. Extreme variations are very hurtful, bearing severely upon some, whilst other classes are unduly benefited. No boon could be more grateful to productive industry than regular and fair prices.

The most numerous and important class of society with reference to this subject is that of the laborers. The remuneration secured to them determines mainly the whole range of prices, especially in a country like ours, where laborers have so much power to exact large wages and select the best-paid employments. In some proportion to the general rate of their wages, salaries, professional and other compensations, are fixed. There is thus a proportion between prices running through all the transactions of a community governed chiefly by the remuneration of labor. This belongs to every system of industry. But every productive class has special characteristics to be noted.

Manufactures on a large scale have in our day grown into an importance only inferior to agriculture. Very different, however, in general economy, processes, and movements. The capital, special skill, science, the capacity for extensive business, and the large operations involved in the modern economy of manufacturing, make it, in many aspects, a matter of vast national concern. It is so, not only on account of the multitudes of laborers it employs and the wages it pays, but in its relations to national independence. The greatest economy of manufacture can only be achieved in large establishments, and these cannot fail to be a benefit to the people among whom they are placed.

The United States has now become, if not the first manufacturing country of the world, at least the second; for though, on account of our high prices, we are not large exporters of manufactured goods, the people, in proportion to their numbers, are very much the largest consumers of commodities coming from large establishments.

Great manufactories more than double the productive power of a country, adding to manual labor the vast results of machinery and of water and steam power.

Our progress in manufacture, both in regard to quantity and quality, despite of difficulties, is far beyond any conception of those who have not, with adequate knowledge, observed it. Our superiority in invention, in the style of execution, and in the varieties of our applications of machinery, cannot be denied. British manufactures, English hardware especially, have been almost expelled from our markets by superior articles of home production. Every

year adds to the list of domestic manufactures, and proves our ability in a very short time, in favorable circumstances, to supply all our home wants, not only of the plainest, but the most elaborately artistic commodities.

The career of great as well as small manufacturing is one which eminently suits the capacity and genius of our people; their success thus far, under manifold obstacle, proves this. It suits our country, too; for every manufactory, with its numerous operatives, makes an additional market for our boundless agricultural domain. The first problem of our labor is a market for our agricultural products. Foreign countries will take our cotton and, when they need it, our wheat, but our manufacturing population will take their whole supply of all that field, orchard, pasture, and stalls afford.

Two things are essential to the success of manufacturing in this country: first, a ready market, for the daily expenditure is so great that rapid sales are necessary; and, second, fair prices, for the outlay is so large that the losses become heavy weekly, or even daily, if prices are not remunerative. Our success in manufacturing has not been attained but at immense cost. We note the successes, but the failures and losses, if fairly summed up, would show a very small net gain. Individuals, firms, and companies have made great profits, but, as a whole, there is reason to believe that the manufacturers of this country have never realized two per cent. on their investments.

There is one consideration in favor of the fullest manufacturing development, which, like its importance to our agricultural interests, should never be overlooked in our estimates of the power of our people to bear taxation. It is the simple fact that we can never obtain from any or all foreign countries our whole supply of what we wear, and a like supply of iron, steel, copper, lead, tin, and other metals, for the simple reason that they could not be transported to our shores; and if they could, we have no means of paying for them. Foreign nations altogether will not take from us what will pay for one-tenth of the amount of our wants.

The consumption in the United States of iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, woolen goods, cotton goods, leather, and glass, is not less than to the value of a thousand millions of dollars, of which we import to the value of less than a hundred millions. In a very few years, when the southern States have partially recovered, this consumption must reach, with the increase in the northern and middle States, an amount at least half as much more. To import our full supply of these articles from the cheapest markets of Europe, or of the world, would take all the gold in the country, all our cotton, and all the commodities usually exported, and leave us in debt for half the amount. It would compel the whole manufacturing population to engage in agriculture; it would put wheat to fifty cents per bushel, and every other product in proportion; it would reduce monthly wages again to ten or fifteen dollars, and virtually place the whole country in the condition of an appanage of the manufacturing countries of Europe.

But the supposition of such an importation is too preposterous even to be used as an illustration. It is not only preposterous—it is impossible. Such an importation is not only impossible, but it is scarcely possible to import ten per cent. of our consumption of those commodities. The cheapness of foreign manufactures depends mainly on our own ability to supply ourselves; the foreign goods are only offered at rates low enough to undersell the domestic manufacturer. When our home manufacture ceases, foreign goods are no longer cheap.

We are compelled, by these considerations and others equally strong, to resort to manufactures at home for ninety per cent. of our consumption of such articles as are above enumerated. No country, except Great Britain, imports to the amount of ten per cent. of its consumption, and in her case it is because the excess over ten per cent. consists of raw materials of her manufactures, which

are more than doubled in value and re-exported. The consumption of these articles of necessity and comfort in Great Britain, it should be noted, is far below what it is in the United States.

The necessity of making our own goods may be explained by supposing that two country merchants offer their several stocks of goods in a rich agricultural district of the west, furnishing the only two sources of supply for the neighborhood—the one taking only such articles for his goods as will bear exportation to some foreign country, the other taking every product of the field, garden, orchard, pasture, and, of course, taking nine-tenths of the business. His success will lead him into manufacturing, or lead others into it, that he may find a more ready and profitable market for the varied commodities which his mode of doing business brings to his hands.

When the farmer can exchange the entire product of his land at rates corresponding to the general price of labor, he can supply himself abundantly, and his farm will be worth four times as much as it would be when only the cereals can be sold. Land in the vicinity of a manufacturing population is worth, for agricultural purposes, from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre, and very often much more. Where such advantage is wanting, farms are, in our country, seldom worth forty dollars per acre.

Pennsylvania could with difficulty pay, in any product of her own, for fifty thousand tons of iron imported from Great Britain; but her capitalists and farmers can feed and sustain a population large enough to take from her own mines and manufactures five hundred thousand tons of iron, of the value of thirty millions of dollars; and the same policy extended to her other resources, makes her annual product worth \$300,000,000. The proceeds of her agriculture could not be exchanged abroad for one-half of what the iron brings.

In other words, Pennsylvania, without products of her own to spare, which she can exchange in Great Britain for fifty thousand tons of iron, can manufacture ten times that quantity. The whole agricultural product of the State being thus converted into iron and other manufactures, becomes directly and indirectly a purchasing power in the home market. The product of an acre of wheat exported to England or Scotland may import a ton of iron; but an acre cultivated for vegetables at home will purchase five to ten tons of iron.

The purchasing power of a people who have duly mingled manufacturing industry with agricultural production is tenfold that of a purely agricultural community. The individuals of a country with such a blended industry purchase from each other, and the only limit to the power of purchase is the power of production. The population of Great Britain and the United States is, respectively, not far from thirty millions, yet the internal trade of the United States is of tenfold greater value than our entire foreign trade, including the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Our foreign trade with France is less than a fifteenth part of the value of our domestic trade. The strength and wealth of a country should be measured by the quantity and value of its productions which it consumes, and not by what it sends to other countries. No civilized nation obtains from other countries a tenth of its consumption. Massachusetts and Philadelphia contribute to the consumption of the United States more than all Europe; so also the city of New York and New Jersey. The trade between Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York on one side, and the New England States on the other, vastly exceeds our trade with Europe.

Illustrations of all this may be found in the statistics of every country, and each of our States. Wherever industry is most varied and promoted, where the purchasing power is best developed, there taxation can be borne with the least injury. And it is to prosperity founded on diversified industry that we look for ability to bear cheerfully, for a score of years, the taxes needful to discharge our increasing national expenditures, the interest of our heavy debt, and its final extinction. Our debt cannot be paid off in the time many anti-ci-

pate, because there will inevitably occur occasions when it must be increased. Our financial arrangements must now be made on a system which, like the present, will not only furnish the amount required, but just as surely on a system which will not weaken the producing power of national industry by an awkward distribution of the burden. A soldier's knapsack, properly placed, may be carried long and cheerfully, or it may be so placed as to chafe him into misery, and be flung away as an insufferable burden. Such is the present distribution of our taxation. No nation ever bore such a burden, placed as ours, even for a year; nor can our people bear it two years more. It is now beginning to grind its way to the vitals of the productive power of the nation, and the generous disposition of the people is even now curdling into impatience, which, in another year or two, will become the root of a party that will carry everything before it.

The people of the United States, with their knowledge and experience in public affairs, and their command over their public men, cannot long endure a vicious system of taxation. They will soon see what is wrong, what is unnecessarily annoying and inconvenient, and will demand a full and satisfactory remedy. This should be conceded at once, as every year will increase the impatience of tax-payers and the difficulty of making changes. No people pay taxes more willingly, but none are more indignant at injustice, or are less tolerant of unskillful legislation.

If diversity of production adds so much to the productive power of a people, and, by consequence, so much more to their purchasing power, and of course to their ability to endure protracted taxation, it is proper to consider what policy, on the part of the government, will most promote diversified industry, and secure its activity and continuance. Many suggestions arise, in regard to our national policy, touching such departments of our industry as are exposed to foreign competition. Those who are engaged in the same pursuits have often experienced the severity of home competition, and been subjected to a struggle involving all the economy, skill, and perseverance they could command, but generally with public benefit, even though individuals suffered. In a competition for the home market the competitors are, in a great degree, under mutual observation, and note each other's progress, and every aspect of their several productions, as well as their daily condition. They know what the market will bear, and the ability of each towards supplying it. They are not surprised by extraordinary and unexpected quantities of their special goods thrown upon the market, and they work vigorously to maintain their place in their own markets by improving the quality and reducing the price of their goods. Domestic competition within due bounds is, therefore, a public advantage, but the occasions are not rare where competition at home becomes a temporary occasion of evil—as when machinery, or water, or steam is substituted for manual labor, or in cases where discoveries are made or inventions brought into use giving advantages to some not attainable by others. This may, and does at times, bear with distressing severity upon both employers and employes, and, so far as competition goes, this is enough for the former and more than enough for the latter, whose living depends upon the regularity and permanence of their business.

The competition with foreign products and laborers is different in operation and results. Whatever benefits may be claimed for it are wholly overcome by its mischiefs. The trade between nations remote from each other is always characterized by great irregularity in quantities and values as compared with the course of domestic production and trade. So great is this fluctuation that people would often suffer for clothing, food, and other necessities if the domestic trade was equally variable. Foreign trade is chiefly a trade in surpluses; but it is affected also largely by the fluctuations in price as they happen to occur in different nations. One people may be in need, but others have little to spare; or it may have a large surplus and others not be in want. The opinions of

merchants as to their own or foreign markets, in which they may widely differ or be greatly mistaken, together with those ever-recurring commercial convulsions which for a time prostrate both trade and production, contribute to make international trade so variable as to be dangerous to the more steady pursuits of domestic industry.

The fluctuations of imports into our own country may be seen by a glance at the following tables:

Imports since 1854-'55, with the rate of increase or decrease from year to year.

Year.	Total imports.	Increase.	Decrease
1854-'55	\$361,468,520		
1855-'56	314,639,942	20 per cent.	
1856-'57	360,890,141	14 per cent.	
1857-'58	282,613,150	.....	25 per cent.
1858-'59	338,768,130	20 per cent.	
1859-'60	362,163,941	7 per cent.	
1860-'61	352,075,535	.....	3 per cent.
1861-'62	205,819,823	.....	43 per cent.
1862-'63	252,187,587	22 per cent.	

Population as usually estimated for each year, and as stated by each census, with the imports of each, and the rate per head.

Year.	Population.	Total imports.	Amount per individual.
1794	4,400,000	\$34,600,000	\$7 86
1795	4,600,000	69,700,000	15 15
1796	4,700,000	81,400,000	17 30
1798	5,000,000	68,500,000	13 70
1801	5,000,000	111,300,000	20 20
1803	5,000,000	64,600,000	11 10
1805	6,200,000	120,600,000	19 40
1807	6,600,000	132,500,000	21 00
1818	9,100,000	121,700,000	13 36
1821	10,000,000	62,500,000	6 25
1822	10,200,000	83,200,000	7 16
1825	11,200,000	96,300,000	8 60
1830	12,800,000	70,800,000	5 53
1831	13,200,000	103,100,000	7 81
1835	15,000,000	149,800,000	9 92
1836	15,300,000	189,900,000	12 40
1838	16,200,000	113,700,000	7 00
1839	16,600,000	162,000,000	9 75
1842	18,000,000	100,000,000	5 55
1847	20,780,835	146,545,638	7 05
1848	21,413,890	154,998,928	7 24
1849	21,956,945	147,857,439	6 76
1850	23,246,301	178,138,318	7 65
1851	24,250,000	216,224,932	8 91
1852	24,500,000	212,945,442	8 70
1853	25,000,000	267,978,647	10 72
1854	25,750,000	304,562,381	11 84
1855	26,500,000	261,468,520	9 88
1856	27,400,000	314,639,942	11 49
1857	28,500,000	360,890,141	13 02
1858	29,500,000	282,613,150	9 58
1859	30,385,000	338,768,130	11 13
1860	31,000,000	362,163,941	11 67

When it is considered that the prices of goods in this country are chiefly governed by the markets of our principal ports of importation, the examination of the above table should satisfy every candid mind that such fluctuations in the values and quantities of goods imported must, to a most injurious degree, affect the whole business of the country. They engender a speculative spirit, an evil the extent of which can never be measured nor sufficiently appreciated. A trade so variable cannot but impart this unwholesome characteristic to our whole internal commerce. This alone demands an adequate remedy, as most inimical to the productive power of our labor.

The variation in quantity and prices of commodities impart to foreign trade many characteristics of gambling. The regular merchant very often finds himself surrounded by adventurers and speculators whom he scarcely knows how to regard; they may be smugglers, they may be gambling speculators, or they may be agents of foreign merchants or manufacturers, to manoeuvre goods consigned to them through our custom-houses.

Our foreign trade, however, its advantages or disadvantages apart, is now undergoing a change which will certainly make it a worse foe to our home industry than it has ever been. This change has its origin in the *ad valorem* features of our recent tariffs.

Our shipping has so diminished that goods come to us in foreign vessels, and of course the shipping, freight, &c., is all under foreign management and control when landed here.

The trade has for many years, therefore, been taking a shape which has now grown to formidable dimensions. The factories, workshops, and the workmen are in Europe; the warehouse is in New York. Goods intended for the warehouse are invoiced at the factory cost, are entered at our custom-house at that price, the duties are largely diminished, and the evil of competition with cheap labor increased. The mischiefs of thus harboring a class of men whose business it is to debauch or mislead our officers, to rob us of revenue, and injure our domestic industry, is so apparent that they should long since have found a remedy. These foreign agents co-operate constantly for the evasion of our revenue laws. They pay inadequate taxes, they render no military service, they pay very little rent, their sympathies are all on the other side, and their business is to nullify laws pertaining to our commerce and our industry. There is no redeeming benefit to reconcile us to their presence and operations. If they realize fortunes here, their money, instead of going to increase capital or aid enterprise here, is carried to Europe to swell the volume of capital there, which is employed in overwhelming our rising industry. No country in the world is afflicted with such a multitude of commercial parasites.

The concentration of foreign commodities and the agents of foreign firms and companies in New York gives this foreign interest the control of prices there, and of course, in a large degree, of the whole country. This is an advantage which places our home industry very greatly in the power of those who are interested to prostrate it altogether. It is well known that a few million dollars' worth of goods may be so sold as to inflict a loss on corresponding articles of home production to perhaps twenty times the amount. Purchasers flock to the cheaper markets, and the holders of goods elsewhere must reduce their prices or their sales must stop.

Foreign manufacturers can, when they please, by means of cheap labor, abundant and cheap capital, and the strong position they hold in New York, assail our whole domestic system, and, without any material loss to themselves, inflict a blow upon our industry which disturbs the whole fabric of our industrial as well as of our credit system.

The sale of foreign goods without precautions not only reduces prices, but checks the movement of domestic commodities, to the special inconvenience and

damage of the makers, who cannot prosper without regular sales proportioned to the progress of consumption.

The unsteadiness of our domestic policy for the last half-century, added to the characteristic fluctuations of foreign trade, has during nearly all that time caused such extreme variations in the price of goods in our markets as has seriously impeded the progress of domestic industry, and imposed injuries upon merchants and manufacturers at home so fearful in magnitude, taken in the aggregate, as would for the last half century rival the devastations and losses of the rebellion. Men well versed in the productive power of the country have during that time been often led to say that it would be a great saving to the labor of the country to pay the whole revenue, in place of suffering the continual assaults of pauper labor.

That such losses have not more seriously damaged our domestic industry is due to the inventive power of our mechanics and to the introduction of machinery in place of hand-labor. But the disadvantage is yet so great that it should be a constant object of national attention and anxiety to those who are shaping the financial policy of the government. It is no misfortune nor discredit to our country that we cannot manufacture as cheaply as they do in Europe, and that our operatives are paid two or three times more for wages than is paid for similar work abroad.

If nine-tenths of the commodities consumed in the country must be the products of home industry, and if the competition in the home market is, as we constantly observe, severe enough to compel the producers to employ all the economy and skill they can command to maintain their position in our own markets, by reducing their prices to the lowest rates consistent with the prevailing cost of labor, then foreign competition with our labor is the danger most to be dreaded by domestic industry, and most likely to prevent the regular receipt of the public revenue.

It is well known that shippers of goods to this country take full advantage of their power over our markets, both for their own advantage and for our injury. Not only so—such is commercial sensitiveness in the matter of prices, that the arrival of unusual quantities of goods at New York affects prices before they are offered for sale, and prices not unfrequently give way even upon report of orders gone abroad for goods which cannot arrive for many weeks. This it is, among other characteristics, which makes foreign competition so much dreaded. It paralyzes domestic industry. It is fitful, variable, discouraging, and sometimes overwhelming.

Dependent as we are, and must continue to be, upon our home industry for full nine-tenths of domestic consumption, and as the prices at which home-made articles must depend in the skill, vigor, and success of home production, it cannot be wise to subject domestic laborers to a competition so destructive as that of our trade with Europe without due precautions. By no possible effort, by no possible extension of that trade, could the people of the United States be one-fourth so well supplied with the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life as they are now by home production. The indispensable national policy is to uphold and cherish that industry to which we are compelled to look for nearly all that meets the wants of civilized life.

It is suicidal to break down or weaken the chief sources of production for the sake of purchasing a much less quantity of cheaper commodities from abroad. Nor can it be wise to expose our home production to the full effect of a competition which keeps one-half our whole population in an almost hopeless struggle for profit, if not for existence. It cannot be wise to permit the continuance of a struggle the tendency of which is to reduce laborers in this country to the condition of those in Europe as to morals, remuneration, and intelligence. But more especially, in our present view of the subject, it cannot be wise to expose

the industry of the country to disturbances which must seriously impair its ability to endure permanent and requisite taxation.

If the large sum of two hundred millions yearly, which it is apparent must now be drawn, in addition to the amount yielded by the customs from the people for the public treasury, be returned by public expenditure to the channels of our own industry, from which it is drawn, it is evident that the process cannot greatly damage or weaken productive power; but if those who receive this amount from the government expend any large proportion for the products of foreign industry, the amount so expended will be annually drawn and retained from the capital of our own industry, and to that extent it must be disabled.

So, if that portion of the population engaged in professional life, and in pursuits other than those of productive industry, expend any considerable proportion of their incomes upon the products of foreign lands, in that proportion they impair the power of that home production to which they owe the income thus expended, and derange that domestic system which alone can make a nation prosperous and powerful. They violate that which our most eminent political economist has happily called "the harmony of interests," which should characterize a national industry.

If our country is to attain that prosperity which is within its reach, and which will place and keep it in the very front rank of nations in all respects, it must preserve its internal industry from a free competition with the cheap labor of other parts of the world. It must not be our policy to bring down our laborers to the rate of wages prevailing elsewhere, but to maintain them on a higher platform and make everything else correspond. Deliverance from some of the worst evils of that cheap labor competition will so strengthen and consolidate the productive forces of the nation, and so add to the national wealth, that our present taxation will seem a light burden compared with the determined rivalry of foreign manufacturers, continually tempted by the great profits which lie between their cheap and our high-priced labor.

It should ever have been our policy to make a strict and skilful adjustment, by means of a tariff, between wages of labor at home and abroad. For want of that adjustment our industry has suffered, by the fluctuations and other incidents of foreign trade, more loss than can be conceived by those who have not carefully examined the subject, with full means of information. Great as has been the progress of the manufacturing industry of the country, and great as has been the consequent increase of national wealth and power, it is believed, on much investigation, that the individuals who have reared this vast structure have never realized two per cent. on the whole of the investments made in its progress.

What it would have been always politic for the country to do has become indispensable now—a financial necessity. Our tariff must now not only be adjusted to the difference between the cost of labor abroad and at home, but also to the burden of the internal duties levied upon home products. This is now a pressing duty. The complications and duplication of taxes, arising from the great number of articles and occupations taxed, has not only neutralized the foreign or custom duties, but in many cases produced a heavy discrimination in favor of foreign labor.

Our home production has seldom been in greater peril than at this moment. Foreign manufacturers and merchants, never long in discovering any gap affording them access to our high-priced markets, now perceive an opportunity of enlarging their trade with the United States, offering more and greater advantages than they have enjoyed in this country for many years. Our high prices, the result of many causes connected with the war, such as the withdrawal of labor from many avocations, the combinations of speculators, and the large and incessant government demand, are not the only temptations to the excessive importations with which the country is now threatened. Foreign merchants, manufacturers, and bankers know sufficiently well that the bonds of the United States

are as good a security as can be issued by any government in the world. Despite long-continued efforts to discredit them, they are flowing steadily into the possession of foreign capitalists, destined to yield a large profit at no distant day. A bond of the United States is worth as much intrinsically for investment as that portion of English consols which will yield in interest the same quantity of gold.

It cannot be doubted that capitalists in England and upon the continent are now willing to take bonds of the United States for the proceeds of all shipments of commodities to this country, as long as the bonds can be had at a price which will yield six per cent. interest, and much more readily when the bonds can be got at a rate, as now, yielding nearly nine per cent.

The reason our national bonds sell at such a large discount in Europe is, that as the foreign purchasers can obtain them at the low rate, they are not disposed to give more. Gold being overvalued in this country, having risen in price on account of the special demand for it to pay customs duties to the amount of two millions weekly, they purchase our bonds, intrinsically worth gold at par in London, and pay us in gold at forty per cent. premium. If the merchants and manufacturers, who now threaten to overwhelm us with foreign commodities, sell here for gold, they realize on it a premium of forty per cent. in our currency, and then take the bonds at par; or, if they sell their goods at our high rates in currency, they take the bonds at par, and one thousand dollars in these bonds are worth more to hold in London than £206 9s., the equivalent, at par, in sterling.

At present these circumstances offer the largest profit ever made on the shipment of foreign goods to this country. Those interested in this movement can now realize high prices for their goods, seriously injure our manufacturing industry, weaken their rivals, and obtain our national bonds at a heavy discount. These great advantages, thus offered to foreign capitalists, are as fully to our detriment as to their benefit. They imperil our productive power, our ability to pay taxes, and, in fact, our whole financial system. They sap our national strength; they continuously damage our domestic industry by substituting the products of their own—by depriving our laborers of employment, while obtaining in our markets the means of employing their own, besides realizing large profits for the enterprising individuals who engage in the business.

That there is good ground for these apprehensions is proved by the freely-expressed belief in Europe—entertained as fully in this country—that the quantity of goods to reach our shores from Europe, this year, is to be greater than ever known. Intelligence by every arrival from abroad confirms this anticipation.

In the midst of a war, without precedent in its importance and magnitude, we were in an exceptional position, demanding immediate and special legislation and public action. We are now commercially and financially in an exceptional, and not a normal, situation. The speculation in gold, which has cost the country nearly, if not altogether, a thousand millions of our money, we failed to nip in the bud. Let not this new movement at our expense be allowed to gain like strength and do us like injury.

This subject is thus dwelt upon, and might with advantage be more distinctly set forth, because it bears with special significance upon the future ability of the country to pay taxes, to maintain public credit, and, of course, upon the increase of national wealth and power.

It is the policy of European governments to keep wages low, that they may manufacture for the markets of the world. England holds a million of her people in pauperism, constituting a reservoir of cheap laborers from which she may recruit the ranks of labor as they become thinned by overwork, ill feeding, and bad lodging. Four millions more are in a position to be thrown on the parish, on the kindness of their countrymen, or on the charity of distant nations, upon

occasions of bad harvests or of commercial revulsion. Would it be politic or humane to reduce our laboring population to that condition? Would it be economically wise? Would it add to our national strength? Can any man who understands the true interest of the country wish it?

We cannot wisely blend the European system of industry with our own. They can no more mingle than oil and water. The producing classes here have risen already so far in the scale of intellect and knowledge that they cannot be forced back. Our policy is not to legislate our people down; it is rather to guard our markets, and prevent access to them but on such terms as cannot injure our working people nor lessen our productive powers.

European manufacturers can at all times furnish a limited quantity of goods at less than half the amount of our prices. If they could furnish one-fourth of our consumption at those rates, it would not be good policy to take them, because it would be far less difficult to pay for what would supply our entire consumption, furnished at home by our own labor, than for one-fourth imported from abroad. It is easier to purchase eight hundred, or even a thousand, millions of home productions than to pay for three hundred millions' worth brought from Europe and Asia.

It is a great temptation to men in professional life—men living upon annuities and salaries—to supply their wants from cheaper markets; but they have their advantage, too, in living where all labor and all services are compensated upon a higher scale. The system of labor and compensation, which make our prices, is the one to which they belong, and it should not be thrown into confusion for the benefit of a few. The agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical classes must be kept up, if we keep pace with the civilization of our day, but more especially if we aspire to lead. If our consumption of food and clothing, and other necessities of life, is maintained at the present standard of comfort and convenience, four-fifths, at least, must be the products of our own skill and labor.

We are, then, under the necessity, as a civilized people, of maintaining a vast system of manufacturing industry. We cannot do this if half, or even a fourth, of our population patronize foreign labor, instead of their own. We have such advantages for manufacturing, from the aptness of the people for improvement in the production of the necessities, higher comforts, and luxuries of life, that no risk is incurred in looking to the skill and taste of our people for a full equivalent for everything that Europe can send us. We can then obtain, to the fullest extent, whatever is needed, even though we have nothing to export that is wanted abroad. Our manufacturers have already furnished ample evidence to warrant our confiding in them. If we tax their capacity to double the extent they will respond; and when they do, we shall be more able to import than we are at present.

It has often been alleged that our manufacturers are making undue gains at the expense of other classes of society. This belief can only be entertained by those who have not had sufficient opportunities of observing the exact progress of manufacturing industry among the people who have carried it on. Lowell and Lawrence and many other manufacturing towns exhibit striking evidences of wealth. But divide that wealth among all who are engaged in it, and it will be found to yield a sum for each one interested not much, if any, larger than would result from such a division among an equal number of western farmers. The people of New England know that there is strength and success in combining their labor and their money for great purposes. The capital invested in these great establishments is vast; it is the saving of more than half a century of industry. They have found that as their wealth grows by manufacturing, their real estate keeps pace by the market which is afforded to their farmers.

And although the people of Massachusetts have to bring from the west all

their breadstuffs, their improved land is, according to the census of 1860, worth on the average \$57 per acre, the same as the superior soil of New York. So wealth, wherever the whole productive power has been developed, will be found to be divided fairly between the owners of the land and the workers of the manufacturing. The distribution of wealth is moving westward. It has already traversed New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and it has made large progress in Ohio, and not a little in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Let not this westward progress of science, civilization, and abundance be disturbed and obstructed by the watchful efforts of merchants and capitalists who wield for their own benefit the bones and muscles of the working-men of Europe.

It may seem that the wealth of the eastern manufacturers is greater than it is, from the large sum of the product as valued for the market; but it must not be forgotten that from this sum is to be taken the cost of the wool, the cotton, iron, steel, leather, and a vast number of other articles of raw material, all of which they have to purchase, together with at least one barrel of flour yearly for every hand engaged in manufactures and one for each member of his family.

It is very certain that the whole clear profit of the manufacturers would not pay two per cent. upon the amount thus invested in the United States during the last fifty years. We have before us all the results of success, but the census of losses would be fearful to contemplate. On the whole, the manufacturers have done far more for their country than their business has done for them. More clear profit has been made in the United States by foreign manufacturers than by our own. The productive power of the country has been marvellously developed; but a very large proportion of the persons who have been engaged in this have either lost their whole estate in their efforts after success, or have worn out their lives in establishing an industry which only became profitable to their country and those who succeeded them. If the history of manufacturers were written with a view to exhibit their misfortunes, it would or should remove every suspicion of extraordinary profits. Their profits are only large two or three years in ten; for two to four years they are small; and they seldom escape ten years without years of heavy loss. At least half the time is made up of years of anxiety and care.

If we are to attain the highest destiny of which, as a people, we are susceptible, we must be one nation industrially as we are territorially. If our economical policy had belonged wholly to the States, as such, the nation could never have developed its present productive power. So now, if, as a people, we indulge territorial prejudices or class jealousies, we shall check progress, and become a prey to the cheap labor and cheap capital of Europe. Let our people not fail to remember why that capital and labor are cheap. The working classes are so inadequately paid that more, much more, than a due proportion of the proceeds of their labor goes to the capitalist; nor to remember that in Great Britain especially, and more or less in other manufacturing countries, the theory of industry is not to add to the comfort and welfare of the working classes by promoting a full exchange of their products among the whole people. Employers there purchase labor at the lowest price at which it can be obtained, and aim at foreign markets to obtain the largest return possible in money or raw materials. To manufacture for a foreign trade in rivalry with all other countries makes it necessary to keep down the laborer and the price of labor, his only commodity, to the lowest point. There are at least fifty millions of people in Europe who would require thirty dollars each yearly to make their condition equal to that of our working classes in this country. If the public and industrial policy of European countries were so changed as to give that additional sum to those of their own people who need it, they would have a market for their products of fifteen hundred millions of dollars in addition to what they now command, and nearly, if not altogether, equal to all their foreign trade, certainly of far greater importance to the interests of humanity.

There should be no struggle to bring down wages; rather let it be to preserve our markets and our home system of labor from being broken down by a system which has taken such deep root in Europe, but which should have no more toleration here than serfdom.

The obvious policy of our foreign trade should be not to admit foreign manufacturers to the privilege of our markets on better terms than our own enjoy. This is a policy under which every class of our people would prosper, and our taxes would prove a far lighter burden than the oppressive competition which has been so long endured with European cheap labor. Whatever may be pretended or asserted, there is no error of fact or doctrine in this. It is as well known as any other European fact, that wages there have long been less than half what they are here; it is as well known that the disparity now is greater than ever, with our general range of prices still bearing the same proportion to the price of labor.

Admission to our markets is, therefore, the aim of all manufacturing people, to make their sales, but not, of course, to take our high-priced for their cheaper goods.

As we cannot obtain a supply equal to a value of two thousand millions yearly, which our home industry now furnishes, from all the world, we must maintain a system of manufacturing able to furnish at least four-fifths of our wants. It is a conclusion from which we cannot escape, that if we would obtain commodities manufactured at the cheapest rate at which they can be made here, and of the best quality, we must give our support to home industry. Our manufacturers have made such progress in their several arts as enables us to confide in their ability to meet adequately all wants and all tastes. They have already far surpassed their foreign rivals in some of the most difficult departments; they can soon equal them in all if fairly sustained.

These remarks are not offered with the object of recommending very high duties. The subject is not regarded from that point of view. It is as well known as any other fact, that the rate of wages is more than double as high here as in Europe. It is known that our working classes have more power to exact high wages here than they have there. It is not necessary to discuss the question as to the propriety of their exercising that power. They are clearly justified by the theory of our political system. Acting upon that, they demand and are receiving daily wages at these high rates. All other prices here are now adjusted to this advanced rate of labor. Our people have long since acceded to a higher compensation for labor than is given elsewhere. Interested parties at home, who were consumers and not producers, and who, from various reasons, were not willing to pay the enhanced prices for commodities corresponding to the rate of labor, declared in favor of patronizing the cheap labor of Europe, and opposed all efforts of the government to place the working classes at home in fair competition with the foreign, by fixing such duties on foreign commodities as would bring the foreign and domestic manufactures to equality in our markets. It did not seem to be understood that it was mainly a question of competition. It is very plain, however, that if two manufacturers of the same article are beside each other, and looking to the same market, one of whom can obtain labor at less than half what is paid by the other, the one employing the cheaper labor can make a double profit and take all the business. It is just as clear that it makes only the difference of transportation, if the cheap labor is at three thousand miles' distance. The hardship to the working man and the employers is not less, to be crushed by cheap labor thousands of miles away, than in the same city. The evil to the country is very much greater.

The rigid principle of international trade should be that, all things being taken into account, the working classes should, by proper precautions and legislation, be placed in fair and strict competition in each other's markets. Even

this principle would very often operate harshly, and it would be the duty of any government to save its own citizens from injury in cases of emergency. In every country the welfare of the people, and especially of the working classes, is a far higher consideration than cheapness.

At all times, and in all circumstances, the first consideration in national policy is human welfare—the best interest of the citizen. If it be the best interest of our people that wages shall be reduced, that end will be rapidly achieved by the admission of the products of foreign cheap labor without levying duties sufficient to counteract the difference in the cost. It cannot be done, however, without producing such a cry of distress as will compel the legislature to cut off a competition so disastrous. It touches the quick every interest of employer and workman—the living and labor of the poor. Much less can the country endure it without serious injury to its productive power. In the long struggle to which our fluctuating policy on this subject exposed our industry, it has often happened that the influx of cheap goods has injured the producing classes for the temporary benefit of other classes to the amount of hundreds of millions in a year. It must be perfectly evident to those who are well acquainted with our unsteady and variable commercial and industrial policy for the last fifty years that our revenue, external and internal, must fall short of what is required if domestic industry is to undergo hereafter the same variable and mistaken course. The question should not be merely what rate of duty shall be imposed on this or that commodity, but what duties and what regulations shall save our working classes from such a competition as must be oppressive to them and injurious to the country. If our consumption of certain articles be fifty dollars yearly for each person, the importation below home cost of a quantity equal to ten dollars for each person might, by its effect in reducing prices, inflict a loss of millions, and prevent the production of a quantity, however much needed by consumers, equal to twenty or more dollars for each person.

The mischief of its irregularity is intensified by other peculiar characteristics of our foreign trade. The people are large consumers; our prices have always ruled high; our markets have been consequently the most prized by foreign merchants and manufacturers of any in the world. Their determination to avail themselves of these advantages is shown by persevering efforts to sell goods here, to evade our fiscal regulations, and to mislead our custom-house officers at any hazard. But we are not only large consumers of goods, selected and imported for our own use by our own merchants; upon the top of all these we are stuffed to more than repletion with foreign commodities thrust upon us, forced into us by sales at auction. Our own merchants, for every thousand dollars' worth of goods selected and imported for our use, are obliged to purchase another thousand dollars' worth sent hither to be sold at auction, to protect themselves and prevent the market from being wholly broken down. As it is now, our foreign trade is the master; it controls and overrides what is in its way. It should be thoroughly controlled and made subservient to national interests and considerations.

The trade between two or more nations can no more be conducted upon abstract propositions or unbending rules than the trade between individuals; what is for the real benefit of the people of each nation should control the whole movement. Every government should first look after the interests of its own people; it should see that no harm comes to them from within or from without; and the highest interests of all nations can only be attained by that policy which is best for each.

France and Great Britain, after long efforts to obtain advantage of each other in trade or smuggling, sat down together, like two sensible merchants, to consider how far they could exchange commodities without injury to their respective people, and, after a patient and careful exchange of views, and an examination

of their respective productions and wants, occupying years, they agreed upon the terms of their future trade, carefully considering what benefits could be attained on both sides, and as anxiously shutting out that competition which might prove injurious to industry on either side. Both parties were conservative. It was a study of mutual benefit between men who understood the respective interests at stake. It was not hastily nor unskillfully done.

This great measure, so cautiously and carefully perfected with reference to the internal industry of each nation, has been eminently successful. It is one of the most important lessons upon international trade ever given to the world. It teaches nations not to rely upon the generalities of their respective tariffs, but to study together how far their respective interests may be promoted by a mutual trade, in which nothing injurious to their various industries should be conceded, and everything allowed which could be a mutual benefit. In such a commercial treaty, to which our country might be a party, the first step on our part would be to save our laboring classes and their wages, and so of other interests which might be endangered.

The fact that as a manufacturing people we cannot compete with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia is often mentioned reproachfully, as if in disparagement of our activity, our capacity, or our enterprise. Such reproach exhibits a want of consideration. All manufacturing nations have certain branches in which, owing to peculiar circumstances, they excel, but in regard to the whole range of those productions which are most necessary to civilized life, no nation excels ours, and in fact very few come near it. In the substitution of machinery all others are far behind us, and our progress in this respect is far more rapid than is to be seen elsewhere. It is no reproach, nor does it furnish a semblance of reproach, that we cannot work as cheaply, nor manufacture as cheaply as is done in most other countries. It is no reproach to us that we pay for a day's labor from two to four times as much as is paid in Europe. It is no credit to other nations that they pay but one-fourth or one-third as much for a day's labor as is paid here.

The simple and intelligible fact that it is labor which constitutes from one-fourth to three-fourths of the cost of much the largest portion of the commodities produced in every country, is one that should finally solve the whole question of competition. It is not desirable that wages in this country should be reduced to the European standard. Three-fourths of our people are directly or indirectly producers, and they are paid for their productions or their labor two to four times as much as working people receive abroad. Is it impolitic to pay such wages, or is it a misfortune? Neither one nor the other. It is a natural and proper result of our political and industrial system. Whatever fluctuations may take place, our wages must ever remain higher than in more populous countries under monarchical or aristocratical governments.

If our country offers no advantages to counteract the cost of manufactured commodities enhanced by the high price of labor, it might furnish ground of complaint on the part of those who enjoy no benefit directly or indirectly from high wages. The clamor sometimes heard for cheap goods from abroad is virtually a clamor for low-priced labor; it is a clamor for the European system of labor instead of the American; it is a clamor for a change which cannot be made, for the people will not submit to it; it is a clamor for a change which, if it could be made, would reduce our working classes to the utmost depths of distress before it could be accomplished.

It should be kept in mind that this foreign competition does not inflict damage by the quantity of commodities it furnishes, but by their price. All Europe could not spare us what we require of articles which are there made much cheaper than they can be furnished here. We make, as already mentioned, about nine-tenths, and are furnished with one-tenth of our consumption from

abroad.* The trouble comes from a law of prices which results in this, that the surplus only of the production of foreign nations is sent here to be sold. Foreign manufacturers having frequently more goods than they can sell in their own markets at fair prices, send them to this country, our prices being the highest in the world. If this surplus were forced on the markets where it is produced, it would break them down. It is deemed better by these foreign producers to make forced sales in this country.†

* The following table exhibit, the proportion of our consumption of imported goods per capita for ten years :

Year.	Imports consumed.	Population.	Consumption per capita.
1852	\$195,656,060	24,604,261	7.95
1853	250,420,187	25,342,388	9.88
1854	279,712,187	26,102,659	10.71
1855	233,020,227	26,885,738	8.67
1856	298,261,364	27,692,310	10.77
1857	336,914,524	28,523,079	11.81
1858	251,727,008	29,378,771	8.57
1859	317,873,053	30,260,134	10.50
1860	335,220,919	31,429,891	10.66
1861	315,004,728	32,373,388	9.73
Average of ten years .....	.....	.....	9.92

† Great Britain, in her industrial policy, is pursuing the same mistaken, if not fatal, policy which was the blunder and final ruin of the slave States of this country. The owners of slaves, having command of such a vast power in cheap slave labor, pushed the production of cotton to an absurd and almost fabulous quantity. They competed with themselves in the English market, and enabled English buyers to force down the price until it reached rates so low as nearly to drive the cotton of Asia and Africa from the Liverpool market. They threw away this choice product of their soil, and this hard-earned product of negro labor, at less than half what it should have brought in justice to slave and master. Half the crops would have brought more money. Under the great temptation of cheap cotton, England made in cotton mills her largest investment in machinery, in defiance of a possible change in our industrial policy, which might very greatly reduce, if not nearly destroy, the value of that investment.

And British industrial policy pursued the same line with the owners of the slaves: they sent the cotton goods in unparalleled quantities through the markets of the world at such low rates as to check if not stop their production elsewhere, even in the cheap markets of China and the East Indies. To do this, the cotton-workers of England and Scotland were paid at rates which barely kept them from the abode of paupers. Thus the vast business of raising this cotton added nothing to the welfare of the slave, and the vast business of converting this cotton into the most valuable kinds of goods yielded no adequate addition to the comfort or welfare of those who labored in British cotton mills. Both classes were virtually slaves to the production of cotton and cotton goods.

In this case, too, half the quantity of goods would have brought the whole of the money; but it would not have so extensively embarrassed or broken down the manufacturer of cotton in the rest of the world.

Thus British policy is consistent with itself and with the past American cotton policy in other departments of its industry.

Great Britain is working her mines of iron, copper, lead, tin, and mineral coal with a degree of power and success which has no parallel. The quantities produced, used, and sent abroad over the world are almost incredible. The laborers in these mines receive only what enables them to keep out of the workhouse or off the parish. These metals, mined and manufactured at such rates, can, and indeed must, be sent in immense quantities to be disposed of in all markets at prices low enough to undersell the products of other mines. Great Britain has sold in the United States millions of tons of iron at half what it should have brought in justice to the labor that produced it, and is, by this policy, rapidly exhausting her mines without receiving value for them. A few capitalists are growing rich by selling commodities of the loom and the mines to the amount of millions sterling at very small profits, instead of

Neither is it the goods imported from abroad by our own merchants which makes this foreign competition so much dreaded, but it is the commodities sent hither by foreign manufacturers or merchants to be sold at the best price that our auction markets afford, which break down our markets and reduce the prices of goods here to such an extent as to inflict heavy losses and keep the markets in a state of fluctuation, dangerous and paralyzing to both trade and production.

If our manufacturers are producing articles for the ordinary consumption of the country, to the value of ten millions monthly, and foreign manufacturers are sending hither, though with that irregularity which characterizes foreign trade, to the value of about ten millions yearly, the effect on prices will be such as to reduce the rates of corresponding domestic articles in an amount equal to the whole value of the imported commodities.

If ten millions' worth of foreign goods are sold twenty per cent. below the price of the domestic, the loss on the latter will be twenty per cent. on over one hundred millions, or say twenty millions of dollars. In view of such injuries, industry and home trade are paralyzed. Men cannot form any reasonably safe estimate of their year's business. Enterprise is checked, and much of its power destroyed. A loss in the case supposed of twenty millions is inflicted on our home industry by the import of ten millions of foreign commodities.

It may be urged that the country has gained by this reduction of price and by the consumers being thus supplied, twenty per cent. lower than would have been paid to the domestic producer. If it be better as a general policy to patronize foreign laborers than our own; if it can be advisable to compel manufacturers to sell at a loss, or without a profit, and thus be compelled to discharge their laborers and give up their business; if it can be advisable to abandon our home markets to foreign manufacturers, and allow them to advance their prices upon us when we are wholly in their power—then such events may be regarded as beneficial.

Conflicting opinions on this subject have troubled our national legislation during its whole history; one is, that as we must manufacture or obtain at least nine-tenths of what we consume from our own industry, we should make that industry as effective as possible, that home competition may bring prices to that range which springs from the price of labor and other conditions peculiar to our country. Another opinion is, that as goods are cheaper abroad than at home, it is our interest, of course, to purchase where goods can be obtained cheapest. This is entirely plausible, and in some aspects true. If the cheap labor countries could stipulate to furnish us a full supply for the whole population at their lowest rates, of good quality, not increasing their price according to the magnitude of our demand, and take payment in all such agricultural products as are now consumed by our manufacturers, and further, that the terms should not be changed to our disadvantage, such propositions might be worthy of consideration, but certainly not of adoption.

The incidental advantages of manufacturing for ourselves are worth all the difference between the low prices abroad and the higher at home. These incidental benefits are, national independence and self-respect, growing intellectual

claiming a fair profit upon thousands sterling, and allowing the laborer some fair advantage in the business. Neither the nation nor the laboring miners are profiting by the process. On the contrary, Great Britain is wasting her wealth in mines at a rate which will be lamented by a not very remote posterity.

And this is the competitor met by our working classes in our own markets—a competitor with capital enough and enterprise enough to make large sacrifices to obtain possession of a market so well adapted to her products as ours. English manufacturing and commercial policy will sacrifice the English working classes for the purpose of crushing our better paid laboring people. If our trade comes to a level with that of Great Britain, our working population will come to the same level.

activity, increasing enterprise and capital, greater progress in the common arts of life and in the fine arts, stimulus to the inventive faculties; but more than all these, and above them all, is the advantage of furnishing full employment to the entire body of the people. This benefit neither agriculture, nor trade, nor the usual mechanical employments can do. No nation can attain to its maximum of wealth which does not by its national policy furnish sources of employment for its whole population; no nation can attain its due development of wealth and power which does not work its own mines, going into the bowels of the earth as well as cultivating its surface. It may be stated more broadly: no nation can maintain a real independence, suitable self-respect, make due progress in civilization, and attain to that accumulation of capital needful to progress in the useful arts, unless it produces its own food and clothing, builds its own houses, makes its own furniture, provides for its defence by maintaining sufficient military and naval power, develops its own mines, and maintains a system of internal transportation and intercourse adequate to all the wants of its inhabitants, and unless by such means it affords employment to all its laborers, and full scope for all the mental and physical activities of its people. It requires a combination of such advantages to develop the power and resources of such a territory as ours, and such a people as occupy it. Our public policy has not reached these requirements. The country has prospered under a public expenditure of less than one hundred millions annually, all raised by duties upon imports, but enough has been learned from past experience, successes and failures, to warrant the conclusion that the people of this country cannot pay three hundred millions of national taxes, in addition to more than a hundred millions of State and municipal taxes, unless the whole resources of the country, including the whole power of its labor, are brought into full action. With a proper economical system, all these taxes will not be regarded as a serious burden; but, without such a system, they will become intolerable, and resort will be had to remedies injurious to national credit and reputation.

These and similar considerations are pressed now, because although our main purpose is to reform and improve our present revenue system, it will be of little avail that our system of taxation is the best which man can devise if the annual products of our industry do not furnish the means of paying it. If that industry is checked or paralyzed by competition with cheaper labor, or if kept in suspense by commercial fluctuations, which threaten prices so reduced as not to be remunerative, then the revenue must suffer in proportion to the pressure of the circumstances.

It is just as necessary in any wise system of national revenue to stimulate, sustain and increase productive power, as it is to impose taxes and distribute the burden with impartiality and skill.

It seems now to be an imperative necessity to increase the duties upon foreign commodities, competing with our own, especially in those departments of industry upon which we depend for more than three-fourths of our consumption. It is indispensable that these branches be kept in full vigor and active operation, lest if the home supply should diminish, prices both at home and abroad should be largely advanced.

The internal taxation has, in a large number of cases, partially or wholly neutralized the discrimination heretofore made in favor of our own laboring classes.

The high price of gold is failing now to exercise its past influence in the repression of over-importation. Imports are already immense, and all indications, as well as accounts, lead to the belief that they are to be large beyond all precedent. The gold duty is beginning to be no barrier, for the goods are sold at a great advance for currency, and our gold-bearing bonds become virtually the medium of remittance. Thus a door is opened by which commodities may

be poured in upon us in quantities sufficient to reduce prices far below the rate at which our laborers can afford to produce them. This will diminish the internal revenue to an amount very far beyond the increase of the duties upon importation.

It is not only necessary that the duties upon imports should be so regulated as to prevent our ports of entry from being flooded with goods not imported by our own merchants with their full knowledge of the wants of the country, but commodities sent hither by foreign manufacturers and speculators, with the double purpose of realizing a profit upon our financial position and of overwhelming our domestic industry—that industry which suffers even when threatened—which we cannot afford to put in peril, much less to see overthrown, even for a year.

The experience we have had in this country of the bad working of our apportionment system, as organized under existing laws and as carried out in our custom-houses, should force upon us the adoption of the European methods of specific duties. No such abuses can be practiced there as now disgrace our custom-houses and defraud our public treasury. There revenues are raised upon specific duties, not mainly but almost altogether. The British tariff contains 382 specifics to 131 ad valorem duties. Belgium, which is one of the richest countries of Europe in proportion to its population—a country in which the various departments of civilized industry are best blended for their mutual advancement—has 330 specifics in her tariff to 66 ad valorem duties. Our tariff has 2,439 ad valorem duties and 478 specifics.* The Belgian tariff presents a feature well deserving the attention of our legislators and statesmen. It has a special schedule by which linens coming from France are charged with a specific duty, until the quantity of four millions of pounds weight has been imported; when the amount imported exceeds that quantity, and does not exceed six millions of pounds weight, the duty is increased upwards of fifty per cent.; and when the quantity exceeds six millions of pounds weight, all imported within the year is charged double the rate of the first four millions. The flax manufactures of Belgium are one of the most important of its industries, and this careful and paternal government has taken this method of saving their markets from being overwhelmed with French linens, to the injury of their working classes.

A schedule of proposed changes of duties and provisions in the tariff will be submitted by the commission in connexion with this report, which is commended

*The total customs duties collected under the British tariff in the seven years previous to 1852 averaged twenty-one millions sterling per annum, of which only £280,000 were ad valorems—very exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. Under our tariff act of July 14, 1862, and its supplement of April 29, 1864, the ad valorem duties collected in the two fiscal years, 1863 and 1864, were 40 per cent. of the total. The following table exhibits the proportion of specific to ad valorem rates of duties in the tariffs of the leading commercial States.

	Specific.	Ad valorem.
Great Britain.....	382	131
Belgium.....	330	66
France.....	998	40
Spain.....	564	57
Russia.....	221	4
Sweden.....	121	5
Norway.....	99	3
Denmark.....	99	
Zollverein.....	159	1
Austria.....	132	
Switzerland.....	147	
Holland.....	73	17
Sardinia.....	48	1
Tuscany.....	136	
United States.....	478	2,439

to the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Congress, as indicating, in some degree, what the peculiar condition of the industry, foreign trade, revenue and financial position of the country seems to demand.

The indications, however, are very strong, that some prompt action of Congress may be required for the relief of the country before any revision of the tariff can be effected. The great temptation to send goods to this country, and the great movements in that direction already commenced, has attracted attention abroad, and given us full notice of the danger. If this movement should continue, it may become not only expedient but necessary to interpose special temporary legislation to check commercial movements which, however beneficial to those who devised and are carrying them out, cannot but bring disaster upon our working classes, and heavy loss upon our revenue.

Respectfully submitted for the commission :

STEPHEN COLWELL.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AMOUNT NOW IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 5th instant, transmitting a statement of the amount now in the United States treasury, including all sums in the hands of assistant treasurers, national banks, and all other depositories.

MARCH 17, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives under date of the 5th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to prepare a statement showing the amount of money now in the United States treasury, including all sums in the hands of assistant treasurers, national banks, and all other depositories, designating the amount in each separately, and report the same to this house."

I transmit herewith a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, together with statements prepared by him, furnishing the information called for by the resolution, from which it will be seen that the available balance in the treasury, according to returns received to the 10th instant, was \$123,423,885 91, consisting of—

Coin.....	\$57, 799, 921 37
Currency.....	65, 623, 964 54
	<hr/>
	123, 243, 885 91

of which sum \$21,780,358 55 was on deposit in national banks, designated as depositories.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

2 AMOUNT ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

OFFICE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Accountant's Division, Washington, March 17, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution of Congress, dated March 5, referred to me for report, I have the honor to enclose herewith an exhibit, in detail, of the condition of the treasury, as appears on the books of this office, from returns of all sources received to the 10th instant, inclusive.

Respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of balances in national banks, United States depositories, subject to draft of the Treasurer of the United States at date of last return.

No.	Title of depository.	Amount subject to draft.	Date of return.
1	First National Bank of Chicago, Ill	\$117, 131 48	March 10, 1866.
2	Do.....Cairo, Ill	44, 875 25	do
3	Do.....Washington, D. C.	2, 761, 735 63	do
4	Do.....Rondout, N. Y.	27, 126 04	do
5	Do.....Newark, N. J.	52, 302 07	do
6	Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio	79, 449 07	do
7	Do.....the City of New York	152, 443 34	do
8	First National Bank of Dayton, Ohio	47, 303 61	do
9	Second National Bank of Scranton, Pa.	24, 512 86	do
10	First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis	36, 818 52	do
11	Do.....Portsmouth, N. H.	22, 602 53	do
12	Do.....Bath, Me	30, 263 64	do
13	Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio	86, 861 87	do
14	First National Bank of Towanda, Penn	20, 272 87	do
15	Do.....New Haven, Conn	22, 946 50	do
16	Do.....the City of New York	63, 081 61	do
17	Do.....Carlisle, Penn	23, 002 16	do
18	Do.....Fremont, Ohio	20, 274 22	do
19	Do.....Fort Wayne, Ind.	14, 733 37	do
20	Do.....Scranton, Penn	8, 861 80	do
21	Do.....Worcester, Mass	80, 715 72	do
22	Do.....Stamford, Conn	45, 553 46	do
23	Do.....Watertown, N. Y.	12, 204 20	do
24	Do.....South Worcester, N. Y.	14, 818 75	do
25	Do.....Terre Haute, Ind.	22, 856 54	do
26	Do.....Troy, Ohio	14, 046 36	do
27	Do.....Canton, Ohio	51, 276 79	do
28	Do.....Philadelphia, Penn	372, 901 22	do
29	Do.....Davenport, Iowa	9, 512 87	do
30	Do.....Sandusky, Ohio	44, 704 95	do
31	Do.....Portsmouth, Ohio	15, 322 44	do
32	Do.....Erie, Penn	19, 057 29	do
33	Do.....Elmira, N. Y.	14, 454 30	do
34	Do.....Meadville, Penn	64, 900 78	do
35	Do.....Barre, Mass	34, 083 70	do
36	Do.....Springfield, Mass	41, 266 84	do
37	Second National Bank of Elmira, N. Y.	64, 650 19	do
38	Do.....St. Louis, Mo	73, 815 15	do
39	Do.....Dayton, Ohio	28, 807 18	do
40	First National Bank of Troy, N. Y.	57, 001 12	do
41	Do.....Cincinnati, Ohio	1, 694, 474 44	do
42	Do.....Syracuse, N. Y.	54, 788 06	Feb. 28, 1866.
43	Do.....Cleveland, Ohio	21, 336 38	March 10, 1866.
44	Do.....St. Louis, Mo	57, 802 19	do
45	Do.....Oberlin, Ohio	1, 083 01	do
46	Do.....New Orleans, La.	135, 492 15	Feb. 28, 1866.
47	Second National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio	21, 817 93	March 10, 1866.
48	First National Bank of Bath, N. Y.	15, 693 50	do
49	Do.....Lafayette, Ind	27, 951 72	do
50	Do.....Indianapolis, Ind.	8, 682 82	do
51	Second National Bank of Springfield, Mass	41, 669 82	do
52	First National Bank of Evansville, Ind	49, 586 39	do
53	Do.....Gallipolis, Ohio	3, 247 78	do
54	Do.....Janesville, Wis	11, 196 31	do
55	Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Penn	17, 224 44	do
56	First National Bank of Madison, Wis	15, 435 43	do
57	Do.....Aurora, Ill	34, 484 90	do
58	Do.....McCcnneleville, Ohio	37, 456 29	do

Statement of balances in national banks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Title of depository.	Amount subject to draft.	Date of return.
59	First National Bank of Bennington, Vt.	\$7,020 86	March 10, 1866.
60	Do. Binghamton, N. Y.	45,115 88	do
61	Do. Bangor, Me.	22,799 53	do
62	Do. Fenton, Mich.	30,918 08	do
63	Do. Marietta, Penn.	16,594 32	do
64	Do. New London, Conn.	63,977 82	do
65	Do. Keokuk, Iowa.	30,718 46	do
66	Do. Brunswick, Me.	20,084 59	do
67	Do. Peoria, Ill.	15,519 74	do
68	Do. Seneca Falls, N. Y.	32,021 55	do
69	Do. Louisville, Ky.	20,734 67	do
70	Do. South Charleston, Ohio.	17,047 47	do
71	Do. Circleville, Ohio.	23,090 46	do
72	Second National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y.	26,656 29	do
73	First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich.	8,112 60	Feb. 28, 1866.
74	Do. Parkersburgh, West Va.	32,159 22	March 10, 1866.
75	Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio.	28,038 21	do
76	First National Bank of Lockport, N. Y.	43,237 78	do
77	Do. Cadiz, Ohio.	11,657 30	do
78	Do. Hamilton, Ohio.	19,632 14	do
79	Do. Columbus, Ohio.	Cr. \$5,723 73	do
80	Do. Toledo, Ohio.	14,857 21	do
81	Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn.	140,350 09	do
82	First National Bank of Marlboro', Mass.	38,016 10	do
83	Do. Morrisville, N. Y.	15,990 26	do
84	Do. Ironton, Ohio.	7,570 22	do
85	Do. Strasburg, Penn.	12,690 79	do
86	Do. Hartford, Conn.	68,379 05	do
87	Do. Fishkill Landing, N. Y.	16,121 68	do
88	Do. Portland, Me.	45,356 69	do
89	Do. Grafton, Mass.	63,396 21	do
90	Do. New Bedford, Mass.	36,341 42	do
91	Do. Sandy Hill, N. Y.	1,836 90	do
92	Do. Boston, Mass.	86,907 12	do
93	Second National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	122,695 02	do
94	First National Bank of Westchester, Penn.	42,549 75	do
95	Do. Nashville, Tenn.	160,503 00	do
96	Do. Albany, N. Y.	34,061 62	do
97	Third National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y.	26,069 05	do
98	First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.	7,633 96	do
99	Do. Albion, N. Y.	19,165 54	do
100	Second National Bank of Utica, N. Y.	84,995 76	do
101	First National Bank of Newburyport, Mass.	36,573 64	do
102	Do. Baltimore, Md.	296,767 83	do
103	Do. Bridgeport, Ohio.	18,130 71	do
104	Do. Madison, Ind.	29,275 97	do
105	Do. Oswego, N. Y.	31,690 65	do
106	Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	44,959 00	do
107	First National Bank of Havana, N. Y.	17,484 41	do
108	Do. Buffalo, N. Y.	78,102 19	do
109	Do. Cooperstown, N. Y.	35,457 57	do
110	Do. Providence, R. I.	176,292 75	do
111	Do. Ellenville, N. Y.	15,229 35	do
112	Do. Fall River, Mass.	9,072 94	do
113	Do. Chittanooga, N. Y.	14,419 49	do
114	Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass.	52,352 51	do
115	Sixth National Bank of the City of New York	27,546 94	do
116	First National Bank of Danville, Penn.	22,798 52	do
117	Do. York, Penn.	41,020 75	do
118	Do. Palmyra, N. Y.	29,728 21	do
119	Do. Bridgeport, Conn.	37,846 95	do
120	Do. Akron, Ohio.	19,796 10	do
121	Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.	114,901 65	do
122	First National Bank of Allegheny, Penn.	62,087 62	do
123	Do. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	Cr. \$2,825 89	do
124	Second National Bank of Peoria, Ill.	2,820 76	do
125	First National Bank of Trenton, N. J.	37,613 17	do
126	Second National Bank of Boston, Mass.	105,591 68	do
127	Do. Norwich, Conn.	26,588 48	do
128	Tenth National Bank of the City of New York	137,088 46	do
129	New York National Exchange Bank, New York	94,736 62	do
130	Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	78,895 96	do
131	First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.	61,693 93	do
132	Do. Springfield, Ill.	19,733 11	do
133	Do. Wilkesbarre, Penn.	7,995 80	do
134	Do. Concord, N. H.	32,717 42	do
135	Do. Norfolk, Va.	Cr. \$755 42	do
136	The National Bank of Republic, Boston, Mass.	100,628 75	do
137	Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.	64,389 86	do
138	Do. the City of New York	103,636 13	do
139	Second National Bank of Detroit, Mich.	105,802 75	do

Statement of balances in national banks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Title of depository.	Amount subject to draft.	Date of return.
140	First National Bank of North Bennington, Vt.	\$18,379 04	March 10, 1866.
141	Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Penn.	17,066 26	do do
142	First National Bank of Springfield, Vt.	13,280 44	Feb. 28, 1866.
143	Second National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y.	16,441 63	March 10, 1866.
144	Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	37,263 11	do do
145	First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Penn.	63,782 10	do do
146	Do. Northampton, Mass.	49,303 82	do do
147	Do. Augusta, Me.	17,048 88	do do
148	Do. Warwick, N. Y.	22,062 59	do do
149	Do. Allentown, Penn.	38,515 42	do do
150	Do. Canandaigua, N. Y.	38,237 90	do do
151	Do. Nashua, N. H.	42,885 31	do do
152	Second National Bank of Newark, N. J.	127,680 99	do do
153	Ninth National Bank of the City of New York	222,297 74	do do
154	First National Bank of Salem, Mass.	66,197 29	do do
155	Boston National Bank of Boston, Mass.	210,745 46	do do
156	Third National Bank of Boston, Mass.	17,255 63	do do
157	Fifth National Bank of the City of New York	6,130 88	do do
158	Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	46,737 80	do do
159	First National Bank of Wheeling, West Va.	351 98	do do
160	Do. Altoona, Penn.	29,942 42	do do
161	Do. Lowell, Mass.	61,571 62	do do
162	Do. Memphis, Tenn.	68,635 08	Feb. 28, 1866.
163	Do. Findlay, Ohio.	47,744 82	March 10, 1866.
164	Do. Cortland, N. Y.	5,146 99	do do
165	Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	2,326 00	do do
166	First National Bank of Hudson, N. Y.	8,138 92	do do
167	Do. Quincy, Ill.	80,308 48	do do
168	Second National Bank of Toledo, Ohio.	22,106 61	Feb. 28, 1866.
169	First National Bank of Cambridge, Mass.	37,139 20	March 10, 1866.
170	Central National Bank of the City of New York	23,645 37	do do
171	First National Bank of Lewiston, Me.	36,134 57	do do
172	Brandon National Bank of Brandon, Vt.	14,555 24	do do
173	First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J.	34,394 00	do do
174	Do. Kingston, N. Y.	8,093 34	do do
175	Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.	93,702 59	do do
176	First National Bank of Monroe, Wis.	10,825 16	do do
177	Third National Bank of the City of New York	71,919 40	do do
178	First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt.	10,284 23	do do
179	Do. Galesburgh, Ill.	25,708 63	do do
180	Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.	58,100 49	do do
181	Do. Pittsburgh, Penn.	70,255 25	do do
182	Eighth National Bank of the City of New York	97,730 44	do do
183	Second National Bank of Baltimore, Md.	23,771 41	do do
184	Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.	118,638 51	do do
185	First National Bank of Batavia, N. Y.	7,525 98	do do
186	Do. Dubuque, Iowa.	27,088 52	Feb. 28, 1866.
187	Do. Gettysburg, Penn.	13,159 17	March 10, 1866.
188	Do. Adams, Mass.	22,329 91	do do
189	National Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Portsmouth, N. H.	3,735 71	do do
190	First National Bank of Burlington, Iowa.	25,611 83	do do
191	Do. Franklin, Penn.	6,019 72	do do
192	The National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, Mass.	74,619 29	do do
193	First National Bank of Haverhill, Mass.	109,070 23	do do
194	Do. Xenia, Ohio.	3,230 12	do do
195	Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	63,997 28	do do
196	Second National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio.	20,432 78	do do
197	Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	27,725 78	do do
198	Merchants' National Bank of Boston, Mass.	71,583 65	do do
199	First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	28,327 26	do do
200	Do. Somerville, N. J.	9,915 96	do do
201	Do. Leavenworth, Kansas	Cr. \$1,185 58	Feb. 28, 1866.
202	Do. Knoxville, Tenn.	1,593 06	March 10, 1866.
203	The National Bank of Newburg, N. Y.	69,639 64	do do
204	First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa.	1,424 78	do do
205	Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford, Conn.	75,288 64	do do
206	First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio.	3,159 27	do do
207	Worcester National Bank of Worcester, Mass.	45,770 97	do do
208	First National Bank of Brandon, Vt.	4,344 50	do do
209	Do. Brattleboro', Vt.	30,470 89	do do
210	Do. Sing Sing, N. Y.	23,974 49	do do
211	Do. Minersville, Penn.	66,910 21	do do
212	Do. Pittston, Penn.	16,337 36	do do
213	Second National Bank of Ironton, Ohio.	12,925 04	Feb. 28, 1866.
214	First National Bank of Batavia, Ill.	30,890 11	March 10, 1866.
215	Second National Bank of Bangor, Me.	26,289 91	do do
216	Rockville National Bank of Rockville, Conn.	14,119 33	do do
217	The National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.	553,179 96	do do
218	First National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Mass.	88,633 10	do do
219	Do. Bryan, Ohio.	23,219 35	do do
220	Merchants' National Bank of Lowell, Mass.	76,508 41	do do

Statement of balances in national banks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Title of depository.	Amount subject to draft.	Date of return.
221	City National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	\$35,263 17	March 10, 1866.
222	Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.	102,980 67	do
223	First National Bank of Camden, N. J.	32,022 74	do
224	Do. Jamestown, N. Y.	30,719 88	do
225	City National Bank of Worcester, Mass.	59,863 56	do
226	First National Bank of Rochester, N. Y.	58,183 95	do
227	Blackstone National Bank, Boston, Mass.	32,192 67	do
228	First National Bank of Wilmington, Del.	33,732 91	do
229	Consolidation National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.	80,553 09	do
230	Philadelphia National Bank, Penn.	33,334 71	do
231	First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.	82,435 85	do
232	Do. Chillicothe, Ohio	12,335 75	do
233	Harrisburg National Bank, Penn.	32,809 22	do
234	Indianapolis National Bank, Ind.	39,321 27	do
235	Framingham National Bank, Mass.	40,723 00	do
236	First National Bank of Norristown, Penn.	39,869 14	do
237	Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.	107,985 17	do
238	National Currency Bank of New York City, N. Y.	75,205 88	Feb. 28, 1866.
239	Farmers' National Bank, Lancaster, Penn.	55,823 33	March 10, 1866.
240	Mechanics' National Bank of Newburyport, Mass.	50,805 38	do
241	Second National Bank of Providence, R. I.	66,645 47	do
242	First National Bank of Reading, Penn.	54,942 76	do
243	Do. Lancaster, Penn.	56,561 16	do
244	Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	46,481 88	do
245	First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J.	29,603 99	do
246	Lancaster National Bank, Mass.	38,735 19	do
247	First National Bank of Norwich, Conn.	45,909 12	do
248	National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio	21,445 30	do
249	Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	11,624 56	do
250	Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Penn.	29,265 01	do
251	First National Bank of Suffield, Conn.	26,033 32	do
252	Do. Bethlehem, Penn.	36,002 23	do
253	Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27,493 29	do
254	Union National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	85,909 51	do
255	Troy City National Bank, Troy, N. Y.	25,200 25	do
256	Connecticut River National Bank, Charlestown, N. H.	25,583 19	do
257	First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y.	20,352 94	do
258	National Broadway Bank of New York City, N. Y.	17,109 63	do
259	First National Bank of Williamsport, Penn.	36,023 22	do
260	City National Bank of Cairo, Ill.	45,106 88	do
261	Second National Bank of Allentown, Penn.	38,346 74	do
262	Cheshire National Bank of Keene, N. H.	26,192 59	do
263	Wyoming County National Bank of Warsaw, N. Y.	44,520 58	do
264	First National Bank of Lexington, Ky.	31,653 06	Feb. 28, 1866.
265	Do. Auburn, N. Y.	34,909 59	March 10, 1866.
266	Do. New Albany, Ind.	41,354 23	do
267	Central National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	83,475 04	do
268	First National Bank of Greenfield, Mass.	31,493 60	do
269	Montpelier National Bank, Vermont.	1,179 09	do
270	National Bank of Commerce in New York	150 85	Jan. 6, 1866.
271	First National Bank of Covington, Ky.	54,308 59	March 10, 1866.
272	National Rockland Bank of Roxbury, Mass.	2,648 09	do
273	First National Bank of Westfield, N. Y.	11,451 31	do
274	Do. Rock Island, Ill.	1,941 49	do
275	Do. Alexandria, Va.	53,125 97	do
276	The National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y.	19,632 41	do
277	The Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio	82,135 85	do
278	The First National Bank of Elyria, Ohio.	19,235 97	do
279	The Keystone National Bank of Erie, Penn.	35,024 78	do
280	The Evansville National Bank, Ind.	31,666 61	do
281	The Bristol County National Bank, Taunton, Mass.	45,204 33	do
282	The First National Bank of Warren, Penn.	17,547 33	do
283	The National Park Bank of New York	57,904 61	do
284	The First National Bank of McGregor, Iowa	5,675 16	do
285	Do. Glen's Falls, N. Y.	25,161 17	do
286	The Champaign National Bank of Urbana, Ohio	76,157 05	do
287	The Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.	29,970 94	do
288	The Bunker Hill National Bank of Charlestown, Mass.	148,577 66	do
289	The First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	14,223 91	do
290	The National State Bank of Lafayette, Ind.	39,088 57	do
291	The Fort Wayne National Bank, Ind.	33,851 22	do
292	The Davenport National Bank, Iowa.	4,898 98	do
293	The Second National Bank of Nashville, Tenn.	11,526 75	do
294	The National State Bank of Terre Haute, Ind.	34,017 96	do
295	The Lexington City National Bank, Ky.	19,809 60	do
296	The Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, Penn.	73,556 74	do
297	The Falkirk National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	42,865 21	do
298	The New York County National Bank, N. Y.	34,168 30	do
299	The First National Bank of Richmond, Va.	25,484 98	do
300	Do. Plumer, Penn.	20,208 90	do
301	The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, Wis.	45,566 40	do

Statement of balances in national banks, &c.—Continued.

No.	Title of depository.	Amount subject to draft.	Date of return.
302	The National Bank of Virginia, of Richmond, Va.	\$198,640 23	March 10, 1866.
303	The Traders' National Bank of Rochester, N. Y.	45,599 94	do
304	The Merchants' National Bank of Portland, Maine	11,501 37	do
305	The Second National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.	78,733 82	do
306	The First National Bank of Newport, R. I.	8,001 75	do
307	Do..... Manchester, N. H.	23,979 45	do
308	Do..... Harrisburg, Penn.	108,883 46	do
309	The Venango National Bank of Franklin, Penn.	204,924 90	do
310	The National Bank of the Republic of Washington, D. C.	7,247 81	do
311	The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.	37,334 96	do
312	The Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C.	1,515 96	Feb. 17, 1866.
313	The Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va.	39,957 11	March 10, 1866.
314	The National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	76,740 54	do
315	The Richmond National Bank of Indiana.	24,871 95	do
316	The Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, Md.	461 94	do
317	The National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C.	7,378 19	do
318	The Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New York.	25,650 28	do
319	The Rutland County National Bank of Rutland, Vt.	15,458 21	do
320	The Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	96,201 73	Feb. 28, 1866.
321	The National Farmers and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, Md.	107,382 27	March 10, 1866.
322	The Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass.	46,256 38	do
323	The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling, W. Va.	30,945 59	do
324	The East River National Bank of the City of New York.	27,803 95	do
325	The City National Bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan.	25,177 41	do
326	The National Exchange Bank of Richmond, Va.	41,203 18	do
327	The National Bank of the Commonwealth in the City of New York.	176,078 65	do
328	The Ocean National Bank of the City of New York.	92,822 69	do
329	The Alton National Bank, Ill.	45,701 27	do
330	The National State Bank of Des Moines, Iowa..... Cr. \$6,633 13	do	do
331	The Massachusetts National Bank of Fall River, Mass.	38,526 44	do
332	The National Fulton County Bank of Gloversville, N. Y.	46,379 19	do
333	The Middletown National Bank of New York	30,749 99	do
334	The Farmers' National Bank of Ashtabula, Ohio	21,888 42	do
335	The National Mohawk Valley Bank of Mohawk, N. Y.	52,574 21	do
336	The Randolph National Bank, Massachusetts	52,938 26	do
337	The First National Bank of Lawrenceburg, Ind.	30,728 66	do
338	The National Bank of Lawrence County, at Newcastle, Penn.	62,341 90	do
339	The Iowa City National Bank, Iowa	9,439 51	do
340	The First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska	45,064 48	Feb. 28, 1866.
341	The Canal National Bank of Portland, Me..... Cr. \$2,280 97	do	March 10, 1866.
342	The First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.	43,836 94	do
343	The Merchants' National Bank of Dubuque, Iowa	60,176 86	do
344	The Lynchburg National Bank, Va.	56,553 25	do
345	The National City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	61,399 72	do
346	The National Branch Bank of Madison, Ind.	54,230 04	do
347	The Adams National Bank of North Adams, Mass.	26,473 14	do
348	The First National Bank of Denver, Colorado	34,211 80	Feb. 28, 1866.
349	The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md.	91,939 03	March 10, 1866.
350	The First National Bank of Centralia, Ill.	75,477 56	do
351	The Croton National Bank of the City of New York	22,349 48	do
352	The Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina	60,191 66	do
353	The Third National Bank of Baltimore, Md.	68,330 78	do
354	The Central National Bank of Boonville, Mo.	37,725 70	do
355	The First National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.	26,879 91	do
356	Do..... Pontiac, Mich.	11,772 91	do
357	Do..... Mobile, Ala.	31,656 72	Feb. 28, 1866.
358	Do..... Skaneateles, N. Y.	38,506 23	March 10, 1866.
359	Do..... Springfield, Ohio	25,444 86	Feb. 28, 1866.
360	The Second National Bank of Leavenworth, Kan..... Cr. \$732 75	do	do
361	The Atlantic National Bank of New York, N. Y.	44,863 82	March 10, 1866.
362	The Atlanta National Bank, Ga.	63,722 30	do
363	The National Bank of Malone, N. Y.	25,702 71	do
364	The First National Bank of Selma, Ala.	78,960 42	do
365	Do..... Galveston, Texas	227,508 48	Feb. 28, 1866.
366	The Georgia National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia	302,152 90	March 10, 1866.
367	The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, La.	176,183 13	do
368	The First National Bank of Marshall, Mich.	7,519 80	do
369	The Winnebago National Bank of Rockford, Ill.	16,032 56	do
370	The First National Bank of Frederick, Md.	41,025 75	do
371	Do..... Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,077 80	Feb. 28, 1866.
372	The Lewisburg National Bank, Lewisburg, Penn.	16,896 70	March 10, 1866.
373	The National Bank of Newbern, N. C.	148,992 45	do
374	First National Bank of Hannibal, Mo.	do	do
375	Do..... Charleston, Ill.	15,205 49	March 10, 1866.
Credit.....		21,800,496 02	
Total deposits.....		20,137 47	
Total securities for deposit.....		21,780,358 55	
		35,078,500 00	

Treasurer's weekly statement, March 10, 1866, showing the amount to his credit at the dates of the several last returns, as specified below, in the treasury and with the several assistant treasurers and designated depositories; and also the amounts for which drafts had been issued prior to the date of this statement, but not yet reported as paid; and the balances remaining at the same date subject to draft; and also the amounts of transfers to and from depositories, ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not yet reported as paid or credited; and also the amounts to his credit now unavailable, being the amounts deposited in the mint and branches, and the amounts withheld by assistant treasurers and depositories in States now under insurrectionary control.

Date of last return.	In what place.	Overpaid.	Amount on deposit in coin.	Total amount on deposit.	Drafts drawn & payable, but not yet reported as paid.	Balances subject to draft.	Transfers ordered.	
							From—	To—
Mar. 10, 1866	Treasury of the United States, Washington		\$24,019,374 73	\$22,969,420 47	\$15,543,056 15	\$7,495,164 32	\$15,000	\$161,487
10, 1866	Assistant treasurer, Boston, Mass.		5,493,367 72	11,746,322 98	1,133,441 31	11,613,881 67		365,000
10, 1866	Assistant treasurer, New York, N. Y.		144,005,907 74	77,231,135 96	1,358,450 32	75,872,685 64	15,000	6,470,000
10, 1866	Assistant treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.		2,279,116 51	11,034,285 78	261,055 86	10,773,229 92		660,000
17, 1866	Assistant treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.	\$223,206 61	93,500 00	3,997,345 35	1,078,947 15	3,450,019 60	33,670	523,000
Mar. 3, 1866	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.		5,008,574 01	961,841 25	816,999 48	114,841 77	2,500,000	3,200,000
Mar. 28, 1866	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.		1,154,138 46	296,976 83	82,875 23	184,101 60	335,000	350,000
Mar. 10, 1866	Assistant treasurer, Charleston, S. C.		1,127,872 32	2,287,568 50	114,118 56	2,173,449 94		50,000
10, 1866	Depository at Baltimore, Md.		10,010 77	70,222 91	3,025 42	2,167,197 49		
10, 1866	Depository at Buffalo, N. Y.		241,284 85	2,490,456 35	67,914 64	2,422,541 71		1,010,000
10, 1866	Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio		10,926 49	4,377,215 28	1,188 72	4,36,026 56		25,000
10, 1866	Depository at Louisville, Ky.		6,705 76	305,768 43	1,365 40	304,403 03		200,000
10, 1866	Depository at Pittsburgh, Pa.		213,062 01	632,164 80	14,361 43	617,803 37		
10, 1866	Depository at Chicago, Ill.		8,795 57	20,165 35	19,303 30	1,128 04		
Feb. 28, 1866	Depository at St. Paul, Minn.			1,128 04				
Nov. 26, 1866	Depository at Falls of St. Croix, Minn.			7,555 72		1,939 20		
Feb. 24, 1866	Depository at Olympia, Wash.			5,616 52				
Jan. 31, 1866	Depository at Olympia City, Neb.		765 75	20,871 43	20,871 43	26,584 24		
15, 1866	Depository at Oregon City, Oregon		470 00	248,188 12	51,226 22	226,961 90	200,000	
31, 1866	Depository at Santa Fe, N. M.			8,165 16	8,165 16	42,515 66		
31, 1865	Depository at Denver City, Col.			25,676 73	20,836 70	4,840 03		
July 7, 1865	Depository at Memphis, Tenn.			231,284 79		331,284 79		
Dec. 21, 1865	Depository at Mobile, Ala.	4,381 60				4,381 60		
Feb. 28, 1866	Depository at Newbern, N. C.	387 81			5,667 95	5,955 76		
	Late depositories, suspended accounts			4,046 31		3,990 24		
	National banks. See Bank Statement in detail			29,798,645 10	3,120,152 97	26,678,492 13		
Mar. 10, 1866		227,776 02	83,688,762 01	164,943,422 34	23,299,540 48	142,730,456 95	1,314,351 11	13,016,487

* In this amount is included "gold C.D.'s" redeemed but not reimbursed.

† In this amount is included outstanding C.D.'s, \$11,630,550.

‡ From this balance, subject to draft.

Should be deducted the amount of 73-10 coupons in transit and received, but not counted or credited at treasury

\$26,678,492 13

4,888,133 58

Making the true balance, as per Bank Statement

21,780,358 55

8 AMOUNT ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Bullion fund.

In what place.	Amount on deposit in coin.	Total amount on deposit.	Drafts drawn & payable, but not yet reported as paid.	Balances subject to draft.
Assay office of the U. States, New York		\$1,452,513 00		\$1,452,513 00
Mint of the U. States, Philadelphia, Pa.		744,654 16		744,654 16
Mint of the U. States, San Francisco, Cal.		985,000 00		985,000 00
Branch mint, Denver City		3,100 00		3,100 00
	\$3,185,267 16	3,185,267 16		3,185,267 16

Unavailable—in States now under insurrectionary control.

Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, N. C.		\$32,000 00	\$2,632 37	\$29,167 63
Branch mint of the United States, Dalton, Ga.		27,950 03		27,950 03
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, La.		389,267 46		389,267 46
Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.		146,226 74	21,562 79	124,633 95
Depository at Richmond, Va.		14,097 21	2,389 01	11,708 20
Depository at Norfolk, Va.		11,795 58	62 70	11,732 88
Depository at Wilmington, N. C.		6,088 80	737 02	5,351 78
Depository at Savannah, Ga.		4,874 11	701 85	4,172 26
Depository at Mobile, Ala.		18,225 35	3,384 75	14,840 60
Depository at Nashville, Tenn.		4,880 88	261 95	4,618 93
Depository at Galveston, Texas		2,811 98	1,006 25	1,805 73
Depository at Little Rock, Ark.		58,692 29	54,455 19	4,237 10
Depository at Tallahassee, Fla.		679 66	679 66	
Total coin	\$86,874,029 17	717,590 09	88,103 54	629,486 55
		168,846,279 59	23,387,644 02	146,545,210 66

Available balance, \$123 423,885 91, as explained in supplementary statement herewith.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on deposit	\$168,846,279 59	Amount subject to draft	\$146,545,210 66
Add excess transfers to	9,915,817 00	Deduct amount overdrawn	1,314,351 11
	178,762,096 59		145,230,859 55
Deduct outstanding drafts and am't overpaid	23,615,420 04	Add excess transfers to	9,915,817 00
Balance	155,146,676 55	Balance	155,146,676 55

I certify the above to be a true statement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1866.

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer of the United States.*

AMOUNT ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

9

Supplementary statement to Treasurer's balance, March 10, 1866.

By balance, as per general statement		\$155, 146, 676 55
To coin	\$86, 874, 029 17	
To currency	68, 272, 647 38	
	155, 146, 676 55	155, 146, 676 55
By coin balance		86, 874, 029 17
To 7 3-10 notes paid but not reimbursed, (1861)	1, 079, 560 64	
To coin coupons not reimbursed	255, 000 00	
To amount in mints, "bullion fund"	3, 185, 267 16	
To gold C-D's paid but not reimbursed	24, 554, 280 00	
To balance brought down	57, 799, 921 37	
	86, 874, 029 17	86, 874, 029 17
By currency balance		68, 272, 647 38
To mutilated currency not reimbursed	1, 289, 299 00	
To amount in Insurrectionary States	629, 036 55	
To suspended depositories	4, 046 31	
To 7 3-10 notes paid and cancelled but not reimbursed	4, 390, 000 00	
To balance brought down	61, 960, 265 52	
	68, 272, 647 38	68, 272, 647 38
Balance in coin, including coin C-D's outstanding, \$11, 630, 560 00		57, 799, 921 37
Balance in currency	61, 960, 265 52	
Add balance to Cr. C-D's indebtedness	\$7, 327, 398 04	
Less one-half, payable in cash	3, 663, 699 02	
	3, 663, 699 02	65, 623, 964 54
Amount in national banks, as per detailed statement	21, 780, 358 55	
Amount in treasury, sub-treasuries, and depositories	101, 643, 527 36	
Total available in treasury	123, 423, 885 91	123, 423, 885 91

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Washington, March 16, 1866.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

H, Ex. Doc. 69—2

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.



LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 8, transmitting a report, by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, of all orders issued by him or any assistant commissioner.

MARCH 20, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 19, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 8, 1866, directing the Secretary of War to communicate all orders issued by the Commissioner and assistant commissioners of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., &c., I have the honor to send herewith a report by the Commissioner on the subject, dated March 19.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, &c.,
Washington, March 19, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to your indorsement upon the resolution of the House of Representatives, of date March 8, 1866, requesting that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House all orders issued by the Commissioner and assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, and such other information not heretofore communicated as may be in possession of the bureau. I have the honor to transmit herewith the following papers:

No. 1. Files of orders and circulars of assistant commissioners.

No. 2. Files of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, War Department.

No. 3. Report of tour of inspection of Kentucky, by Mr. P. Bonesteel.

No. 4. Report of bureau affairs in Edgefield district, South Carolina.

No. 5. Report of General Fisk, relative to Tennessee and Kentucky, and bill relative to negro testimony.

No. 6. Report of General Sprague, relative to Arkansas,

No. 7. Letter of General Tillson, Georgia, concerning Sea island.

No. 8. Reports of sub-assistants of affairs in Virginia.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Circular No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 1, 1865.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States assistant commissioner in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and having been assigned by Major General Howard to the State of North Carolina, I hereby assume control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen in the State, and request all officers and others now in charge of freedmen to report to me the condition of their work.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I invite the hearty co-operation of all who desire the welfare of the State.

A great social revolution is going on. The united wisdom of all classes will be required to guide it to a successful issue. The negro has become free, but he has not become an object of indifference. His interests and those of the white man are the same. He cannot with safety be treated with neglect, or scorn, or cruelty. He is human, and is entitled to all the rights of a man. Withhold from the freedmen fair wages for their labor, deny them a right to a fair hearing before courts of justice, discourage their efforts to accumulate property, and to acquire learning, and you will drive from the State its real wealth—its productive labor. On the other hand, give to the freedmen that which is just and equal, give them all the facilities possible for improvement and education, and you will secure in the State its best supporters and its truest friends. The school-house, the spelling-book, and the Bible will be found better preservers of peace and good order than the revolver and the bowie-knife.

I invite the co-operation of freedmen also. Without your help this bureau can do but little for you. Your freedom imposes upon you new duties. Some of you have families; it is your duty to support them. Some of you have aged parents and relatives, to whom liberty has come too late; it is your duty to minister to their comfort. Some of you will meet with helpless orphans; it is your duty to supply to them as far as you can the places of their lost parents. It is your duty, in common with all men, to obey the laws of the land, to live honestly, uprightly, and in the fear of God.

Your freedom will expose you to some new troubles. Bad men will take advantage of your ignorance and impose upon you. Some will try to defraud you of your wages, and a few may be wicked and cowardly enough to revenge their losses upon you by violence. But let none of these things provoke you to evil deeds. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong.

By manly patience and modest fortitude you will live down hate and gain the respect of all good men.

Your freedom gives you new privileges. You can now live in families. The marriage tie is as sacred among you as among your neighbors. As soon as you acquire the means you can have your own homes, and continue to improve them in comfort and beauty. You can learn to read and write, and you can support schools for your children. You can select your own religious teachers, and in due time will be able to sustain your own churches. Your conduct hitherto has been worthy of much praise. Your quiet demeanor and industrious habits are winning for you a good name. You have many friends. Not only the officers of this bureau, but good men everywhere will encourage and aid you. And God, the author of all good, will be your friend. Be true to him, and he will not fail to protect and bless you.

E. WHITTLESEY,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 15, 1865.

I. The following named officers, duly assigned by orders, are announced on duty in this bureau, and will be respected accordingly: Brevet Major Chas. J. Wickersham, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Fred. H. Beecher, acting assistant adjutant general; Captain Thos. P. Johnston, assistant quartermaster; Captain Geo. C. Almy, commissary of subsistence; Surgeon Lewis D. Harlan, medical officer.

II. The following are announced as district superintendents: Captain Horace James, assistant quartermaster and financial agent, eastern district, headquarters at Newbern, North Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Dexter E. Clapp, 38th United States colored troops, central district, headquarters at Raleigh, North Carolina; _____, western district, headquarters at Greensboro', North Carolina; Captain Robert B. Beath, 6th United States colored troops, southern district, headquarters at Wilmington, North Carolina.

III. Superintendents will divide their districts into a convenient number of sub-districts, and apply to these headquarters for officers to act as assistant superintendents, who will be stationed at points easy of access from all parts of their districts.

IV. It will be the duty of all officers of this bureau—

1st. To aid the destitute. But great caution will be used not to encourage dependence. No able-bodied person over fourteen years of age ought longer to need assistance. The ratio to be issued, and the manner of issuing, are prescribed in circular No. 8, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865.

2d. To protect freedmen from injustice. In doing this, great prudence and good sense will be requisite. Complaints are often exaggerated; sometimes utterly false. Arrests should not be made until careful inquiry has furnished ground for belief that wrong has been done. This preliminary investigation may be made by requesting the parties between whom difficulties have arisen to meet the officer of this bureau. In ordinary cases an explanation and settlement may be effected at once. But in cases of violence and personal assault, a requisition should be made upon the district or post commander, in accordance with General Order 102, Adjutant General's office, War Department, Washington, May 31,

1865, for a sufficient military force to arrest the alleged criminal, in order that he may be brought before a proper court for trial. Civil courts, before which the testimony of colored witnesses is not admitted, are not competent, under existing regulations, to try any case in which the interests of freedmen are involved. The jurisdiction of such courts will not be recognized by officers of this bureau. Circular No. 5, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., May 30, 1865, approved by the President of the United States, June 2, 1865, is the authority upon which the above instructions are founded.

3d. To assist freedmen in obtaining employment and fair wages for their labor. They will be left free to make their own bargains with their employers, and when practicable a written contract should be signed by both parties in presence of an officer of this bureau. When laborers fail to fulfil their contracts, they should forfeit a part or the whole of their pay. When employers dismiss laborers without payment of wages, (as has been done by some farmers after the crops have been laid by,) they should be required to pay, either in money or in provisions, a sufficient amount to support such laborers and their families till the end of the year. If necessary, appeal may be made to the military authorities to enforce this requirement. Vagrancy, and the collection of large numbers of freedmen in towns and villages, should be prevented as far as possible.

4th. To encourage education. This bureau has not the means to support schools. But wherever the colored people themselves are able to employ teachers, and wherever schools are established for them by friends or benevolent institutions, they must be protected, and every possible facility given to promote their success. No one thing will so much contribute to present content and good order among freedmen, and to the future well-being of all classes, as a good, general system of education. Under the supervision of this bureau, a beginning may be made which can be hereafter improved and perfected by the State.

V. An accurate and complete record will be made of all the transactions of the bureau, and at the end of each month superintendents of districts will forward to these headquarters full reports embracing—

- 1st. The number of rations issued.
- 2d. The cases of complaint on account of ill treatment, and how settled.
- 3d. The number of contracts for labor witnessed.
- 4th. The number of schools in operation, teachers employed, and scholars in attendance.

5th. All other events of interest that may have transpired within their district.

VI. All officers of the bureau will publish as widely as possible the instructions contained in paragraph IV of this circular.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Col. and Ass't Commissioner.

Official :

FRED. H. BEECHER,
Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., August 15, 1865.

It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the United States government. If any do thus believe, they have no reason for their belief. The government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none.

Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one, therefore, should work diligently, and carefully save his wages, till he may be able to buy land and possess his own home.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official :

FRED. H. BEECHER,
Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., November 10, 1865.

All officers and agents of this bureau, and teachers of freedmen, will publish as widely as possible the following instructions :

I. In view of the fact that government aid now given to the destitute may soon be withdrawn, freedmen now living in camps, colonies, and towns are directed to find employment at once, by which they may support themselves.

II. Officers and agents of the bureau will issue no more rations to any refugees or freedmen who refuse situations where they might earn their support. While the innocent and well-disposed will be protected, vagrant idlers, who try to live without any honest calling, will be promptly arrested and punished.

III. Paupers will, as soon as practicable, be turned over to the "wardens of the poor" for support, and officers and agents will co-operate with such wardens in providing for the infirm and helpless. Until ample provision is made by the civil authorities, such persons will not be forcibly removed from the plantations where they were living at the close of the war.

IV. Orphans and children of parents who have no honest calling, or visible means of support, and other minors, with the consent of their parents, may be apprenticed to some good trade or occupation, in accordance with the laws of the State applying to white children. Every effort will be made to provide in this way good homes for all minors, now dependent upon the government, that they may not become vagrants and paupers.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official :

FRED. H. BEECHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AGENT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Newbern, N. C., November 9, 1865.

The following regulations are published for the information and guidance of officers and citizens doing duty in this bureau, in the State of North Carolina :

I. The only designated disbursing officers of the bureau in this State are Captain F. A. Seely, assistant quartermaster, financial agent, Newbern; Captain J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster, assistant financial agent, Wilmington; Captain Thomas P. Johnson, assistant quartermaster, assistant financial agent,

Raleigh; Captain George W. Wells, assistant quartermaster, assistant financial agent, Salisbury.

No other officers than these are authorized to retain funds, or pay any accounts whatever, in behalf of the bureau.

II. All officers of the bureau having funds in their possession will turn them over at once to the nearest disbursing officer, as directed in circular 17, from the office of the Commissioner of the bureau, and in future will turn over, forthwith, to one of the disbursing officers, any funds they may receive in behalf of the bureau, taking receipts for the same in duplicate. These receipts should state from what source the funds are derived, and one copy should be transmitted at once to the financial agent at Newbern. This will relieve all officers, except the disbursing officers, from the necessity of making a money return to the Treasury Department.

III. Disbursing officers will pay no accounts unless made in triplicate, in form similar to those used by the quartermaster's department, and approved by the district superintendent or by the assistant commissioner.

IV. Citizen agents and employes rendering accounts for service must, in all cases, append the certificate of the officer under whose direction they are employed that the service was performed, that it was necessary, and has been reported to the assistant commissioner.

V. Accounts for purchases must show the necessity of the purchase, by certificate of the officer making it.

VI. In preparing rolls of employes, or vouchers for service rendered, the time must be computed in accordance with the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, published in General Orders No. 12, Quartermaster General's office, series of 1864. In this, thirty days are assumed to constitute the month, and fractional parts are reckoned accordingly. Thus the period from the 9th of October to the last of the month is actually twenty-three days, but in payment of employes only twenty-two are allowed.

VII. The strictest economy in all kinds of expenditure is enjoined on all officers of the bureau. There is no appropriation by Congress for its support, and its straitened financial condition admits of no extravagant outlay. The estimates required in part IV, circular No. 17, will be rigidly examined, and must be forwarded by the 20th of each month, in order that they may be submitted in season to the Commissioner, at Washington, for his approval.

F. A. SEELY,

Captain and A. Q. M., Financial Agent, State of North Carolina.

Approved :

E. WHITTLESEY,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official :

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular letter No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., September 2, 1865.

In compliance with instructions from the assistant commissioner, I have the honor to request that you make up and forward, without delay, a report for the quarter ending September 30, embracing the following statistics:

1. Of refugees and freedmen: the number, name, and station of camps; the number of men, women, male and female children who are dependent entirely upon the government for support; the number of men and women in government employ; the number who have received rations, giving a lien upon their crops; the number gained in camps, by birth or otherwise; the number lost by death

or removed to places of labor, or otherwise; the total number of rations that have been issued in your district to refugees and freedmen, specifying the amount to each, during the months of July, August, and September; the amount of medical supplies issued or expended for refugees or freedmen in your district; the amount of quartermaster's property issued or loaned to refugees or freedmen in your district.

2. The number of marriages.

3. The number of contracts made and number of freedmen included in the contracts, specifying the time of contract, viz: whether for six months, one year, or two years; the number of parcels of land rented to negroes or whites (specifying which) by the bureau; the nature and prospect of the crops.

4. The nature of cases adjudicated and decision rendered; if any have been referred to military commission, the charges and specifications made, and the decision made upon them; the number of officers assigned you and the number mustered out, with dates in each case; the number of citizen agents employed in your district; the number of schools for freedmen that have been or are in existence in your district, whether taught by whites or blacks, and the average number of freedmen who have attended them.

By order of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner:

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular letter.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., October 14, 1865.

1. This bureau being in the War Department, its officers and agents are subject to military jurisdiction, and all their decisions and acts are subject to review by the general commanding the department.

2. In all cases of difficulty between freedmen, or between freedmen and whites, officers of this bureau have authority to summon the parties before them for examination, and upon their refusal to appear may request the nearest district or post commander to arrest him.

3. After careful investigation, officers of this bureau may punish offenders guilty of light offences by fines, not exceeding one hundred dollars, (\$100,) or by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty (30) days. Cases of grave crime, where there seems to be clear evidences of guilt, will be reported to the district commander, with the charges preferred and the names of witnesses.

4. When practicable, officers of this bureau will associate with them one or two citizens of each county, acceptable to both classes, in their respective districts, to assist in the adjudication of difficulties arising therein.

E. WHITTLESEY,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Approved:

O. O. HOWARD, *Major General.*

[Circular letter.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., December 4, 1865.

The following-named officer is hereby announced as inspector for the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., in the State of North Carolina, and will be respected accordingly: Captain Thomas P. Johnston, assistant quartermaster.

Captain Johnston will make, from time to time, tours of inspection, and report upon the condition of camps, colonies, hospitals, and all other affairs, and report at the end of each month.

The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation necessary to the fulfilling of the above order.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official:

FRED. H. BEECHER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

LOUISIANA.

ORGANIZATION OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN LOUISIANA.

Instructions to superintendents.

[Circular No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 14, 1865.

1. The undersigned, having been appointed assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana, announces the following named officers on duty with these headquarters: First Lieutenant D. G. Fenno, 62d U. S. C. I., acting assistant adjutant general; Captain W. B. Armstrong, U. S. volunteers, assistant quartermaster; Captain O. J. Flagg, U. S. volunteers, commissary of subsistence; Captain Frank H. Bagley, 75th U. S. C. I., acting assistant quartermaster; Captain C. W. Lowell, 80th U. S. C. I., provost marshal general of freedmen; Captain A. L. Snaer, 73d U. S. C. I., department of information and complaint; Captain H. R. Pease, 84th U. S. C. I., president board of education; Lieutenant E. M. Wheelock, 76th U. S. C. I., secretary board of education; Second Lieutenant A. V. Lowell, 80th U. S. C. I., provost marshal freedmen, city of New Orleans; Captain J. M. Blanchard, 92d U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent home colony, St. Charles parish; Captain George F. Randolph, 65th U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent freedmen home colony, East Baton Rouge; Captain H. H. Rouse, 20th U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent of freedmen, Amite, La.; First Lieutenant G. W. Bridges, 92d U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent freedmen, Clinton, La., and vicinity; Second Lieutenant L. S. Butler, 67th U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent freedmen, Alexandria, La., and vicinity; Second Lieutenant W. B. Stickney, 99th U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent freedmen, Shreveport, La., and vicinity; First Lieutenant Julius C. Clark, 80th U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent freedmen, Opelousas, La., and vicinity.

2. The following named officers, on duty under the direction of these headquarters in the State of Alabama, will, upon the arrival of the assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for that State, report to him for duty: George A. Harmount, assistant superintendent of freedmen, Mobile, Ala., and vicinity; Captain M. M. Crydenwise, 73d U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent of freedmen, Demopolis, Ala., and vicinity; Chaplain S. S. Gardner, 73d U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent of freedmen, Selma, Ala., and vicinity; Chaplain C. W. Buckley, assistant superintendent freedmen, Montgomery, Ala., and vicinity. All other officers serving under the authority of these gentlemen at any other points, within the State of Alabama, will, upon the arrival of the Commissioner, consider themselves subject to his authority.

3. All civil assistants, clerks, superintendents, and other persons in the employ of these headquarters, will be discharged as fast as detailed men of the army can be found to take their places, except such as may be allowed by special authority of Major General Howard, Commissioner of this bureau.

4. No purchases will be made by any officer or agent on duty under the direction of these headquarters, without the written authority of the assistant commissioner.

5. Expenses connected with the care and employment of freedmen and refugees within this State will be at once reduced as low as possible. Instead of army rations, vegetables, fruit, and other food capable of being produced by those previously subsisted by the government, will be supplied, and no rations whatever will be drawn for the support of any who can be rendered self-supporting. The attention of all officers on duty with these headquarters is particularly called to this matter, as it is justice neither to the government nor to the beneficiaries themselves to encourage the idea that any person can live in idleness. Any indifference manifested in regard to this matter will be regarded as a gross neglect of duty; and to better carry out the provisions of this order all sales of vegetables, fruits, or other articles capable of being used as food by helpless or vagrant persons or colonies, is strictly forbidden.

6. On the receipt of this circular by officers or agents now in the field, within the jurisdiction of this office, a return will be made, showing, first, the number of freedmen supported by them at government expense; second, the number of poor white persons thus supported.

7. It having been reported by a multitude of witnesses that the former slave owners in the country parishes of this State are making efforts to interrupt the schools for the education of freedmen, provost marshals and assistant superintendents are directed to defend these schools against all persons, and in accordance with paragraph 7, circular No. 5, from the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, of May 30, 1865, approved by the President of the United States, which directs:

"In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, * * * * the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes and themselves, or between negroes and whites," &c.

These schools must be maintained, and those who attend them protected exactly as the law protects white persons, and all parties charged with this offence will be arrested, tried, and, if found guilty, they will be punished.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,

Ass't Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN.—CIRCULATION OF EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Duties of superintendents of freedmen.

[Circular No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 14, 1865.

As information from various sources goes to show that the liberty guaranteed by the proclamation of emancipation, issued by the President of the United States to persons formerly held in slavery, is violated in many localities of the

State; and as many bad men go about inflicting personal violence upon freedmen, and, in some instances, murdering them; and as it is made my duty, in accordance with the law of Congress and the orders of Major General Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, to proclaim their freedom and protect them in the enjoyment of their liberty, it is therefore ordered—

That the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States be read by each provost marshal, or assistant superintendent, on every plantation within his jurisdiction, and that at least two copies (one in French and one in English) of the same be left with the freedmen on each plantation or other place of employment; one of each with the planter or other employer, and one to each civil officer of the State.

2. That all officers acting under orders from these headquarters, within the State of Louisiana, (and the State of Alabama, till the assistant commissioner for the State arrives,) will adjudicate in all cases arising within their respective districts between freedmen themselves, or between freedmen and white persons, when the civil officers, by reason of old codes, fail to do them impartial justice.

3. That in order to convince all evil-disposed persons of the determination of the government of the United States to defend the freedom secured to the slave at the cost of the best blood of the nation, the following extract of orders from Major General Howard, chief of this bureau, will be posted up in a conspicuous place in each office established in the various districts in connexion with these headquarters:

[Extract.—Circular No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 30, 1864.

* * * * *

VI. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the assistant commissioners in the discharge of their duties toward the freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The assistant commissioners will everywhere *declare* and *protect* their freedom, as set forth in the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress.

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil laws, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the law, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites, or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

* * * * *

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major General, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

Approved July 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

4. That freedmen everywhere be enjoined to work, and in doing so, they will, in all cases, enter into free and voluntary contracts with employers of their own

choice, and employers with them, the contracts to be duly approved and registered in each office, and not to be broken by either party except for sufficient cause. In no case will freedmen be forced to work for employers who are obnoxious to them; and officers carrying out this order must in all cases give the freedmen to understand that they are entirely free to work where and for whom they please, and at the same time that a life of idleness will not be encouraged or allowed.

Major General Canby, commanding department of the Gulf, having, in General Orders No. 101, current series, from his headquarters, transferred the charge of freedmen, heretofore exercised by him, to these headquarters; and there being now no other authority having the right to take charge of questions relative to refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, within the State of Louisiana, than that exercised by these headquarters, under the authority of Major General Howard, acting under the law of Congress, act of March 3, 1865, all orders, rules, ordinances or laws, issued by any authority whatever, which are in conflict with the rights and liberties of the freedmen, are null and void and of no effect; and any person or persons acting under any pretended authority, in violation of this order, will be arrested and punished.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,

Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of La.

[General Orders No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 2, 1863.

The following proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the army and all concerned:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in chief of the army and navy

of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit :

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United State to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General*.

[Ordres Généraux No. 1.]

DÉPARTEMENT DE LA GUERRE,

BUREAU DE L'ADJUDANT GENERAL,

Washington, le 2 Janvier, 1865.

La proclamation suivante par le Président des Etats-Unis est publiée pour l'information et la gouverne de l'armée et de tous ceux que cela concerne :

Par le President des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique.

UNE PROCLAMATION.

D'autant que le 22me jour de Septembre, dans l'année de notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-deux, le Président des Etats-Unis a lancé une proclamation, qui, entre autres choses, contient ce qui suit, à savoir :

"Que le 1er jour de Janvier, dans l'année le notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-trois, toutes personnes tenues comme esclaves dans un Etat ou parties d'Etat désignés dont la population sera alors en rebellion contre les États-Unis, seront alors, dorénavant, et pour toujours libres; et que le gouvernement exécutif des États-Unis, inclusivement les autorités de l'armée de terre et de la marine, reconnaîtront et maintiendront la liberté des personnes tellement libérés, et ne feront aucune action ou actions pour mettre des obstacles aux efforts de telles personnes, ou d'aucun d'eux, tendant à leur liberté actuelle.

"Que le Président désignera par une proclamation, le 1er jour de Janvier susdit, les États ou parties d'Etat, s'il y en a, dans lesquels le peuple sera alors en rebellion contre les États-Unis; et que le fait qu'un Etat, ou la population de l'Etat, sera représenté en bonne foi, le jour susdit, dans le Congrès des États-Unis, par des membres élus à ce propos à des élections auxquelles une majorité des votants qualifiés des dits États aura participé, sera considéré, dans l'absence de forts témoignages prouvant le contraire, comme une preuve conclusive qu'un tel Etat, ou le peuple de tel Etat, ne sont pas alors en rebellion contre les États-Unis."

Maintenant, pour ces raisons, moi, Abraham Lincoln, Président des États-Unis, en vertu du pouvoir que je tiens comme Commandant-en-chef de l'armée et de la marine des États-Unis, dans un temps de rebellion armée contre l'autorité et le gouvernement des États-Unis, et comme un moyen de guerre propre et nécessaire pour supprimer la dite rebellion, conformément à mon intention de le faire, proclamée publiquement pour la période de cent jours à dater du jour sus-mentionné, ordonne et désigne les États et parties d'Etat suivants, avec la population qui les habite respectivement, ce 1er jour de Janvier dans l'année de notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-trois, comme étant en rebellion contre les États-Unis, savoir :

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiane, (excepté les paroisses de St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Jean-Baptiste, St. Charles, St. Jaques, Ascension, Assomption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Ste. Marie, St. Martin, et Orléans, inclusivement de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Floride, Georgie, Caroline du Sud, Caroline du Nord, et Virginie, (excepté les quarante-huit comtés désignés comme la Virginie de l'Ouest, et aussi les comtés de Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, et Norfolk, inclusivement des villes de Norfolk et de Portsmouth,) et les parties ainsi exceptés resteront pour le moment précisément dans les mêmes conditions comme si cette proclamation n'aurait pas été lancée.

Et en vertu du pouvoir et pour la raison susdites j'ordonne et déclare que toutes les personnes tenues comme esclaves dans les États ou parties d'Etat ci-dessus désignés soient et seront dorénavant libres; et que le gouvernement des États-Unis, inclusivement des autorités de l'armée et de la marine, reconnaîtront et maintiendront la liberté des dites personnes.

Et j'enjoins au peuple ainsi déclaré libre de s'abstenir de toute violence, excepté en défense de leur vie; et je leur recommande, dans tous les cas où il leur est permis, de travailler fidèlement et pour un salaire raisonnable.

Et je déclare de plus et donne avis que de telles personnes, de condition propre, seront reçues dans l'armée des États-Unis pour servir comme garnisons de forts, positions, stations, et autres endroits, et pour faire partie de l'équipage de navires de guerre de toute espèce.

Et sur cet acte, que je crois sincèrement d'être un acte de justice garanti par la Constitution comme nécessité militaire, j'invoque le jugement réfléchi de l'humanité et la faveur gracieuse de Dieu Tout-puissant.

En foi de quoi, j'ai signé de ma main, et j'y ai fait apposer le sceau des États-Unis.

Fait dans la ville de Washington le 1er jour de Janvier, dans l'année de notre
[L. s.] Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-trois, et la quatre-vingt-septième de
l'indépendance des États-Unis de l'Amérique.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Par le Président :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secrétaire d'État.*

Par ordre du Secrétaire de la Guerre :

L. THOMAS,
Adjudant Général.

SECOND QUARTERLY PAYMENT OF FREEDMEN.

[Circular No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 20, 1865.

The second quarterly payment of freedmen employed on plantations will be made on the first day of August, said payment to embrace at least one-half the wages earned from June 1st to that date.

The above payment must be made within at least ten days from the first of the month, a limited time being allowed for those unable to make this payment on the first. Provost marshals are instructed, in cases where parties fail to make this payment within the time specified, and whose pay-rolls shall not be returned duly indorsed by them to these headquarters before the 1st of September, to assess a fine of \$50 upon all who fail therein—the fine to go for the benefit of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Where payments for the first quarter of the year have not yet been made, provost marshals are instructed to collect the fine authorized in the order concerning the same, the amount, with full statement, to be forwarded to these headquarters.

Pay-rolls can be had of the provost marshals, or on application to these headquarters.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Ass't Comm'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of La.

v

ENFORCING PAYMENT OF POLL TAX.

[Circular No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 18, 1865.

All officers acting under authority of these headquarters, in districts within the former military lines of the United States, in the State of Louisiana, will, upon receiving the names of all planters who have failed to comply with the order of the commanding general department of the Gulf concerning payment of the poll tax, take the necessary steps towards enforcing said order.

Where it is necessary to seize property for that purpose, the fact will be first reported to these headquarters, stating the kind and quantity of property proposed to be seized and sold.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Ass't Comm'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of La.

[Circular No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 21, 1865.

A plantation department, in connexion with these headquarters, is hereby established.

To this department the following duties will be committed :

- 1st. The payment of laborers on plantations.
- 2d. The enforcement of regulations governing plantation labor.
- 3d. The charge of leased plantations and the collection of rents from lessees.
- 4th. The charge of plantation stock, implements, tools, &c., receipted for to the Treasury Department by these headquarters.
- 5th. The charge of colonies and colony lands, together with the care of vagrant and helpless freedmen.

Captain Frank H. Bagley, 75th U. S. C. I., acting assistant quartermaster, is announced as superintendent of this department.

All property and rents coming into the hands of Captain Bagley from this department will be accounted for to Captain W. B. Armstrong, assistant quartermaster for this bureau in this State.

The following officers and clerks are assigned to duty in the plantation department, and will report to Captain Bagley for instructions: Second Lieutenant John Ahlefeldt, 74th U. S. C. I., assistant superintendent; C. R. Stickney, general inspector; George F. Brackett, clerk.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

[Circular No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 9, 1865.

For the better organization and operation of the functions of this bureau, the State of Louisiana is divided into districts as hereinafter specified. In parishes where assistant superintendents have not yet been appointed, the parish provost marshals will, in addition to their other duties, act as assistant superintendents of freedmen.

- 1st district: parish of Orleans; headquarters, city of New Orleans.
- 2d district: parish of Orleans and Jefferson, R. B.; headquarters, Algiers.
- 3d district: parish of Jefferson, L. B.; headquarters, Carrollton.
- 4th district: parish of St. Bernard; headquarters, Ducros.
- 5th district: parish of Plaquemines; headquarters, Woodward plantation.
- 6th district: parish of Ascension; headquarters, Donaldsonville.
- 7th district: parish of Assumption; headquarters, Napoleonville.
- 8th district: parish of East Baton Rouge; headquarters, Baton Rouge.
- 9th district: parish of Iberville and West Baton Rouge; headquarters, Plaquemines.
- 10th district: parish of Terrebonne; headquarters, Houma.
- 11th district: parish of St. Mary; headquarters, Franklin.
- 12th district: parish of St. Charles; headquarters, McCutcheon's plantation.
- 13th district: parish of St. John Baptiste and St. James; headquarters, Bonnet Carré.
- 14th district: parish of Lafourche; headquarters, Thibodeaux.
- 15th district: parish of East Feliciana; headquarters, Port Hudson.

- 16th district: parish of West Feliciana; headquarters, Bayou Sara.
 17th district: parish of St. Martins; headquarters, St. Martinsville.
 18th district: parish of Vermillion and Lafayette; headquarters, Abbyville.
 19th district: parish of St. Landry; headquarters, Opelousas.
 20th district: parish of St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tamany; headquarters, Amite City.
 21st district: parish of Calcasieu; headquarters, Lake Charles Court House.
 22d district: parish of Pointe Coupée; headquarters, Morganzia.
 23d district: parish of Livingston; headquarters, Springfield.
 24th district: parish of Avoyelles; headquarters, Marksville.
 25th district: parish of Rapides; headquarters, Alexandria.
 26th district: parish of Sabines and Natchitoches; headquarters, Natchitoches.
 27th district: parish of Winn and Jackson; headquarters, Winnfield.
 28th district: parish of Caddo, Bossier, and De Soto; headquarters, Shreveport.
 29th district: parish of Washita, Union, and Morehouse; headquarters, Monroe.
 30th district: parish of Catahoula; headquarters, Harrisonburg.
 31st district: parish of Franklin and Caldwell; headquarters, Winnsborough.
 32d district: parish of Claiborne; headquarters, Homer.
 33d district: parish of Bienville; headquarters, Sparta.
- The following-named districts, for which no appointments have yet been made, will, for the present, be under the supervision of the nearest assistant superintendent or provost marshal: 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32d, and 33d.
- The following-named parishes are for the present under the direction of Colonel Thomas, assistant commissioner for Mississippi, by orders from Major General Howard, to wit: Concordia, Teneas, Madison, and Carroll.
- By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
 AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 10, 1865.

The following circular of the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is republished for the information of all concerned:

[Circular No. 13.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.
 BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, July 28, 1865.

In order to establish a definite and uniform policy relative to confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned property which are now, or that may hereafter come, under the control of this bureau, by virtue of the act, approved March 3, 1865, establishing the bureau, and other acts, and sections of acts, and orders of the President relative to captured, confiscated, and abandoned property, to wit, section 2, act approved July 2, 1864, and General Orders No. 110, War Department, June 7, 1865, the following rules and regulations are established:

1st. All confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned lands that now are, or that may hereafter come, under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, by virtue of said acts, and sections of acts, and orders of the President, are, and shall be, set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them, as provided in section 4 of the act establishing the bureau, viz: "To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the persons to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per cent. upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, (1860,) for the purpose of taxation; and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, by regulation, prescribe. At the end of said term, or during any part of said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land, and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of ascertaining the annual rent aforesaid."

2d. All land or other property within the several insurrectionary States, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, to which the United States have, or shall have, acquired title by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise, during the late rebellion, and all abandoned lands or other abandoned property in these States, become so by the construction of section 3, act approved July 2, 1864, viz: "Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion," and which remains unsold or otherwise disposed of, are, and shall be, considered as under the control of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, and for the time authorized by the act establishing the bureau, and no part or parcel of said confiscated or abandoned property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owners thereof, or other claimants thereto, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said Commissioner.

3d. Whenever any abandoned lands or other abandoned property that shall have come into the possession of the bureau does not fall under the definition of "abandoned," as set forth in section 2 of the act approved July 2, 1864, it will be formally surrendered by the Commissioner or assistant commissioner of the bureau, upon clear proof that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in the said section and act.

4th. In the surrender or restoration of any property, the requirements of circular No. 3, current series, from this bureau, will be carefully observed.

5th. Assistant commissioners will, as rapidly as possible, cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned property that are now, or that may hereafter come, under their control, to be made, and, besides keeping a record of such themselves, will forward monthly to the Commissioner of the bureau copies of such descriptions in the manner prescribed by circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this bureau. They will, with as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated and abandoned lands and property as may be deemed necessary for the immediate use of refugees and freedmen, the specific division of which into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner. In the selection and setting apart of such lands and property, care will be used to take that

about which there is the least doubt as to the proper custody and control of this bureau.

6th. The pardon of the President will not be understood to extend to the surrender of abandoned or confiscated property, which by law has been set apart for refugees and freedmen, or in use for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free. (See act of March 3, 1865, and act of July 2, 1864, section 1, chapter 225.)

O. O. HOWARD,

*Major General, Commissioner Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

THOMAS W. CONWAY,

Ass't Comm'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of La.

[Circular No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 19, 1865.

Attention is hereby directed to paragraph 15, General Orders No. 23, headquarters department of the Gulf, March 11, 1865, which is republished for the information of all concerned:

"All crops and property on any plantation where laborers are employed will be held to be covered by a lien, against all other creditors, to the extent of the wages due employ  s, and such lien will follow such crops or property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied."

The provost marshals, assistant superintendents, or authorized inspectors of the different parishes, will permit no shipments from plantations without written authority from these headquarters, showing that a sufficient guarantee has been given to cover the amount of wages due the freedmen in full.

Authority to ship will be obtained from Captain Frank H. Bagley, 75th United States colored infantry, in charge plantation department for this bureau in this State, who is alone authorized to furnish permits. Any violation of this order will incur the seizure of the property.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 22, 1865.

In accordance with the instructions of Major General Howard, conveyed in circular No. 7, of the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, all teachers employed within the State of Louisiana in the education of freedmen, under authority of this bureau, may, upon presentation of certificates of employment, signed by the general superintendent of schools of freedmen in this State, and approved by the assistant commissioner, to any commissary of subsistence in the State of Louisiana, purchase provisions at gov-

ernment rates; or, in lieu of such privilege, have their salaries raised in the amount of five dollars each per month.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 28, 1865.

Freedmen and refugees within the State of Louisiana, who desire to procure land for their own use, may send their applications to these headquarters at any time between this date and January 1, 1866. Each applicant must state—

1st. The number of his family.

2d. The number of acres desired.

3d. The amount of means at his command, with which he intends to carry out the lease.

4th. If associations of refugees or freedmen desire that land be leased to them, the number of persons must be stated, also the number of each family, and the amount of means at their command conjointly.

5th. Where persons desire to plant a particular crop, the same should be stated, and the locality desired should be set forth in the application.

6th. Persons claiming to be refugees must show proof that they are so.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 9, 1865.

Circular No. 7, from these headquarters, publishing circular No. 13, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, concerning confiscated and abandoned lands and other confiscated and abandoned property, is hereby cancelled and recalled.

All action concerning the release of such property will be suspended until further orders from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of this bureau.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 15, 1865.

The following extract from circular No. 1, from these headquarters, is republished for the information of all concerned, and must, in all cases, be strictly complied with;

* * * * *

4. No purchases will be made by any officer or agent, on duty under the direction of these headquarters, without the written authority of the assistant commissioner.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 20, 1865.

Assistant superintendents of freedmen, who have sick refugees and freedmen under their control, will keep an exact account of the number of contraband rations and half rations issued to the sick, and report the same, with their cost, if they know it, to the chief medical officer of the bureau for this State, at these headquarters, immediately after the last ration return is made for each month.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 20, 1865.

Assistant superintendents of freedmen throughout this State will forward, promptly, to these headquarters, on the last day of each month, a report of all lands that have come into their possession during the month for which such report is made.

This report will embrace the following particulars, viz :

1. The name of former owner.
2. Location—county, parish and other boundaries.
3. How held—as abandoned or confiscable.
4. A description of the property, specifying the number of acres cultivated, the number uncultivated, the number of acres of woodland, the number of acres cleared, and the total number of acres contained in the property. This report will include a statement of the buildings on the place and a description of each.

The first report under this circular will be forwarded September 30, 1865, and will embrace any lands which have come into the possession of the assistant superintendents since the establishment of their offices. In future reports, any gain or loss since the preceding report will be stated, giving the date of such gain or loss, and how it was obtained or released.

These reports being necessary for the consolidated report of the State for Major General Howard, Commissioner, War Department, strict compliance with all the requirements of this circular is enjoined.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 15.]

**HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 23, 1865.**

Whenever any judicial officer of the State arraigns and tries freedmen for alleged faults and shows by his proceedings that he is disposed to deal as justly with this class of persons as with white persons, no interference by any of the agents of this bureau will be allowed. The co-operation of such officers assists rather than retards the work of this bureau.

Officers of the bureau will only interfere with the civil authorities when the testimony of the freedmen is denied, or when, by reason of old codes or disregard of new ones, impartial justice is denied on account of the color of the person applying for it.

The officers of the State will everywhere be invited (and they are hereby invited) to aid this bureau in administering justice to the freedmen, and in promoting the peace and industry of the country.

Each State officer who accepts this invitation, and who is willing to receive the testimony of freedmen, without prejudice on account of color or origin, is requested to make the same known in writing, addressed to the assistant commissioner at his headquarters in New Orleans.

In all cases where State officers will not treat the freedmen in this manner, the duly authorized officers of this bureau will establish, in connexion with their offices, tribunals for the trial of all cases where freedmen are interested, in accordance with the law of Congress, act March 3, 1864, and the orders of Major General Howard in pursuance thereof.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 16.]

**HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 25, 1865.**

The following circular from the War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is republished for the information of all concerned :

[Circular No. 15.]

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, September 12, 1865.**

I. Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this bureau, and all portions of circulars from this bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

II. This bureau has charge of such "tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise," and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant except as hereinafter provided.

III. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress ap-

proved July 2, 1864, as lands, "the lawful owner whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

IV. Land will not be regarded as confiscated until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto thus vested in the United States.

V. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale, or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the commissioner.

VI. Assistant commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves, and forwarding monthly to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions in the manner prescribed in circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this bureau.

They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this bureau, which selection must be submitted to the commissioner for his approval.

The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to section 4 of the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable, and reported to the Commissioner.

VII. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President by the assistant commissioners, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

Each application must be accompanied by—

1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

2d. Proof of title.

Officers of the bureau through whom the application passes will indorse thereon such facts as may assist the assistant commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

VIII. No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for their expenditures.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 17.]

**HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 27, 1865.**

Inspectors of plantations, in addition to their other duties, are directed to procure and transmit, in writing, to the headquarters of this bureau at New Orleans, all information they can obtain from citizens of the neighborhood, courts, records, or otherwise, which tends to establish the identity of, and present title to, the lands in Louisiana supposed to be subject to confiscation by the government, for the purpose of their confiscation or release to the rightful owner.

Such information should, as far as possible, embody—

1st. The legal name of the claimant.

2d. Evidence of his title.

3d. Legal description of the land, as given in the deed, (or the deeds of the plantation bounding it,) in lengths and bearings of lines and description of corners.

4th. Evidence of the commission of such acts by the claimants as forfeit his land to the government as confiscable or abandoned lands, in accordance with section 2d of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864. This evidence to consist of written statements of persons, setting forth the fact of the owner having left, with dates, and length of time absent, the purpose for which he left, and the taking up of arms or other acts against the government by the said owner.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 18.]

**HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 4, 1865.**

Major General Baird having been appointed, by order of the President, to the assistant commissionership of this bureau in Louisiana, all officers connected with this bureau having any property of the bureau, or any quartermaster's property in their charge, will forward carefully prepared invoices of the same to this office at as early a day as practicable, preparatory to the transfer of the same to General Baird.

The assistant quartermaster for the bureau in this State will, in connexion with his property reports, forward statements of all funds in his hands belonging to the bureau, together with the sources from whence such funds are derived.

Assistant superintendents of freedmen in charge of colonies will report the amount and condition of crops produced in connexion with said establishments.

The general superintendent of education for freedmen and refugees within the State will forward, in connexion with his report of property a statement showing the number of schools in his charge; the number of teachers and others in his employ; the salary and location of each, and the number of scholars who are being educated under his direction.

The assistant provost marshal in charge of the collection of the school tax, ordered in General Orders No. 38, series 1864, from headquarters department of

the Gulf, will report the amount of tax received by him and the disposition made of the same.

The superintendent of the plantation department will report the number of contracts made in the State by employers with freedmen; the number, name, and location of all plantations in the hands of this bureau, and the rents payable by lessees; together with a statement of all moneys received by him, and the sources from whence they were received, and the disposition made of them.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,

First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, October 6, 1865.

The following circular from the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

[Circular No. 17.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, September 20, 1865.

The following regulations are established for the government of the financial affairs of this bureau:

I. Every assistant commissioner is held accountable for all moneys received and disbursed in the State or district under his control.

II. The forms laid down in the regulations of the Quartermaster's department, governing the receipt and disbursement of money, will be followed in the settlement of accounts in this bureau as nearly as practicable.

III. All sub-agents or officers on duty under the assistant commissioner will turn over to him, or a bonded officer of his selection, all funds now or that may hereafter be in their hands, taking his receipt therefor in triplicate, one of which will be forwarded direct to the Commissioner at Washington, the others to be retained for the settlement of their accounts at the treasury. These receipts should specify, if possible, the source from which the money has been derived.

IV. All sub-agents or officers requiring funds will make a monthly estimate in duplicate, similar to form 9, regulations Quartermaster's department, and forward the same, through the assistant commissioner, to the Commissioner at Washington for approval. If such estimate, or any part of it, is approved, the assistant commissioner will be ordered to turn over the funds to such agent or officer, holding him accountable therefor. No money will be disbursed except it has been drawn in this manner.

V. Assistant commissioners will require all sub-agents or officers under their control, having in charge public funds of the bureau, to render to them, in addition to the required account, to the Treasury Department, a monthly account, with vouchers, similar to form 10, regulations Quartermaster's department. These several accounts the assistant commissioner, after examination and approval, will consolidate and forward to the Commissioner at Washington on a similar form.

VI. Assistant commissioners will also forward a consolidated monthly report, similar to form 2, regulations Quartermaster's department, giving the name of each officer employing the persons reported.

VII. Assistant commissioners will keep all funds for which they are accountable in some authorized depository of public funds, and the same are not to be drawn out except to fill the estimates required in the 4th paragraph of this order.

VIII. Vouchers should be taken and given in triplicate, one of which will accompany the account rendered the Commissioner at Washington, the two remaining copies to be used in the usual settlement with the Treasury Department.

IX. This order will take effect from the date of its reception.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,

First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G..

[Circular No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 13, 1865.

To avoid the evils attending the belief, now almost universal among the freedmen of the State, that the government is going to divide up the greater portion of the abandoned land in its possession to them, and that the government will furnish all necessary tools, farming implements, animals, food, and all other necessary means for the production of crops, and in order to convince them that it will be to their interest to make agreements with all who offer them fair wages and good treatment, the following rules are published, and all agents and officers connected with this bureau in this State will promulgate them to all persons in their respective districts whom they may concern :

Abandoned and confiscated land in charge of this bureau, which may be desired by freedmen for their own use and benefit, can only be leased to them when they show—

1st. That they have money enough saved to enable them to meet their current expenses, or that others are ready to supply them.

2d. That they are able to procure the necessary animals, tools, seeds, &c.

To such as are able to cultivate the quantities of land authorized by law leases will be made by the assistant commissioner, or his duly authorized officers and agents throughout the State, in conformity with the law of Congress, act March 3, 1864, as herein set forth in section 4 of said act :

“To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860 for the purpose of taxation ; and in the case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.”

3d. That circular No. 10 from this bureau, in relation to application for land, has been complied with.

Refugees and freedmen who are not able to comply with the requirements of

this circular, and who are not able to lease and work such tracts of land as are herein authorized, are advised to make all necessary arrangements, as soon as possible, to work for those who desire their services and are willing to pay fairly for them.

Persons not able, at present, to lease and work land for themselves, are advised to work faithfully for those who hire them, and to save their earnings, so that in future they may be able to procure such land and make it profitable to themselves and their families.

All well-disposed and intelligent colored citizens of this State, and all others, are respectfully requested to publish the information contained in this circular, in order that the evils arising from a misunderstanding of the law may be avoided.

By order of Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 21.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 16, 1865.

In accordance with Special Order No. 82, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, I hereby temporarily assume the duties of assistant commissioner of said bureau for the State of Louisiana, vice Thomas W. Conway, esq.

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brevet Brigadier General Volunteers.

[Circular No. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 25, 1865.

I. All restrictions on the sale or transfer of real estate, of any description whatsoever, within the State of Louisiana, so far as the action of this bureau is concerned, are hereby removed, except in the case of real estate now in the actual possession of the same. In such cases, notice of the sale or transfer about to be made should be approved by the assistant commissioner of this bureau. This in order that innocent purchasers may be informed of the lien that the government has on such property.

II. It has been reported that lessees on some of the plantations leased by this bureau have been cutting wood and offering the same for sale. As by the terms of their leases they have no authority to do so, wood-cutting must cease at once, except that a sufficient quantity for home use may be cut on such plantations.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Fullerton, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THIRD QUARTERLY PAYMENT OF FREEDMEN.

[Circular No. 23.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 20, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders No. 23, headquarters department of the Gulf, dated March 11, 1865, the third quarterly payment of freedmen employed on plantations will be made on the *first day of November*, said payment to embrace at least one-half the wages earned from August 1 to that date. The above payment must be made within at least *ten days* from the first of the month, a limited time being allowed for those unable to meet this payment on the first. Provost marshals are hereby instructed, in cases where parties fail to make this payment within the time specified, and whose pay-rolls shall not be returned, duly indorsed by them, to these headquarters before the first of December, to assess a fine of \$50 upon all who fail therein, the fine to go for the benefit of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Where payments for the first and second quarters of the year have not been made as yet, provost marshals are instructed to collect the fine authorized in the order concerning the same; the amount, with full statement, to be forwarded to these headquarters. Pay-rolls can be had on application to provost marshals or at these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Fullerton, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 24.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 30, 1865.

By virtue of the law of the State of Louisiana the testimony of freedmen is admissible in all cases that can be brought to trial in the courts of said State. There are no legal disabilities resting upon them by reason of color. They may sue and be sued in all tribunals. It is therefore ordered that the provost courts for freedmen at the headquarters of this bureau, and all other courts of any description whatsoever that have been established by officers of this bureau within the State of Louisiana, be abolished. All cases now pending in such courts will be at once transferred to the proper State courts.

So long as this bureau remains in existence it shall be the duty of the agents and provost marshals of the same, or of officers appointed by them for such purpose, to bring suits for freedmen, when necessary, in the State courts within their respective districts, and they shall, in such cases, appear as their next friend or attorney.

Hereafter no arrests shall be made by any officer or agent of this bureau, nor shall they interfere in any manner with the proceedings of civil courts or the execution of the law. If, however, an outrage has been committed upon freedmen, and the civil authorities refuse to offer relief or take notice of the same, the agents of this bureau will at once lay the matter before the nearest military commander, who, if the case require action, will make arrests and render all necessary assistance.

In transferring these matters to the civil courts, it is hoped and believed by the assistant commissioner of this bureau that all judicial officers and magistrates will act justly and temperately towards the freedmen, and will render them the kind assistance that is required by a people who, having been lately manumitted, are, to a great extent, ignorant of the laws and customs that govern free persons.

The civil tribunals cannot suffer by being just to all men. If justice is done, there will no longer be a cause or pretext for military interference in such civil matters. On the other hand, the freedmen must not take it for granted that the courts will not protect them in their rights if in some cases immediate hearing or justice is not obtained. The delays of the law are proverbial. Judges and juries are not infallible. Where wrong decisions have been made, appeals can be taken or other legal remedies obtained.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Fullerton, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,

First Lieutenant and A. A. G.

[Circular No. 25.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, October 31, 1865.

I. The following instructions, received at this office from Major General O. O. Howard, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, will hereafter be put in force and carried out in this State:

[Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1865.

* * * * *

"State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this bureau, provided they make no distinction of color; or, in case they do, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored.

"Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts.

"Vagrant laws made for free people, and now in force, on the statute books of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen.

"The principle to be observed with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township or city shall care for and provide for its own poor."

* * * * *

II. The agents of this bureau may make, with good and responsible persons, agreements of apprenticeship or service for the minor orphans of freedmen; but they shall not have the power to bind or apprentice minors whose parents are living, without the consent of such parents. These agreements or contracts must provide, that in return for the services to be rendered by the orphans so apprenticed or bound, they shall receive comfortable clothing, board, medical treatment when sick, a reasonable amount of schooling, and permission to attend church each Sabbath. At the end of the term of apprenticeship or service, they shall be allowed to retain all of their articles of personal apparel. All of such contracts shall expire, for males when they are eighteen, and for females when they are fifteen years of age.

When contracts or agreements are made by the agents of this bureau within the State of Louisiana, they must be sent to the assistant commissioner at this office for approval.

III. A statute of this State requires certain civil officers to arrest persons accused of being vagrants. And it is provided that if, upon examination, such persons are found to come within the meaning of the word vagrant, as defined in said statute, they shall then be imprisoned in the parish jails for a period of six months. This law applies to the freedmen as well as to the white man. The complaint cannot be made that it bears with unequal severity upon those lately in slavery, for the law having been made when they were under the power and control of masters, did not then govern them. It was made to apply only to whites and other free persons. Good and industrious freedmen will have nothing to fear from the execution of such a law, for they can at all times obtain work and employment; only vagabonds and idlers will suffer.

Whenever freedmen have been arrested and convicted as vagrants, it shall be the duty of the provost marshals, or other agents of this bureau, to request the civil authorities to transfer such persons to them, either when convicted or after a short imprisonment. In case such transfers are made, they shall at once obtain for them employment for the ensuing year, from good and responsible persons. The usual forms of contract will be made in such cases.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Fullerton, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,

First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 26.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 7, 1865.

As the time is approaching when the freedmen must make new contracts for work during the ensuing year, all agents of this bureau will at once advise those in their respective districts of this necessity.

As the matter of wages must depend on the law of supply and demand, as labor is worth more in some parts of the State than in others, and as all planters and freedmen do not wish to make the same terms or agreements, no fixed rule will govern in making contracts. It is also desirable that freedmen should take care of themselves and make their own agreements; therefore no officer of this bureau shall determine the rate of wages, or the number of working days in the week. In order, however, to avoid advantages that a very few unprincipled men might take of the ignorance of some freedmen in making agreements for labor, all contracts must be submitted to an agent or provost marshal of this bureau. If the terms of the same are just and fair, they will be approved, and both parties will be bound thereby during the year.

Where planters and freedmen cannot agree upon propositions made, they will lay the matter before the assistant commissioner, or any agent of this bureau, who will decide in each case, and endeavor to make terms agreeable to both parties.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Fullerton, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,

First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 27.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 7, 1865.

The collection of the school tax levied by virtue of General Orders No. 38, 1864, headquarters department of the Gulf, and which is now being collected by officers of this bureau, is hereby suspended.

The officers who have been collecting this tax will, without delay, forward to this office complete rolls, which shall show the names of all persons from whom they have collected the tax, the amount of tax collected from each of such persons, and the assessed value of their property.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Fullerton, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 28.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 11, 1865.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 502, of September 19, 1865, from the headquarters of the army, the undersigned hereby assumes the duties of assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana, relieving Brevet Brigadier General Fullerton, United States volunteers, who has been temporarily in charge of the same.

There will be no changes in the orders and rules, unless found necessary on further experience, when they will be announced.

A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major Gen. Vols., Ass't Commissioner for Louisiana.

Official:

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 29.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 4, 1865.

The following rules for the interpretation of contracts between employers and freedmen are announced:

I. Blank forms will be distributed from this office for the purpose of securing uniformity in contracts and to indicate the matters concerning which the parties shall contract. Beyond this the bargains must be entirely voluntary and unconstrained.

Laborers shall choose their employers, and it is their privilege, as well as their duty, to obtain the best terms they can for their services.

All contracts for labor should be made in triplicate, and should be approved by the agent of this bureau for the parish in which the parties reside; one copy to be retained by the employer, and the other two copies sent to this office—one to be forwarded to Washington.

Contracts made otherwise than as thus prescribed will not be regarded as binding by the bureau, nor as meriting its interference to enforce them, unless for the protection of the laborer.

II. As far as practicable, all the members of the same family should contract conjointly for their labor, so that the number of useful hands and the number of infirm who have to be supported may be regarded in fixing the rate of pay. The labor of minor children to be contracted for by their parents or guardian, and, in the absence of either, by the agent of this bureau.

III. The monthly wages must be a just compensation for the labor required to be performed.

IV. Twenty-six days, of ten hours each in summer, and nine hours in winter, between the hours of daylight and dark, shall be considered a month.

V. Any work in excess of this will be considered as extra labor, and six hours will be considered as an equivalent for a day's work, and fractional parts of the six hours will be paid for at the same rate.

VI. Laborers working extra time will be allowed a half ration extra for each and every six hours' labor performed.

VII. In addition to the monthly wages paid to laborers, good and wholesome rations, comfortable clothing and quarters, medical attendance and just treatment, and the opportunity for instruction of children will be furnished free of charge; but the rations, clothing and quarters, fuel, and all other privileges granted by the employer, are part of the consideration which he pays for the services of the laborer, and are as really and fully wages as the money contracted to be paid, and are always taken into the account in fixing the amount of money wages to be paid.

VIII. The Sabbath day being set apart for the worship of God, no laborer will be required to perform any work on that day, except works of necessity or mercy.

IX. The ration furnished to laborers shall be as follows: One peck of corn-meal and five pounds of pork or bacon per week, and the money value of this ration will be taken into the account in fixing the rate of wages to be paid.

X. The allowance of clothing will be two summer and one winter suit for each laborer or member of the family, or clothing may be commuted at the rate of three dollars per month for first-class hands, two and one-half dollars per month for second and third class hands, and one and one-half dollar per month for children, at the option of the laborer.

XI. Quarters shall be such as to protect the laborer and his family from the inclemency of the weather, and must contain accommodations for cooking, and, in addition, one-half acre of land, contiguous to the houses, will be set apart for each family for garden purposes.

XII. Should the contracting parties prefer it, the laborers can engage to furnish their own food and clothing, their wages to be regulated accordingly. These supplies may be purchased from the employer, who must, if he undertakes to supply his hands, in all cases, keep a regular book account for each hand, and sell at usual market rates, which accounts must be open at all times to the inspection of the agents of this bureau. This mode of contract is recommended to the freedmen. Should they desire to contract for a certain portion of the crop, they can do so, and the employer, in all contracts of this kind, will be required to comply with section XVII of this circular, and also to pay over to the agent of this bureau one-twentieth of the value of the laborer's share of said crop monthly, or whenever demanded, for school purposes; this estimate to be based on the average production of the land under cultivation.

XIII. Five per cent. of the monthly wages of the laborers will be retained in the hands of the employer, and paid over, when demanded, to the agent authorized to receive it, to be used for the purpose of sustaining schools for the education of the children of the freedmen, and for no other purpose; and if not

demanded for the purpose designated during the year, the amount so retained will be paid over to the laborer at the settlement of his account. One-half of the balance of the monthly wages will be paid to the laborer on the last day of each month, and the remaining one-half will be retained by the employer until the contract is fulfilled, when it will be paid over to the laborer.

XIV. Should the laborer refuse to do the work contracted for, or should he leave the plantation or place on which, or employer for whom, he has engaged to work, for the purpose of avoiding labor, without just cause or provocation, which will be determined by the agent of the bureau for the parish in which he resides, upon application—and failure to make application for redress by the laborer will be considered as *prima facie* evidence against him—he shall forfeit all wages that may be due him at the time of leaving to his employer; and should he refuse after having voluntarily entered into an agreement to labor, or fail to comply with, and be governed by, such ordinary and reasonable rules as may be adopted by his employer for the systematic carrying on of his business, or fail in any way to be a good and faithful laborer, according to his contract, or be wanting in due respect and obedience to his employer or his family, in the performance of his or their duties, he may be discharged, and obliged to remove his family from the premises of his employer, by application to the agent of this bureau for the parish in which he resides. For failure to be at the appointed place of labor at the usual hour of commencing work, unless in case of sickness, the employer may deduct twice the amount of money wages for the time lost, to compensate for clothing and rations, as well as lost time.

XV. Planters and others employing labor will, when the nature of their business requires that work be performed at night and on Sundays, during certain periods, distinctly specify in the contract that the employés agree to do such work at such times as it may be required—the consideration for which must be distinctly stated in the agreement.

XVI. No restraints or disabilities shall be imposed upon freedmen that are not imposed upon white men. They are amenable to the same laws, and can only be restrained in the free exercise of their rights and privileges by reason of a violation of the laws of the land, as made and provided for the government of white men.

XVII. Should the agent deem it necessary, he will require the employer to give security that the requisite amount of provision to furnish the laborers with the specified ration shall be on hand on the plantation from month to month for issue or sale to the laborers and their families, as the terms of their contract may require. The rations and clothing specified in the order will be the minimum that will be regarded by the bureau as sufficient food and comfortable clothing.

XVIII. Employers can adopt rules for systematizing the work on their plantations or elsewhere, which rules and regulations shall be read in the presence of the laborers previous to contracting, and which, if assented to, shall be made part of the agreement, and be binding upon both parties. And the parties may agree upon a system of fines for violation of these rules, which fines shall constitute a fund to be distributed among the laborers who have not been delinquent; and in case there are none such, to be paid over to the agent of this bureau, to be applied to the support of freedmen's school.

XIX. All crops and property on any plantation where laborers are employed will be held to be covered by a lien against all other creditors to the extent of the wages due employés, and such lien will follow such crops and property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied.

XX. For the purpose of reimbursing to the United States some portion of the expenses of this system, and of supporting the aged, infirm, and helpless, the following tax will be collected :

For each planter, for every hand employed by him between the ages of eighteen and fifty, one dollar per annum.

This sum will be payable and collected on the first day of June next, and will be paid over to the superintendent of freedmen for disbursement.

By order of Brevet Major General A. Baird, United States volunteers, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 30.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 6, 1865.

Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, United States army, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 122, extract 14, current series, headquarters military division of the Gulf, is hereby announced as provost marshal general of this bureau for the State of Louisiana.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieut. and Acting Ass't Adjutant General.

Official :

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieut. and Acting Ass't Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 31.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 12, 1865.

Captain A. F. Hayden, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant general of this bureau for this State, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

A. BAIRD,
*Brevet Major General U. S. Vols., Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of Louisiana.*

Official :

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieut. and Acting Ass't Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 32.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, December 19, 1865.

To the Freedmen of Louisiana :

The following circular letter from Major General Howard, chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, is published to you for your information and guidance :

H. Ex. Doc. 70—3

[Circular Letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Jackson, Miss., November 11, 1865.

It is constantly reported to the Commissioner and his agents that the freedmen have been deceived as to the intention of the government.

It is said that the lands will be taken from the present holders and be divided among them next Christmas or New Year. The impression, wherever it exists, is wrong. All officers and agents of this bureau are hereby directed to take every possible means to remove so erroneous and injurious an impression. They will, further, endeavor to overcome other false reports that have been industriously spread abroad with a purpose to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering. Every proper means will be taken to secure fair written agreements or contracts for the coming year, and the freedmen instructed that it is for their best interests to look to the property-holders for employment.

The Commissioner deprecates hostile action, and wishes every possible exertion made to produce kind feeling and mutual confidence between the blacks and the whites.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Official:

MAX WOODHULL,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

From this letter you will perceive that it is the wish of the Commissioner, who has charge of your interests, and who speaks, at the same time, the wishes of the President and of the people of the north, to whom you are indebted for your freedom, that you should at once find homes for your families and employment for your labor during the coming year.

Never has so great a change in the condition of a whole race been made in so short a time; and your friends everywhere are anxious that during the first year you are permitted peacefully to enjoy your new rights you may escape, as much as possible, the ills and sufferings that must follow so great a revolution.

You are free as the white people are free, and the faith and honor of the American people is pledged to protect you in your freedom, and in all the rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness through the industrious employment of your labor, and of whatever other faculties God has given you.

But, to enable you to earn money so that you may educate your children and procure better clothing and food, and more of the comforts of life generally than you have heretofore had, you must go to those who have lands to till, or other employment to offer, and money to pay for the service you render.

The capital of this country is valueless without your labor: you are, therefore, necessary to the owners of property, and as soon as the little prejudices of the present are past, these people will become your best friends, for it will be their interest to foster and protect you.

It is the earnest advice of those most interested in your well being, that you at once apply to the land owners who have lived near you in times past, and whom you have known as fair-dealing men, for employment; that you make with them the best and fairest bargains to work during the coming year, and that you include in these bargains provision for your young children and for your old and helpless relations. Then, when you have made your contracts we exhort you to fulfil them faithfully and religiously, and that you discountenance any of your companions who attempt to shirk from their duty.

There are those, I know, who speak as your friends, and advise you not to make long contracts for your labor, and the advice which they give may be

worthy of consideration next year, or the year following, but it is not so now; besides which, it is contrary to the policy of the government which is now watching over your interests, and is responsible for your protection.

I exhort you to select immediately your employers, and to make contracts to cover the whole of the coming year.

A. BAIRD,
*Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Vols., Assist. Com. Bureau
Refugees, Freedmen, &c., State of Louisiana.*

Official :

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 33.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 26, 1865.

In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, all suits for waste or damage to property, or for back rents, brought by restored proprietors against persons holding under leases from the United States, either made by this bureau or now under the supervision of the bureau, are prohibited.

The lessees will, at the expiration of their respective terms, make settlement with an agent appointed by the bureau, to whom all property in their possession will be turned over, and to whom all rents due will be paid. The agent will then transfer the property to the restored proprietor, together with such portion of the rent as he may be entitled to; and for any losses the latter may have sustained, he must look for remuneration to the government, and not to the lessees.

Any orders heretofore issued which may appear to have been based upon different policy are modified accordingly.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

A. F. HAYDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

D. G. FENNO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 34.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 27, 1865.

Want of funds adequate to the maintenance of the schools of freedmen and freedmen's children, as at present organized, makes it necessary that they should be suspended until such time as it may be found practicable to re-establish them on a permanent and self-supporting basis.

Assurance having been given by the major general commanding the department of Louisiana that he will be able to obtain money sufficient to pay the teachers up to the end of January next, that date is fixed upon as the period when the suspension will take place.

By the first of March the system of contracts prescribed for agricultural la-

borers will begin to yield a revenue, and it is expected that the schools in the country districts may then be re-established.

In the cities and towns the mode of maintaining schools has not yet been so fully decided upon, but the vacation, which has become absolutely necessary from the want of funds, will be of the shortest possible duration.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

A. F. HAYDEN,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

D. G. FENNO,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 35.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,

New Orleans. December 28, 1865.

For the better systematizing and rendering more efficient the operations of this bureau, the following is announced :

There will be an assistant superintendent stationed at some central or convenient point within each parish, who will be charged with the following duties :

I. He will act as assistant provost marshal, and will, as such, take cognizance of all difficulties arising between freedmen, and between them and their employers and other white men. He will see that the freedmen are not restrained in the exercise of their liberty by any rules or customs of the country which do not apply equally to white men. He will not allow any interference of an improper character with the schools established for the education of the children of freedmen. He will make a thorough investigation into all cases which may be brought before him, and report minutely upon each to the provost marshal general of this bureau.

II. All circumstances arising within his parish of a general character, which may be interesting or important for the information of the assistant commissioner, will be reported to the assistant adjutant general of the bureau.

III. Frequent inspections of the parish will be made, as far as practicable, to ascertain the true relations existing between the employers and the freedmen ; whether the latter are industrious and orderly, or the contrary ; whether they are cheerful and happy, or restless and dissatisfied ; if the latter, what is the ostensible or apparent reason therefor. It is important that the agents of this bureau should familiarize themselves with the wants and wishes, and habits and customs of the freedmen, and also with the mode of managing the hands adopted on the different plantations, with a view to determine the truth or falsity of the often-reiterated assertion that the freedmen will not work except under compulsion ; for upon the refutation or establishment of this fact depends the future of the race. In order to enable him to speak intelligently of affairs in his parish, he should lose no opportunity of conversing with the planters, and should mingle freely among the freedmen, and encourage them to converse upon any and all subjects connected with their welfare. Reports will be made monthly, on the first day of each month, of so much of the parish as has been inspected during the previous month.

IV. As assistant superintendent of plantations he will examine and approve all contracts for labor between the freedmen and employers in his parish, and fully satisfy himself that they understand all the terms of the contract ; and when any doubt exists in their minds, it will be his duty to see that everything

is satisfactorily explained, in accordance with circular No. 29, from these headquarters, dated December 4, 1865.

V. All business pertaining to the quartermaster's department will be reported monthly to the chief quartermaster of the bureau.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

A. F. HAYDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

D. G. FENNO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, January 15, 1866.

Circular No. 29, from these headquarters, dated December 4, 1865, relating to the subject of labor, is amended as follows :

In the last clause of paragraph I, introduce the word "above" before the word "prescribed."

In paragraph IX, introduce, after "week," the words "or an equivalent thereto."

And in paragraph XI, the words "when practicable" after the word "houses."

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

A. F. HAYDEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

D. G. FENNO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, January 17, 1866.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant D. G. Fenno, 62d United States colored infantry, is hereby announced as aide-de-camp to the brevet major general and assistant commissioner of this bureau for this State, to date from January 1, 1866. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, United States volunteers, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ALABAMA.

[General Orders No. 1.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., July 26, 1865.

By direction of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of this bureau, I assume command, as assistant commissioner of the State of Alabama, headquarters at Montgomery. Major Charles A. Miller is announced as acting assistant adjutant general.

W. SWAYNE,
Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.

Official :

M. C. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 2.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1865.

Second Lieutenant A. F. Glidden, company E, second regiment Maine cavalry, is hereby announced as aide-de-camp upon the staff of the general commanding. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier General W. Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

M. C. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 3.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1865.

I. Orders and regulations heretofore issued, by proper authority, for the government of the affairs of this bureau within this State, are confirmed, subject to future orders.

II. To enable the assistant commissioner to comply with circular No. 7, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, assistant superintendents will at once make and forward to this office careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, and fuel necessary for the supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen within their respective departments, for the quarter commencing July 1, 1865. Like estimates will be made quarterly hereafter.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

M. C. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 4.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1865.

I. Assistant superintendents will give immediate attention to preparing lists of lands and lots to be set apart for this bureau in pursuance of the act of Congress by which it is established. These lists will include location, designation, and, as far as practicable, boundaries, with the name, residence, and status of the owner when the title is not in the United States.

II. In cases of assault and battery in which a negro is a party, where there is sufficient evidence of white persons to make conviction probable, application will be made to the nearest civil officer having jurisdiction. In other cases, and where there are no civil officers, reports will be made to military commandants until jurisdiction is assumed by this bureau, pursuant to the order of the President. Evident denial of justice will be specially reported to this office.

III. Hereafter no marriages will be solemnized under the authority of this bureau until after application shall have been made, and refused by the probate judge (where one has been appointed) of the county where the female resides, for a license, duly recorded as provided for by the code of Alabama for white persons and for free persons of color. And no marriage will be solemnized between persons whose marriage is, on account of consanguinity or age, interdicted by the code.

IV. In cases where freedmen have, in times past, to avoid the slave code, purchased property in the name of other persons, assistant superintendents will advise them to procure conveyance of such property to themselves as security against the death or insolvency of the trustee. When practicable, such conveyance should be put upon the county records. In case of a church, should such reconveyance be refused, a special report will be made to this office.

V. Assistant superintendents will give earnest consideration to measures for reducing the issue of rations, and will forward such suggestions as they deem advisable to present.

VI. They will also endeavor to procure for school purposes suitable buildings which are either abandoned or already in possession of the government, and will report them to this office as soon as obtained. Means are at hand here for procuring teachers.

VII. Where a permanent detail of troops is deemed necessary, a report will be made of the fact, giving the reasons therefor, and number of men desired.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne, assistant commissioner.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official :

W. C. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 5.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 2, 1865.

Captain Alonzo A. Brown, 50th colored United States infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and

Abandoned Lands, with headquarters at Greenville, in the county of Butler. Captain Brown will proceed forthwith to Greenville and enter upon the discharge of his duties.

• By order of Brigadier General W. Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official :

W. C. WILKINSON,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 6.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 4, 1865.

Major B. W. Morris, paymaster United States army, having reported, by order of the Commissioner of this bureau, is assigned to special duty at these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official :

W. C. WILKINSON,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 7.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 4, 1865.

The President of the United States, on the second day of June, 1865, approved and signed the following order, issued by Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of this bureau :

[Circular No. 5.]

"SEC. 7. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, and in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's rights to justice before the laws in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to the refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites, or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

The code under which the local courts of this State are at present acting excludes the testimony of the persons contemplated in this order. Exclusive jurisdiction, therefore, in the cases above enumerated within this State, is vested in the assistant commissioner of this bureau. That officer is unwilling to establish throughout Alabama courts conducted by persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws; and fair administration of justice can be otherwise served. Therefore, until further orders, the judicial officers and magistrates holding office by appointment of the provisional governor of Ala-

Alabama are hereby designated as the agents of this bureau for the administration of justice in the cases above mentioned. They will take for their method of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color. The counties adjoining the Tennessee river being temporarily attached to another, are exempt from the operation of this order. Each officer on assuming jurisdiction will signify to the assistant commissioner his acceptance of the same. He will receive the support of the military authorities whenever needful. Process will be in the same name and form as under the existing provisional government. In addition to the usual costs, they will assess in civil cases a proper charge for adjudication, and in criminal cases which are not flagrant, fines. From this fund they will be reimbursed in proportion to their salaries. They will allow to juries and executive officers the same fees as in other cases. Further instructions will be sent them from this office.

Failure to signify acceptance, or evident denial of justice, will be followed by revocation of the appointment herein conferred, and the substitution of martial law in the district where it shall occur. All good citizens are invited to give to this order the prevalence and support that is indispensable to the public peace and to the security of property and life.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official :

M. C. WILKINSON,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 8.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 9, 1865.

Assistant superintendents will send to this office on the first, tenth, and twentieth days of each month a report of rations issued.

This report will show the number of detached soldiers, citizens, employes, persons in colony, and those relieved outside, to whom rations have been issued during the previous ten days, distinguishing between whites and colored, adults and children.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official :

M. C. WILKINSON,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 9.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 11, 1865.

The following order of the Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

[General Orders No. 129.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1865.

To secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post, district, or other commanders, adopting any system of passes for them, and subjecting them to any restraints or punishments not imposed on other classes, are declared void.

Neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by voluntary agreement; nor will be hindered from travelling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 10.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
 BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 24, 1865.

Major I. Schatz, acting staff surgeon, United States army, having reported, in compliance with orders from medical director, department of Alabama, is hereby assigned to duty with this office as chief medical officer for the district of Montgomery.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

CHARLES A. MILLER,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 11.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
 BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., August 30, 1865.

For the purposes of this bureau, that portion of the State of Alabama within this jurisdiction is hereby divided into the following districts:

As soon as practicable a superintendent will be assigned to each district. Until such assignment is made the present assistant commissioners will report as heretofore.

1. *Mobile district.*—Headquarters at Mobile.

Counties: Mobile, Baldwin, Washington, Clarke, Monroe, Conecuh, Choctaw.

2. *Selma district.*—Headquarters at Selma.

Counties: Dallas, Perry, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, Wilcox, Bibb, Talladega, Randolph, Calhoun, St. Clair.

3. *Montgomery district*.—Headquarters at Montgomery.
Counties: Butler, Lowndes, Montgomery, Autauga, Coosa, Macon, Russell, Chambers, Tallapoosa.

4. *Troy district*.—Headquarters at Troy.

Counties: Covington, Coffee, Pike, Dale, Henry, Barbour.

5. *Demopolis district*.—Headquarters at Demopolis.

Counties: Marengo, Sumter, Greene, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Marion, Walker.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

C. CADLE, JR., *A. A. General*.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON, *A. A. A. G.*

[General Orders No. 13.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., September 8, 1865.

Surgeon Charles J. Kipp, United States volunteers, having, in accordance with orders from the Commissioner of this bureau, reported at this office, is announced as surgeon in chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

C. CADLE, JR., *A. A. General*.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON, *A. A. A. G.*

[General Order No. 15.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., September 27, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Wright, paymaster United States army, having reported at this office, in accordance with Special Orders No. 454 Ex. 27, current series, War Department, is announced as chief receiving and disbursing officer, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

C. CADLE, JR., *A. A. General*.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON, *A. A. A. G.*

[General Orders No. 16.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., September 28, 1865.

Captain Thomas J. Kerr, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, having reported for duty at this office, in compliance with Special Orders No. 64, Ex. 3, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is announced as chief quartermaster, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

C. CADLE, JR., *A. A. General*.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON, *A. A. A. G.*

[General Order No. 17.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF ALABAMA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.
Montgomery, Ala., November 1, 1865.

I. Circular No. 16, War Department, office of this bureau, restores to the jurisdiction of this office the district of North Alabama, heretofore detached.

II. All orders and circulars now in force within the district thus transferred are continued, except so far as they conflict with orders from this office.

III. So much of General Orders No. 7 as exempts from its operation the counties adjoining the Tennessee river, is hereby revoked.

By order of Brigadier General Wager Swayne.

C. CADLE, JR., A. A. General.

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON, A. A. A. G.

TENNESSEE.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COM'R FOR KY., TENN. AND NORTH ALA.
Nashville, Tennessee, ———, 1865.

The appointment of agent of this bureau for the _____ having been conferred upon you, this circular letter is sent you that you may be able fully to comprehend and intelligently discharge the duties of your office.

Circular No. 2 from this office advises you of the act of Congress under which this bureau was established—indicates the work of the bureau and the general duties devolving upon its agents.

Let me first caution you against supervising too much. Do not overdo or come short of your duty. Direct your energies to a fair adjustment of the labor question. See that contracts are equitable, and their inviolability enforced against the employer and the employé.

Contracts for the present year, whether verbal or otherwise, will not be interfered with, except to compel, if necessary, both parties to comply in good faith with their agreements, and to settle disputes when they may arise.

Contracts for the coming year will be made in writing.

The form of contract adopted by the Commissioner of this bureau reads as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that _____, of the county of _____, State of _____, _____ held and firmly bound to the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment of which _____ bind _____ heirs, executors and administrators, firmly, by these presents, in this contract: That _____ to furnish the persons whose names are subjoined. (freed laborers,) quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy rations, all necessary medical attendance and supplies in case of sickness, and the amount set opposite their respective names per month, during the continuation of this contract—the laborers to be paid in full before the final disposal of the crop which is to be raised by them on _____ plantation, in the county of _____ State of _____:

No.	Names.	Age.	RATE OF PAY PER MONTH.	
			Dollars.	Cents.

This contract is to commence with this date and close with the year.
Given in duplicate at _____ this _____ day of _____, 186 .

Superintendent of District.

Witness:

_____,

Registered at _____, _____, 186 .

The foregoing form of contract may be modified to meet the individual wants, wishes, and circumstances of the contracting parties.

No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed by the officers of this bureau, nor will any community or combination of the people be permitted to fix rates. Let labor be free to compete with other commodities in an open market.

Wages will be secured by a lien upon the crops raised, or by good sureties if the employer's circumstances are such as to make it doubtful as to his ability to meet the contract.

Parties can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves, and so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to deprive them of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, there will be no interference.

You will make the contracts in duplicate, approve and witness them, and register them in a book to be provided for that purpose. One copy will be given to the employer and one to the employé.

In many instances lands will be leased to the freedmen for a share of the crop, or for cash rent per acre. Such agreements should be made in writing.

You will inform the parties to contracts that faithful compliance with the terms thereof *will be required*. You will especially impress upon the laborer that he is to work under the direction of his employer; to be industrious and faithful, and not to leave the plantation or place of his employment in working hours without permission, unless he is treated with cruelty.

Parents should be advised that they are responsible for their children, and the children for their aged and decrepit parents, and must labor for their support, and in making contracts this fact must be taken into consideration.

Persons who neglect or refuse to make written contracts for next year with the freed people employed by them will be required, should any dispute arise as to compensation, to pay the highest wages given for the same kind of labor in their neighborhood or section of country.

Aged and infirm freedmen who have no means of support, nor any relative to

whom they can rightfully look for the same will be provided for by the county authorities.

Your attention is specially directed to the following paragraph from circular No. 5, issued by Major General Howard, Commissioner of this bureau, and approved by the President of the United States June 2, 1865:

"VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

Inasmuch as the codes of the States comprising this district in certain cases exclude the testimony of the colored citizens, you would in your county have exclusive jurisdiction in the adjudication of differences arising as indicated in the foregoing paragraph. You will not, however, in any instance assume such jurisdiction provided the judicial officers and civil magistrates of your county will act as the agents of this bureau for the administration of justice in all cases arising as hereinbefore indicated, and proceed in such administration under the laws now in force in the State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color.

You will notify the judicial officers and magistrates of your county of your appointment, and request them to signify their acceptance or rejection of the proposition that *they* act as the agents of this bureau in the administration of justice.

In all cases where the civil officers decline such adjudication you will become the administrator of justice, and in your proceedings will be governed by the laws of the State in which you reside, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color.

In many counties of the State comprising this district land owners who employ a large number of families are establishing plantation schools and heartily encouraging the freedmen in their efforts to educate their children.

You will specially encourage the freedmen to enter into contracts with persons who cheerfully aid in educational enterprises.

The freedmen are quite reluctant to leave the cities and towns where they can have the advantage of good schools. If schools are established in the country as well as in the towns it will do much towards the cheerful removal of the freedmen from crowded villages to plantations where their labor is needed, and produce contentment among the laborers.

The duties devolving upon you as the agent of this bureau are delicate, difficult, and important. Upon their proper discharge materially depends the tranquillity and consequent prosperity of your community. See that simple justice is done, and follow after the things that make for peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COM'R FOR KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tennessee, June 26, 1865.

In obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, and in compliance with instructions from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, I enter upon duty as assistant commissioner of said bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brig. General U. S. V., Ass't Com'r.

Official copy:

JNO. H. COCHRAN,
Brevet. Lieut. Colonel, A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COM'R FOR KY., TENN., AND NORTH ALA.,
Nashville, Tennessee, July 24, 1865.

For the information of all parties concerned, the following facts, relating to the establishment of this bureau by Congress, together with the rules and regulations prescribed for its government, are published.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU.

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, established in the War Department a Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, to which was committed the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relative to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the head of the bureau, and approved by the President. Congress further enacted that the Commissioner of this bureau, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of the loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title, by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land; and the person to whom it is so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the lands for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty for the purpose of taxation.

At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of such parcels of land may purchase the same, and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land, as ascertained for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.

ABANDONED PROPERTY.

All property, real or personal, from which the lawful owner has been, or is, voluntarily absent, and engaged, or has been, in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion, has been declared by Congress to be abandoned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU.

The President of the United States, by General Order of the War Department, dated May 12, 1865, organized the bureau, and appointed as its head a Commissioner, Major General O. O. Howard.

The undersigned was appointed assistant commissioner for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee and northern Alabama, with headquarters at Nashville.

The district will be subdivided, and agencies of the bureau established at points easy of access to the citizens.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU.

The work of the bureau will be the promotion of productive industry, the settlement of those so lately slaves in homes of their own, with the guarantee of their absolute freedom and their right to justice before the law, as set forth in the proclamations of the President and the laws of Congress, the dissemination of virtuous intelligence, and to aid in permanently establishing peace and securing prosperity.

COMPENSATED LABOR.

Every effort will be made to render the people self-supporting; and it is believed that this can be easily done, if the introduction of practicable schemes of compensated labor into every section of the country is welcomed in good faith and receives the hearty encouragement of the late slave-masters.

The freedman must be free to choose his own employer. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed. The agents of the bureau will see that equitable contracts are entered into between the employer and the employé, and their inviolability enforced upon both parties. The sum heretofore received by the master for the hire of men affords an approximate test of the value of labor.

The change of circumstances and the increased value of the great staples of the south will be taken into consideration. Wages will be secured by a lien upon the crops raised.

The cultivation of lands for an interest in the crop produced will be encouraged. Special efforts will be made to settle the people on lands of their own, as provided in the act of Congress establishing this bureau. "Fair play" is all that is demanded for the colored citizen, and fair play he must be guaranteed. Compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime, will not be tolerated.

JUSTICE.

Differences arising between the freedmen (or between themselves) and others will be adjudicated by officers and agents of this bureau, except at places where the civil courts receive the testimony of the colored citizens. The negro's right to justice before the law shall be maintained. He will receive the same punishments for crimes as the laws impose upon white people.

RELIEF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Freedmen's camps and refugee homes will be discontinued as speedily as the recipients of relief can obtain employment. None but the absolutely worthy, necessitous and destitute will receive subsistence from the government, and then but temporarily.

THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The compulsory removal of the aged and infirm colored people from their homes, by their former masters, must not be permitted. Officers and agents of the bureau will take into consideration the proper care of this class, in making contracts for labor to be performed on plantations where they may be; but

plantations and homes from which the old and faithful freed people are driven away will be seized and treated as abandoned property, for the benefit of this homeless and helpless class of people.

THE UNITY OF FAMILIES.

The unity of families, and all rights of the family relation, will be carefully regarded.

EDUCATION.

The educational and moral condition of the people whose interests have been committed to this bureau will receive the earnest attention of its officers and agents. Benevolent and religious organizations will be afforded the utmost facilities in the establishment and maintenance of good schools.

The superintendent of schools will specially promote method and efficiency in the educational enterprises.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brig. General, Ass't Com'r Bureau R., F. and. A. L.

[Circular No. 3.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,

HEADQUARTERS DIST. KY., TENN., AND NORTHERN ALA.,

Nashville, Tenn., July 28, 1865.

The following named officers, duly assigned by orders from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, and by orders from Major General Thomas, commanding the military division of the Tennessee, are announced as on duty at this office, and will be respected accordingly :

Captain W. T. Clarke, assistant adjutant general; Captain A. G. Burr, assistant quartermaster; Surgeon J. H. Grove, medical director; Major J. H. Cochrane, 101st regiment United States colored infantry, acting assistant adjutant general; Captain R. J. Hinton, 83d regiment United States colored infantry, district inspector; First Lieutenant A. J. Harding, 6th Missouri cavalry volunteers, aide-de-camp and solicitor of freedmen's courts; Lieutenant Colonel A. M. York, 15th regiment United States colored infantry, superintendent of schools.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Ass't Com'r for Ky., Tenn., and Northern Ala.

[Circular No. 4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,

HEADQUARTERS DIST. KY., TENN., AND NORTHERN ALA.,

Nashville, Tenn., July 28, 1865.

A freedmen's court has been established at these headquarters, where matters of difference between freedmen or between freedmen and others may be adjudicated.

Lieutenant A. J. Harding, 6th Missouri cavalry volunteers, aide-de-camp on the staff of the assistant commissioner, is announced as solicitor for the freedmen's courts in this district.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Ass't Com'r for Ky., Tenn., and Northern Ala.

H. Ex. Doc. 70—4

[Circular No. 5.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
District of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama.

A government claim agency for the collection of all claims due from government to the heirs of deceased colored soldiers is established at the office of the assistant commissioner, Nashville, Tennessee. Chaplain John Lawrence, 15th United States colored infantry, having, in obedience to orders from Major General Thomas, commanding military division of the Tennessee, reported to the assistant commissioner for orders, is hereby assigned to duty in charge of the claim agency.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

Official copy :

JOHN H. COCHRANE,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 6.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COM'R FOR KY., TENN., AND NORTHERN ALA.,
Nashville, Tenn., September 18, 1865.

The following circular is published for the information of all concerned :

[Circular No. 15.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
Washington, September 12, 1865.

I. Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this bureau, and all portions of circulars from this bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

II. This bureau has charge of such "tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise," and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant except as hereinafter provided.

III. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, as lands "the lawful owner whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

IV. Land will not be regarded as confiscated until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto thus vested in the United States.

V. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale, or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

VI. Assistant commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves, and forwarding monthly to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions in the manner prescribed in circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this bureau.

They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this bureau, which selection must be submitted to the Commissioner for his approval.

The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof according to section 4 of the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner.

VII. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President by the assistant commissioners, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

Each application must be accompanied by—

1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

2d. Proof of title.

Officers of the bureau through whom the application passes will indorse thereon such facts as may assist the assistant commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

VIII. No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for their expenditures.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved :

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 7.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COM'R FOR KY., TENN., AND NORTHERN ALA.,
Nashville, Tenn., September 18, 1865.

Citizens, agents of this bureau on duty in this district, will be permitted to collect on each contract by them made and registered the sum of fifty cents.

This fee will be paid one-half by the employer and the balance by the employé.

In all cases of differences adjudicated by agents, costs will be taxed and collected as provided in the civil code.

Agents are very generally receiving from county authorities the appointment of superintendent of the poor for the county in which they reside. It is recommended that such appointment be secured in all cases, as the agent then becomes a civil officer, and for his services in that capacity can receive compensation from the county treasurer.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 8.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND NOR. ALABAMA,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 10, 1865.

["Circular Letter. "]

"WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES,
"FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
" *Washington, October 4, 1865.*

"State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this bureau, provided they make no distinction of color; or in case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored.

"Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphans, minors, of freedmen within their respective districts.

"The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township, or city shall care for and provide for its own poor.

"Vagrant laws made for free people and now in force on the statute-books of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen.

"Assistant commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States, in accordance with the foregoing principles.

"O. O. HOWARD,
" *Major General and Commissioner.*"

In obedience to orders to me directed in the foregoing circular from the Commissioner of this bureau, the following instructions are published for the information of all interested parties :

ORPHANS.

Officers and agents of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphans or abandoned minors of freedmen within their respective districts, and State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized, provided they make no distinction on account of color; or, in case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored.

Colored children or minors, white refugees whose parents are dead or are unable or unwilling to support and educate them, and other minors of these classes, with the consent of their parents, may be apprenticed to some good trade or suitable occupation—males until they arrive at twenty-one years of age, and females until they are eighteen years of age, unless a shorter period of time may be agreed upon. Skilled trades are to be preferred.

The binding of an apprentice shall be by indenture, and said indenture shall be acknowledged before the county court, and recorded as provided by law.

Persons to whom minors may be apprenticed shall provide for them good diet and clothing during the term of apprenticeship, and all other necessities meet and proper in sickness and in health, and at the expiration of the said term allow the apprentice such sums of money and suits of clothing as may be agreed upon between the parties.

Agents are directed to grant to children of the age of fourteen years and upwards the privilege of choosing the persons to whom they shall be apprenticed, provided the persons designated are not unfitted for such responsible positions. Minors will not be apprenticed to persons who have been guilty of cruelty to slaves by them formerly owned, or of injustice to freedmen since their emancipation.

Minors will not be apprenticed to persons other than of good character and reputation. Special attention will be given to poor, friendless children of freedmen who have been thrown upon the world by the violent changes of the social order, and who, unless apprenticed, will become vagrants and paupers.

PAUPERS.

The principle to be adhered to in regard to paupers is that each county shall *provide for its own poor*.

All cases, therefore, of pauperism coming under your notice are to be referred in each county to the chairman of the board of commissioners for the poor; and you will co-operate with the civil authorities in their efforts to care for the helpless, and to place the responsibility of support upon the county to which the paupers properly belong.

When a question arises as to whether a late master shall provide for his former slave, now aged and infirm, the case must be reported to the commissioner for the poor for decision. The bureau does not favor the compulsory removal of such persons from the plantations on which they have spent their lives.

VAGRANCY.

When either of the classes of persons over whom this bureau exercises control neglect to apply themselves to an honest calling, or saunter about neglecting their business, or try to maintain themselves by gaming or other dishonest means, or by quartering themselves upon industrious and well-behaved persons, you will see that they are promptly arrested and punished in pursuance of the laws made and prescribed in such cases.

The credit and well-being of the industrious, the peace and good order of the community, and the success of free labor, depend largely upon the vigor and thoroughness of your action in relation to vagrants.

But, while you deal sternly with all such characters, be careful that no innocent and well-disposed persons are annoyed and oppressed because of their poverty.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 9.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 1865.

Until State legislatures shall provide by law for the education of all classes, without distinction of color, county superintendents of the affairs of the bureau will give special encouragement to the establishment of plantation or district schools for freedmen.

Parties to whom children may be apprenticed under circular No. 8, current series, will be required to teach said apprentices, or cause them to be taught, to read and write, and cipher as far as simple proportion.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

[General Orders No. 1.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND NOR. ALABAMA,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, July 20, 1865.

Superintendents of sub-districts organized under orders from this bureau will hereafter cause to be made out and forwarded to these headquarters on the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each and every month, a complete report showing in tabular form the following facts, relative to the different camps and establishments under their control and direction, viz: Total number of rations issued for the ten days; number to whites; number to blacks; number of people in camp—refugees, freedmen; total number sick in quarters or in hospital, together with gains or losses since last report, and from what causes gain or loss may have arisen.

Superintendents will see that the reports are forwarded promptly on the days indicated, and that the form herewith submitted is used.

By order of Brigadier General Clinton B. Fisk, assistant commissioner for Kentucky and Tennessee.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JNO. H. COCHRAN,
Major 101st U. S. C. I., Brevet Lt. Col. and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 2.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND NOR. ALABAMA,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1865.

Transportation will not be furnished refugees to Georgia and Alabama, except by special authority of the assistant commissioner.

No applications for such transportation need be made, except in cases where humanity evidently demands it, and the best of evidence can be shown that the applicants upon their arrival at their former homes will not become a charge upon the government for their subsistence.

The superintendent of affairs of this bureau at Louisville, Kentucky, is especially charged that this class of people shall not be furnished transportation southward.

By order of Brigadier General Clinton B. Fisk, assistant commissioner for Kentucky and Tennessee.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

JNO. H. COCHRAN,
Major 101st U. S. C. I., Brevet Lt. Col. and A. A. A. G.

[General Order No. 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 1865.

The division of this district into sub-districts is hereby abolished. County agents will hereafter report directly to the assistant commissioner.

All officers on duty as superintendents of sub-districts are relieved from duty, and will report as directed in special orders from this office.

County agents will hereafter be designated as superintendents.

By order of Brigadier General Clinton B. Fisk, assistant commissioner for Kentucky and Tennessee.

JOHN H. COCHRAN,
Major 101st Regiment U. S. C. I. and A. A. A. General.

Official : JOHN H. COCHRAN,
Major 101st U. S. C. I., Brevet Lt. Col., and A. A. A. G.

G E O R G I A .

[General Orders No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGRES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COM'R, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., September 22, 1865.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 63, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and Special Orders No. 17, headquarters assistant commissioner for Georgia and South Carolina, I assume charge of all matters relating to the bureau in the State of Georgia.

All officers and agents of the bureau on duty in this State will make the reports required by existing orders to this office.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. Vols. and A. A. Comm'r.

Official : W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[General Orders No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COM'R, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., October 6, 1865.

1. Captain W. W. Deane, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, having reported, in compliance with Special Order 487, paragraph 25, War Department, Adjutant General's office, is assigned to duty in this office. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

2. Mr. G. L. Eberhart, having reported at this office, in compliance with Special Order No. 18, C. S., from headquarters assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Georgia and South Carolina, is assigned to duty as superintendent of freedmen's schools in the State of Georgia.

3. Surgeon J. W. Lawton, United States volunteers, having reported at this office, in compliance with Special Order No. 43, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, August 10, 1865, is assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Georgia.

4. Major William Gray, 1st United States colored artillery, (Ky.) having reported at this office, in compliance with orders from the military division of the Tennessee, is assigned to duty as inspector of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Georgia. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols., A. A. Comm'r.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[General Orders 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., October 15, 1865.

Captain C. T. Watson, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, having reported at this office, in compliance with Special Order 81, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Washington, October 3, 1865, is hereby assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of this bureau in the State of Georgia.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols., and A. A. Comm'r.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[General Orders No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., November 3, 1865.

All officers and agents of this bureau, in this State, will make the estimates required by paragraph 4, circular No. 17, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, September 20, 1865, on the 20th of each month for the ensuing month, and forward them to this office. Estimates for this month, if not already forwarded, will be made and forwarded at once.

It is not expected that the estimates shall state the exact amount of funds required; only, that the officer shall approximate as closely as possible.

Except in cases of great necessity, which will be immediately reported, officers and agents will make no expenditure without first having obtained authority from this office.

They will set forth in their applications the occasion of the expenditure and the probable expense, together with such other particulars as will enable the acting assistant commissioner to judge of the necessity for incurring it.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols., and A. A. Comm'r.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[General Orders No. 5.]

BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., November 15, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Louis I. Lambert, captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, having reported at this office, in compliance with Special Order No. 548, War Department, Adjutant General's office, dated Washington, October 16, 1865, is assigned to duty in this office. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. Vols., and A. A. Comm'r.

Official :

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[General Orders No. 6.]

BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., December 4, 1865.

Lieutenant George H. Pratt, thirteenth Connecticut volunteer infantry, having reported at this office, in compliance with Special Order 92, C. S., headquarters department of Georgia, is assigned to duty in this office.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. Vols., and A. A. Comm'r.

Official :

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[Circular No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., October 3, 1865.

1. To prevent starvation and death among the freed people during the rapidly approaching winter, officers and agents of this bureau will make immediate and vigorous efforts to provide all freed people, who may be out of employment, with opportunities for labor where fair compensation and kind treatment will be secured to them. This is the only practicable and comprehensive plan of providing for their necessities, and to this all homes, asylums, hospitals, or other modes of furnishing relief, will be regarded as subsidiary and for temporary use only.

2. In all the larger cities, and where practicable in sub-districts, a census will be taken of the freed people, showing the name, present and former residence, sex, age, occupation, value of property and condition, viz : whether able-bodied, decrepit, or permanently incapable of self-support. This can be done by intelligent soldiers detailed for the purpose, with very slight expense to the government.

3. Officers and agents of the bureau will invite all persons in their sub-districts wanting labor to make known the fact, together with their address, or name of agent nearer of access, and a full statement of the number and kind of persons wanted—the kind of employment, and the compensation offered—which will be

kept on file in this office, or entered upon a book suitable for the purpose. Intelligence offices established by private parties, if managed honestly, may be encouraged and used as auxiliaries. Whenever it shall appear that there is *more* or *less* labor than can find profitable employment in any sub-district, the fact will be made known at this office, to the end that the needed distribution may be secured.

4. Rations will not be issued, or other aid given, to able-bodied refugees or freed people who are offered, or can find, opportunities to labor for their own support, and who neglect or refuse to do it. Only such persons of either class as have sufficient means, or who are so permanently employed as to make it probable that they will be able to provide for their own wants through the coming winter, will be allowed to remain in or about cities and towns, but must be compelled, if necessary, to go to the country and accept places of labor found by themselves, or for them by officers or agents of the bureau.

5. Unfortunately, there is a widespread belief among the freed people of this State that at Christmas there is to be a distribution of property among them, and under this impression they are refusing to make contracts for the coming year. All officers and agents of this bureau are directed, and other officers of the army throughout the State are earnestly requested, to exert themselves to convince the freed people that they are utterly mistaken, and that no such distribution will take place at Christmas, or at any other time, and to induce them to enter into contracts now, that they may not, at the end of the year, be in a condition to entail severe suffering on themselves, their families, and upon the community.

6. Contracts for this year, however made, verbal or otherwise, will not be interfered with, except to compel, if necessary, both parties to comply in good faith with their agreements, and to settle disputes when they may arise. Contracts for next year will be made in writing. The form of contract usually adopted reads as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that ———, of the county of ———, State of ———, held and firmly bound to the United States of America in the sum of ——— dollars, for the payment of which ——— bind ——— heirs, executors, administrators, firmly by these presents in this contract: That ——— to furnish to the persons whose names are subjoined, (freed laborers,) quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy rations, all medical attendance and supplies in case of sickness, and the amount set opposite their respective names per month during the continuation of the contract; the laborers to be paid in full before the final disposal of the crop which is to be raised by them on ——— plantation, in the county of ——— State of ———.

No.	Names.	Age.	Rate of pay per month.	
			Dollars.	Cents.

This contract is to commence with this date and close with the year.

Given in duplicate at ——— this ——— day of ———, 186 .

Superintendent of District.

Witness:

Registered at ———, ———, 186 ."

But this may be modified to meet the individual wants, wishes and circumstances of the contracting parties, who can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves; and so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to deprive them of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, officers of the bureau in this district will not interfere, but, on the contrary, will give aid, encouragement and assistance in making contracts without charging any fee or imposing any other burden. The bureau refuses to fix a price for labor or allow it to be done by any community or combination of people, but leaves labor, like any other commodity, to sell itself, in the open market, to the highest bidder. In case the employer's circumstances are such as to make it doubtful whether or not they will have the means necessary to enable them to comply with their part of the contract, good and sufficient sureties to the bond will be required, or wages will be secured by a lien on the crops or land.

These contracts must be made in duplicate, and approved by an officer of the bureau, or nearest provost marshal, who should also, if possible, witness the signatures of all the parties, and explain to them the terms, condition and probable results of the contract. In all cases the officer will inform the parties that, having of their own free will joined in the contract, they will be compelled, if necessary, to comply in good faith with its terms and conditions. They will especially impress upon the laborer that he is to work under the direction of his employer, to be industrious and faithful, and not to leave the plantation or place of his employment without permission, unless he is treated with cruelty.

Parents are responsible for their children, the children for their aged and decrepit parents, and must labor for their support; and in making contracts, this fact must be taken into consideration, thereby providing for a large class of persons who would otherwise become a burden upon the community or government.

Persons who refuse or neglect to make *written* contracts for next year with the freed people employed by them will be required, should any dispute arise as to the compensation to be allowed, to pay the highest wages given for the same kind of labor in their neighborhood or section of country.

7. Officers and agents of the bureau will on no account fail to protect the freed people in their just rights, as set forth in the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President of the United States; and for this purpose will, if necessary, call on the nearest military commander for aid, in compliance with General Order 102, C. S., from the War Department. At the same time they will not allow the freed people to practice any wrong or injustice on their employers or on society. They will remember that it is the chief object of the bureau to do simple justice to all parties, white or black—to aid to the utmost in securing to the employer permanent and reliable labor, and in restoring the State to its former condition of peace and prosperity.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., A. A. Comm'r.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

[Circular No. 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., October 14, 1865.

I. In compliance with circular letter of instructions from the War Department: Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated 4th October, 1865, the following regulations and instructions relative to apprenticeship are published for the information and guidance of all persons interested:

II. The following form of indenture, compiled from Hine's legal forms for common use in Georgia, and from the code of this State, will be used :

GEORGIA, ——— County :

This indenture, made this ——— day of ———, county of ———, 1865, between ——— and ———, his ——— being of the age of ——— years, both of said county, of the one part, and ———, of the said county, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said ——— does, by the consent of the said ———, bind himself out to the said ———, of said county, as apprentice to the said ———, in the trade or craft of ———, or as laborers upon the plantation of the said ———, to be taught the said craft or trade of ——— or labor, and to live with, continue and serve the said ——— as an apprentice from the date hereof, for and during the full space and term of ——— years.

During all which time the said ——— doth covenant with the said ——— that the said ——— shall well and faithfully demean himself as such an apprentice, observing and obeying fully the commands of the said ———, and in all things deporting and behaving himself as a faithful apprentice to him, the said ———, neither revealing his secrets, nor at any time leaving or neglecting the business of the said ———.

And for and in consideration of the service well and faithfully rendered as aforesaid by the said ———, of the first part, said ———, of the second part, doth covenant, promise and agree to instruct his said apprentice, or otherwise cause him to be well and faithfully instructed in the said trade of ——— or labor, and also to read and write the English language and in the common rules of arithmetic, and shall also allow, furnish and provide his said apprentice with meat and drink, and clothing, during the said term, and all the other necessities meet and proper in sickness and in health, and shall also, at the expiration of the said term, allow to the said apprentice the sum of ——— dollars, and ——— suits of clothes, to be by him paid and given to said apprentice by said ———, of the second part.

Witness our hand and seal the day and year above written.

In presence of—	_____	_____	_____	[L. S.]
_____	_____	_____	_____	[L. S.]
_____	_____	_____	_____	[L. S.]

III. Minors, white refugees and freed children, without natural guardians, with the consent of the nearest or most convenient agent of the bureau, and other minor children of those classes, with the consent of their parents, may be bound out until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years of age in the case of males, and eighteen in the case of females, or for a less period.

IV. Children of fourteen years of age and upwards shall have the right of selecting their own master or mistress, provided the person thus designated is not unsuitable.

V. Children will not be bound out to persons who were unjust and cruel to slaves formerly owned by them, or who have been guilty of such acts to the freedmen since their emancipation, or of immoral or of known violent and unreasonable temper, or who are otherwise, from any cause, unfitted for the responsible position of master or mistress.

VI. The experience of many years has shown the expediency and wisdom of a well-digested and carefully guarded system of apprenticeship ; it has also demonstrated the necessity, for the sake of individuals and to provide for the peace and welfare of society, of confiding the care and education of children to such persons only as are fitted for the task.

Officers and agents of the bureau are, therefore, directed to scrutinize, with great care, the character and reputation of any person desiring to have children bound out to them, and will in all cases withhold their consent, unless satisfied by reasonable proof that the parties are not of the class referred to in paragraph V.

VII. The ordinaries of the several counties of this State, in whom is vested by the laws thereof the right to bind out orphan poor children, are hereby authorized and requested, in compliance with the terms of this circular, and with the approval of the nearest or most convenient officer or agent of the bureau, to bind out the classes of persons referred to in paragraph III, to the end that the transaction may be entered upon the records of their court, and become a part of the permanent records of their respective counties. For the performance of this duty, ordinaries will be entitled to receive the fees prescribed by the laws of the State for similar service.

VIII As the mode prescribed in the preceding paragraph accords with the laws and usages of this State, and may possibly afford the parties better opportunities of enforcing their rights after the bureau shall have ceased to exercise its functions, all officers and agents of the bureau are directed to give it the preference, and not to exercise their authority directly, unless the ordinary of the county in which the parties may reside shall refuse to perform this duty.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., A. A. Comm'r.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

[Circular No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMM'R FOR STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., November 15, 1865.

Instructions to agents of the bureau appointed in compliance with directions from the Commissioner of the bureau at Washington, D. C., and of a resolution of the Georgia State convention, passed on the 30th day of October, 1865:

DUTIES.

1. They are charged with preserving the peace and maintaining order among the freed people, and enforcing contracts between them and their employers; with examining and approving or disapproving contracts and indentures of apprenticeship, and with carrying into execution, so far as practicable, the provisions of circulars Nos. 2 and 3, from this office. They are further charged with protecting the freedmen in the enjoyment of their rights, as set forth in the laws of Congress and the proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, viz: In their freedom; in the security of their homes and persons; in the right to compensation for their labor, and the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits thereof; and in the right of testifying in cases where freedmen are parties interested.

The attention of agents is called to paragraph 7, circular 5, from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, approved by the President of the United States, which reads as follows: "In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes

and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

2. Agents will immediately forward to this office one of the duplicate copies of contracts approved by them. In the absence of mail facilities they will forward the copy intended for this office to the nearest officer of the bureau or army, with the request to transmit the same without delay. Agents are directed to disapprove all contracts presented to them for examination which do not give the freedmen fair and reasonable compensation. It is useless to expect reliable and profitable labor for inadequate wages, or a successful working of the free-labor system.

JURISDICTION.

3. Agents may hear and determine all questions between freedmen and others when the sum involved does not exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. They may also take cognizance of and try offences committed by freed people, or against them, provided the punishment does not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or thirty days' imprisonment at hard labor. It is recommended that the agent associate with himself, in the trial or adjudication of cases, two disinterested persons, one to be chosen by each of the parties interested. The tribunal thus constituted is authorized to hear and adjust all questions arising under contracts for labor by freedmen, or other cases involving a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. This tribunal may also try offences committed by or against freedmen, provided the sentence imposed does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for sixty days. Agents will keep a concise record of all cases adjudicated by them, including the fines imposed or other punishment inflicted.

4. It is preferred that all cases of any importance be tried before the duly constituted civil tribunals of the State, and whenever, under the laws thereof, or by agreement of the parties and the consent of the magistrate or court, the testimony of freedmen can be admitted, in cases where they are parties interested, the agent will turn them over to the civil authorities for trial. Agents will endeavor to effect this arrangement whenever possible.

5. Should the civil authorities attempt to try cases involving the rights of freed people, and refuse, under the laws or customs of this State, to hear the testimony of freedmen when offered, agents will at once, in a respectful manner, inform the magistrate or court that such proceedings are in violation of the orders of the President of the United States, as shown by paragraph 7, circular 5, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, hereinbefore quoted, and will further request the magistrate or court to discontinue such proceedings; and, in case of crime, to turn the offender over to the military authorities for trial. Should the request be refused, the agent will at once report the case to this office, and will further call upon the nearest officer of the bureau, or military commander, for assistance to suspend the execution of the sentence or judgment of such magistrate or court until the pleasure of the military commander of this department, or the orders of the Commissioner of the bureau at Washington, in the case, can be made known. Agents will, in a similar manner, interfere to prevent the infliction upon the freed people of cruel and unusual punishments, which, in a few instances, have already been ordered by the civil tribunals of the State, as such acts are in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

PUNISHMENT.

6. Agents are reminded that punishments should contemplate the reparation of the injury done individuals or society, rather than the infliction of mere cruelty. Whipping, having been abolished in the army and navy, is forbidden

in the punishment of freedmen. This is not intended to deprive the master of the right to enforce the obedience of his apprentice, as set forth in chapter 4, paragraph 1844, code of Georgia, which states that "the master of an apprentice may use the same amount of force, to compel his obedience, which a father may use with his child." It is suggested that fines, loss of wages, in whole or part, imprisonment, imprisonment at hard labor, solitary confinement on bread and water for a limited period, in extreme cases, labor with ball and chain, or in chain gang, for the benefit of the person injured, or on the public highways, or some such practicable and reasonable punishment, will amply suffice to enforce compliance with contracts and punish misconduct and lesser crimes—that the example afforded by such punishments will become widely known and exert a most salutary influence. Punishment for crime must be the same, without distinction of color. In case an offender resist the authority of an agent, and refuse to be arrested, the agent is authorized to accept the services of citizens, who may be willing to aid him, as a *posse comitatus*. Should this force prove insufficient, the agent will call upon the nearest military commander for aid to make the arrest.

FEES.

7. Agents will be entitled to receive the following fees for their services from the employés or masters, viz :

For examining and approving or disapproving a contract, for ten persons or less, one dollar.....	\$1 00
And for each additional person over ten, five cents.....	05
For examining and approving or disapproving an indenture of apprenticeship, one dollar.....	1 00

For other official acts and services the same fees allowed by the code of Georgia to justices of the peace, ordinaries, and other officers, for similar or parallel services. Fees will be paid by the party or parties in whose behalf the service is rendered, or by whose misconduct it becomes necessary. Should the laborer be unable to pay the fee, then the employer shall pay such fee, and the same shall be charged against the wages of the laborer. Where crimes are committed against freedmen, or wrongs practiced upon them by persons without property, the agent's fees for his services in bringing such persons to justice will be paid from the fund arising from fines imposed for cruelties practiced on freedmen.

8. Agents are directed to consult, advise, and act in concert with the nearest officer of the bureau in this State.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. Vols., A. A. Comm'r.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Milledgeville, November 21, 1865.

I believe that the foregoing regulations are in accordance with the views of the late convention, and I approve them.

J. JOHNSON, Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., November 29, 1865.

The instructions of Brigadier General Tillson, acting assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, contained in circular No. 4, issued from his headquarters, at Augusta, Georgia, November 15,

1865, to agents of the bureau, are approved, and all officers in the military service of the government, on duty in this department, are required to use all the troops under their command to execute their requirements.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Major General, Commanding.

Official :

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

[Circular No. 5.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMM'R, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Ga., December 22, 1865.

In answer to numerous inquiries, the following is published for the information and guidance of officers and agents of this bureau.

I. This bureau does not propose to support or remove from the plantation, or homes of their late masters, the helpless and decrepit freed people or young children. If the former have children who are able to support them, they must be required to do so; if not, there is no other alternative but that their former owners shall provide for them until the State makes provision for their support. The parents of the latter, if able, must support them; if not, agents will endeavor to bind them out, together with orphans and those whose parents cannot be found, as set forth in circular No. 3 from this office.

It must be apparent to the people that it is impracticable, if not impossible, for the bureau to remove and provide for the very large number of destitute and helpless freed people who are scattered throughout the State. Besides, it should be remembered that there was an implied contract between the master and his slave, that in return for his service the slave should be fed, clothed, and lodged during his old age, and where the former slave has fulfilled the conditions of the contract on his part, the former master is not absolved from his obligations by the freedom of the slave, for which the latter is in no way responsible. Honor and humanity require that the former master shall not attempt to escape from or evade his responsibilities. Even such colored people as are able, by their labor, to provide for their old, worn-out parents, have a right to expect that the former owners of the parents will, if able, assist them in bearing this burden.

Justice requires this. It would be shameful to impose the entire burden upon those whose only means of support is their labor. Very few persons have been found in the State, and they by no means the most estimable, who do not regard the matter in the light stated.

II. In upper and middle Georgia, where the land is comparatively poor, and but a small quantity of cotton or corn can be raised to the acre, planters offer from twelve to thirteen dollars per month, with board and lodging, to full male, and eight to ten dollars to full female field hands, the laborer to furnish his own clothing and medicines. Along the coast and in southwestern Georgia, and in other portions of the State, where good crops of cotton, rice, corn, or sugar can be raised, planters offer fifteen dollars per month, board and lodging, to full male, and ten dollars to full female field hands. In all portions of the State planters are found who prefer to give a portion of the crop, which, with a favorable season, would probably give the laborer a sum equivalent to that above mentioned. Usually they offer from one-third the gross to one half the net proceeds. They are at liberty to pay money or a portion of the crop, as may be preferred by the parties.

III. Freed people who have sufficient property, or are so situated that they

can support themselves and families, without making contracts for their labor, have the right to refuse to make contracts, and must be protected in this right; but in all other cases, (comprising the vast majority of the freed people,) it is absolutely necessary that they make contracts to insure a supply of food, and escape starvation the coming year. It is also imperatively necessary that contracts be made in time to prepare for raising crops the ensuing season.

Freed people have the right to select their own employers; but if they continue to neglect or refuse to make contracts, then, on and after January 10, 1866, officers and agents of the bureau will have the right, and it shall be their duty, to make contracts for them in all cases where employers offer good wages and kind treatment, unless the freed people belong to the class above excepted, or can show that they can obtain better terms. Contracts so made shall be as binding on both parties as though made with the full consent of the freed people.

IV. Article 2 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States gives the people the right to bear arms, and states that this right "*shall not be infringed.*" Any person, white or black, may be disarmed if convicted of making an improper and dangerous use of weapons; but no military or civil officer has the right or authority to disarm any *class* of people, thereby placing them at the mercy of others. All men, without distinction of color, have the right to keep arms to defend their homes, families, or themselves.

V. All persons are forbidden to tamper with or entice laborers to leave their employers before the expiration of their contracts, either by offering higher wages or other inducements. Officers and agents will punish by fine, or otherwise, any person who may be convicted of such acts.

The public interest requires that labor be made reliable and profitable, and so long as the freed laborer is well paid and kindly treated, this bureau will not tolerate any interference with the rights and interests of employers.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols., and A. A. Comm'r.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

[Circular Letter No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS,
Augusta, Ga., November 1, 1865.

In order to establish a uniform and efficient school system throughout the State, and to place the means of education within the reach of all who may choose to avail themselves of the benefits thereof, the superintendent respectfully calls upon the clergy of Georgia, and all other persons who prefer virtue to vice, morality to licentiousness, and the principles of Christianity to the teachings of infidelity, to encourage him by their sympathy, to aid him by their most earnest efforts, to produce a sound and liberal public sentiment, and to give him any assistance and information calculated to advance the educational interests of the people, and to ultimate in the early and successful completion of his design.

Although my labors are directed, legitimately, to the education of freedmen, they will not be confined exclusively to them, but will be so extended as to embrace all persons who may need, or can be benefited by my influence, and the assistance of the different benevolent societies of the north.

It must be, indeed, a source of deep regret to all liberal-minded persons, that any considerable number of the members of any community should be found opposing the education of a part of the people; or demanding argument to con-

vince them of the necessity of a system of education sufficiently broad and liberal in its provisions to embrace all classes, conditions, and races of men; yet the fact that there be many such individuals in this State is established beyond dispute, by a refusal, in some localities, to sell books to colored people, and by the recent burning by incendiaries of houses occupied as freedmen's schools.

If we are true to our interests, and wish to maintain our boasted position as the most free and enlightened member of the great family of nations, we must provide for the education of every human being within the limits of our country. It is a duty incumbent upon us nationally, and individually. It is a duty we owe, not only to ourselves, to our children, to each member of the immediate community in which we live, and to our country at large, but to our God; and however we may now, through a blinding and foolish prejudice, endeavor to evade the grave responsibilities which that duty involves, we will, in the end, realize that we have labored in vain; and that, inasmuch as we refused to elevate the freedmen from the degraded condition in which freedom found them, so we refused to disseminate the principles of truth and virtue, and have entailed upon ourselves and our posterity the fearful consequences of such neglect.

The colored people of Georgia comprise nearly one-half her aggregate population. These people must, and will, necessarily remain here for generations to come. As they have been the laborers in the past, so they will be for many years in the future. It is idle to talk of displacing them by white immigration. The inevitable influences of a thousand circumstances render such a scheme utterly impracticable. The more fertile lands of the northwest, its inexhaustible mines of precious metals, its healthful and invigorating climate, its numerous and convenient churches and free schools, and many other advantages which it possesses, so far outweigh any inducements the south can offer, that thither the great tide of immigration will continue to flow until long after we, and our children's children, shall have passed away.

The ordinary promptings of self-interest, to say nothing of the higher claims of humanity, seem, therefore, to dictate, as a matter of policy and experience, that no effort or expense be spared which is likely to teach the freedman his duty to himself and the community, and to render him an intelligent, honest, and industrious member of society. His interests and those of the whites are nearly identical; and just so long as we oppose or treat with passive indifference his mental and moral improvement, so long we direct our influence against ourselves, impede our advancement in the scale of civilization, and forfeit the respect of mankind.

In regard to social equality and the right of suffrage we say nothing, since their discussion, at present, is foreign to the special work in which we are engaged; yet we will remark, in passing, that the former has never existed in any age or clime, among any people, and probably never will; while the latter should, in our opinion, be enjoyed only by those who possess that knowledge which all time and experience appear to indicate as essential to its intelligent and well-directed exercise. We ask only for equal and exact justice to all—a just regard for those inalienable rights with which the illustrious founders of our republic declared God has endowed all men. And we assert, that by according those rights to all men, irrespective of race or color—in assisting in their education—in instilling into their minds the mild and gentle influences of Christian charity—in transforming them from characters of liars, thieves, and adulterers, into characters of intelligence, virtue, and piety—we are only doing that which is essential to the purity of society, and are doing quite as much to maintain inviolate our own rights and immunities as we are to vindicate theirs.

The concurrent testimony of all good and wise men, all statistics, and the experience and history of all nations, establish, beyond cavil, the fact that that people which provides most liberal and extensive means for the education of the

masses is the most happy and prosperous, and has the least provision to make for the support of paupers and the punishment of crime; and establish, also, that other important truth, that intelligent, educated labor is, under all circumstances, the cheapest, because the most productive.

Thousands of dollars are flowing into the treasuries of societies, in the north and in England, organized for the relief of the temporal wants, and the education, of destitute whites and the freedmen. It is a mistake that the benevolence of those societies, as some persons assert, extends only to the colored race. We thank God that the philanthropy of our people is broad enough, as their past actions abundantly prove, to embrace every soul that has the slightest claim to human sympathy.

During the past five years, He who rules the destinies of nations has blest the people of the north, in basket and in store, beyond all precedent; and although we were called upon to mourn for thousands of brave loved ones who fell upon the red field of war, we felt no temporal want; and as He crowned each year with fatness, so, by His goodness, He made our hearts quick to respond, and our hands open and ever ready to give to every object that did, or does, demand the support and protecting care of an enlightened and virtuous people.

In conclusion, therefore, we appeal to your Christian magnanimity—to the better impulses and finer sensibilities of your nature—to all those noble and high-toned qualities of heart and mind which gave you such wide influence in the happier days of the republic—to forget the bitter animosities, the wild passions, and the wicked prejudices of the hour, and to become co-laborers with us in our efforts to elevate and educate the degraded and ignorant in your midst; to allay all feeling likely to manifest itself in violence and outrage; to teach men that only by observing a just regard for the rights of others can they maintain their own; to lay anew the foundations of our social and political fabric upon “that righteousness which exalteth a nation;” to hasten the day when peace and good-will shall reign throughout our borders, and intelligence, virtue, and religion shall be the crowning glory of our land.

G. L. EBERHART,

State Superintendent Freedmen, State of Georgia.

MISSOURI.

[Circular No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, FOR MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS, *St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, War Department, No. 238, dated May 18, 1865, and Special Orders No. 4, from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated May 31, 1865, I assume charge of affairs in this bureau for the States of Missouri and Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis.

1st. All officers of the government who are now in any way charged with the care of refugees, freedmen, or abandoned lands are requested to forward as soon as possible, to me, reports showing the present condition of their work.

2d. I respectfully solicit from military commanders such information and suggestions as they think will aid me in the work.

3d. Treasury agents, and all other government officers having in charge or knowing of abandoned lands, are respectfully requested to furnish me with information as to the quantity, condition, and locality of all such lands within their jurisdiction.

4th. Desiring to work with and aid all the benevolent voluntary associations who are now or may be engaged in caring for the unfortunate classes of persons mentioned, I earnestly solicit from them information in relation to their past and present efforts, sincerely hoping that the benevolent people of our country will very soon so *feel* the importance of the work of educating and caring for the moral and social condition of refugees and freedmen, that they will, through their voluntary associations, relieve the government from all charge in these matters.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED
LANDS, FOR MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1865.

The officers named below, having reported to the undersigned for assignment to duty in this bureau, in pursuance of Special Order No. 275, paragraph 29, and Special Order No. 294, paragraph 98, C. S., War Department, they are hereby assigned to duty as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Williams, 185th Ohio volunteers, inspector general.

Surgeon A. B. Monahan, 63d Ohio volunteers, medical director.

Captain Holly Skinner, United States volunteers, assistant quartermaster.

Captain Geo. E. Dayton, 35th New Jersey volunteers, acting assistant adjutant general.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
St. Louis, Mo., June 24, 1865.

I. All officers now on duty in charge of refugees and freedmen, by order of military commanders, in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, will continue on such duty under direction of this bureau until otherwise ordered.

II. The careful attention of superintendents at the different posts, and all officers acting under them, is called to the various circulars which have been or may be furnished from the head of the bureau, and all requirements therein will be strictly complied with.

III. Superintendents of districts or posts are hereby authorized to act under circular No. 5, paragraph 7, from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, approved by the President of the United States. In all cases where action is taken under this authority, special reports will at once be made to these headquarters.

IV. Superintendents are required to keep and preserve a record of marriages of freed people, and by whom the ceremony was performed.

V. Superintendents will *complete and forward*, on the last day of each month, a full report of their labors for the month then past, showing the number of persons to whom supplies have been issued; classifying separately the white and colored men, women and children, and give the names of heads of families to whom issues have been made and the number of rations to each, and their total value for the month; the names of parties married, and by whom; the

number of people for whom employment has been found, and who have thus been unable to support themselves and families.

Quarterly reports will be required on the last days of March, June, September and December, giving the information, in a condensed form, of the monthly reports, and an extended review of their labor and results, showing in detail the progress of the cause of education among refugees and freedmen. *Promptness* in making reports, zeal and fidelity in the discharge of duty, is enjoined upon all.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1865.

I. Chaplain A. Wright, second regiment United States infantry volunteers, having reported for duty under Special Orders No. 171, paragraph X, headquarters department of the Missouri, is hereby assigned as superintendent for the States of Missouri and Kansas.

II. All officers in charge of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, will make the reports required by circular No. 3, to these headquarters, as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. —.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., July 10, 1865.

The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty in the State of Arkansas:

1st. Major W. G. Sargent, 63d United States colored infantry, general superintendent and provost marshal, with headquarters at Little Rock.

2d. Captain S. W. Mallory, 64th United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Pine Bluff.

3d. Lieutenant James H. Rains, 69th United States colored infantry, superintendent and acting assistant quartermaster, Little Rock.

4th. Captain Henry Sweeney, 60th United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal eastern Arkansas, headquarters Helena.

5th. Captain W. A. Stewart, 60th United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Arkadelphia.

6th. Captain Lewis H. Carhart, 54th United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Camden.

7th. Captain John R. Montgomery, 83d United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Washington.

8th. Captain E. G. Barker, 113th United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Monticello.

9th. Captain A. W. Ballard, 113th United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Paraclifta.

Superintendents will forward all required reports to the general superintendent at Little Rock, Arkansas.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 6.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1865.

The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty in the States of Missouri and Kansas, as follows:

1st. Chaplain Alpha Wright, 2d United States volunteers, general superintendent, Missouri and Kansas, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

2d. Chaplain James G. Forman, 3d United States volunteers, superintendent, district St. Louis.

3d. Chaplain Edward O'Brien, 17th Illinois cavalry, superintendent, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

4th. Chaplain Charles E. Lovejoy, 7th Kansas cavalry, superintendent, Pilot Knob, Mo.

5th. Second Lieutenant Luther M. Tuttle, 2d Ohio cavalry, superintendent Springfield, Mo.

6th. Captain Charles H. Bill, 2d Ohio cavalry, superintendent and acting assistant quartermaster, Cassville, Mo.

7th. Post Chaplain Hiram Stone, superintendent, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

8th. Chaplain J. J. McIntyre, 49th Wisconsin volunteers, superintendent, Rolla, Mo.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly,

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 8.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo. August 21, 1865.

The following letter and instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, August 18, 1865.

General application for restoration of "abandoned lands" now in the possession of this bureau must be made by the applicants to the assistant commissioners of the same for the States within which such lands are situated. These applications should then be forwarded to the Commissioner of the bureau, who will direct what final action must be taken in the respective cases. The assistant commissioners should also forward with such applications statements as to whether the applicants are and always have been loyal citizens, or whether they have been pardoned by the President. Abandoned lands that have been taken possession of by the Commissioner of this bureau are, as it were, held for the time in trust by the government, awaiting the return of the loyal citizen, or, in the case of a disloyal owner, awaiting proceedings for confiscation, which may be prevented or stayed by the pardon of the President. Where the lands belong to loyal citizens, it will be restored to them upon proof of loyalty, and upon establishing their right of possession.

Where it belongs to those who have been disloyal, it will be returned only after they have been pardoned by the President, for by that act they are cleansed of treason, regenerated and restored to full rights of citizenship. The lands

cannot then be held "awaiting confiscation," for to the citizen has been restored, in accordance with the terms of pardon, "all rights of property except as to slaves." In all cases of the restoration of such abandoned lands, the provisions of circular No. 3 from this bureau must be observed. The freedmen must not be deprived of the fruits of their industry. Where they have been cultivating such lands, they must remain in possession of the same until the crops now growing thereon have been secured for their benefit, or until full and just compensation be given to them for their labor and expenditures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brevet Brigadier Gen. and A. A. G.

1. All applications for the restoration of abandoned lands in the States of Missouri and Arkansas must conform strictly to the instructions contained in the above letter, and must be forwarded to the assistant commissioner through the office of the local superintendent of this bureau on duty in the district where the lands are situated.

2. Each application must accurately describe the property whose restoration is applied for, if real estate, give metes and bounds, number of acres, &c., and must state for what purpose the property is now being used.

3. The local superintendent will require the statement as to whether the applicant is and has always been a loyal citizen, or whether he has been pardoned by the President, to be attested by proof of the facts set forth in the statement, and he will indorse on each application all that he knows of the applicant and property applied for, that will assist in determining the question of restoration.

4. In addition to the statement as to whether the applicant is and has always been a loyal citizen, or whether he has been pardoned by the President, the local superintendent will require proof of the past and present loyalty and right of possession of the applicant, or of the fact of his having received the pardon of the President.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 9.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1865.

Captain Isaac N. Buck, A. Q. M., United States volunteers, having been assigned to duty at Little Rock, Arkansas, as receiving, disbursing, and accounting officer in this bureau for the State of Arkansas, except that portion of the State known as the district of Helena, under the superintendency of Captain Henry Sweeny, 60th United States colored infantry, it is ordered that all officers and employés in this bureau in the State of Arkansas—not in the district of Helena—having in charge moneys or property pertaining to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, whether said moneys or property came into their charge under this bureau, or under any former superintendency of freedmen, will at once turn over the same to Captain Isaac N. Buck, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, receiving officer, &c., at Little Rock, Arkansas, taking his receipts therefor.

In the district of Helena, above excepted, all such moneys and property will, for the present, be turned over to Captain Henry Sweeny, 60th United States colored infantry, superintendent refugees, &c., and his receipts taken for the same.

Captain Holley Skinner, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, having been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster at these headquarters, it is ordered that all officers and employes in this bureau in the States of Missouri and Kansas, having in charge moneys or property pertaining to this bureau, whether said moneys or property came into their charge under this bureau or any former superintendency of freedmen or refugees, will at once turn over the same to Captain Holley Skinner, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster at these headquarters, and take his receipts therefor.

All moneys or property pertaining to this bureau, that may hereafter come into the possession of any officer or employé of this bureau, will at once be by him reported and turned over to *the proper receiving officer as above designated.*

Hereafter, no disbursements, for any purpose whatever, will be made by any officer or employé of this bureau without the approval of the general superintendent of the State in which the disbursement is to be made, and also of the assistant commissioner at St. Louis, Missouri, *except* in the district of Helena, Arkansas, where disbursements will be made on the approval of the local superintendent of the district, and of the assistant commissioner, as above.

J. W. SPRAGUE,

Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 10.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,

St. Louis, Mo., August 30, 1865.

I. So much of circular No. 4, paragraph I, of June 27, 1865, as assigns Chaplain Alpha Wright, 3d United States volunteers, to duty as general superintendent of the State of Kansas, is hereby revoked.

II. The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission having generously offered to pay the salary and expenses of a general superintendent of refugees and freedmen for the State of Kansas, at their request Charles H. Langston is hereby appointed general superintendent of refugees and freedmen for the State of Kansas, subject to the approval of Major General Howard, Commissioner.

III. Rev. Samuel P. Crawford is hereby appointed superintendent of refugees and freedmen for the district of Lexington, Missouri, without salary, and subject to the approval of Major General Howard, Commissioner.

J. W. SPRAGUE,

Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 11.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,

St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1865.

I. Circular No. 9, from these headquarters, dated August 21, 1865, relating to the reporting by superintendents of all officers, civilians, and enlisted men on duty under them, is hereby revoked. This does not refer to printed circular No. 9, dated August 25, 1865, assigning Captain Buck, assistant quartermaster United States army, to duty.

II. In reporting, under circular No. 10, from General Howard's headquarters, the roster of officers and employes of this bureau, the superintendents will report each officer, enlisted man and civilian on duty, or in their employ, giving the duty of each.

All whose names are not so reported to these headquarters will be at once discharged, or sent to their respective commands, by the superintendents.

III. Reports will be forwarded as soon as practicable, as required by circular No. 14, office Surgeon-in-chief, Washington, D. C., from all superintendents, giving number of each, separately, of all refugees and freedmen requiring medical treatment in their districts, and entitled to it from this bureau.

IV. Their attention is also called to circular No. 7, from General Howard's headquarters, requiring estimates of all provision, clothing, &c., required each quarter, to be forwarded through the assistant commissioner, for the approval of the Commissioner at Washington prior to issue. These estimates for fourth quarter, 1865, will be forwarded to these headquarters at once.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 12.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., September 11, 1865.

The attention of superintendents is called to section 2d of the act establishing this bureau, relating to the issue of provisions, clothing, and fuel, for the temporary supply of destitute and suffering "refugees."

The term "refugees," as mentioned in the act of Congress establishing this bureau, means those persons who fled from their homes on account of the war, and are now absent therefrom. If rations are issued to other persons, even destitute citizens, not contemplated under the law, the officer who issues the same may be rendered liable therefor.

JNO. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 13.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., October 12, 1865.

I. These headquarters will be transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, the 16th instant. Chaplain A. Wright, general superintendent of Missouri, will remain with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. Reports of superintendents of sub-districts of Missouri will be forwarded to him.

II. The issue of *rations* by this bureau in Missouri will *cease* on the 31st instant; the wealthy and prosperous State of Missouri is able, and it is hoped willing, to care for its own poor; and the issue of rations by this bureau at Quincy, Illinois, will cease on the 30th of November. The issues there are mainly to the families of soldiers who are now in the army, and who were credited to the State of Illinois; that rich and patriotic State can and will provide for these destitute women and children.

III. The officers of this bureau remaining on duty in Missouri will, as heretofore, encourage and aid in the establishment of schools for the children of the poor of all classes, assist the destitute in obtaining employment, and zealously co-operate with the civil authorities in preserving order and securing peace and prosperity to the whole people.

IV. Transportation to the destitute refugees and freedmen can be furnished by application to Chaplain Wright to points within this district, but each case will be carefully scrutinized, and none but *worthy* and *meritorious* cases, coming within the orders of the commissioner, granted.

JOHN W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 14.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,
St. Louis, Mo., October 12, 1865.

The following changes are announced as having taken place in the superintendents for this bureau for the States of Missouri and Arkansas:

SUPERINTENDENTS RELIEVED.

Major R. E. Lawder, second Ohio cavalry, superintendent, Rolla, Missouri, to be mustered out.

Captain I. N. Buck, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers at Little Rock, Arkansas, to be mustered out.

Captain H. G. Bohn, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, relieved from duty at St. Louis.

Captain Charles H. Bill, second Ohio cavalry, superintendent and acting assistant quartermaster at Cassville, Missouri, to be mustered out.

Lieutenant J. H. Raines, sixty-ninth United States colored infantry, superintendent and acting assistant quartermaster at Little Rock, Arkansas, to be mustered out.

Lieutenant Luther M. Tuttle, second Ohio cavalry, superintendent at Springfield, Missouri, to be mustered out.

Chaplain E. O'Brien, seventeenth Illinois cavalry, relieved from duty at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and assigned as superintendent at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Chaplain Charles H. Lovejoy, seventh Kansas cavalry, superintendent at Pilot Knob, Missouri, to be mustered out.

Chaplain J. J. McIntire, forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, superintendent, Rolla, Missouri.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Strong, colonel fifteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, superintendent and provost marshal at Quincy, Illinois.

Captain Holly Skinner, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, Little Rock, Arkansas, *vice* Captain I. N. Buck, assistant quartermaster.

Captain Samuel C. Gould, fifteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, superintendent and provost marshal, Cairo, Illinois.

Lieutenant John A. Smith, forty-ninth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Springfield, Missouri, *vice* Lieutenant L. M. Tuttle, relieved.

Lieutenant E. S. Watkinson, forty-ninth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Rolla, Missouri, *vice* Major R. E. Lawder, relieved.

Lieutenant Wm. M. Colby, forty-ninth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, superintendent and provost marshal, Pilot Knob, Missouri, *vice* Chaplain Lovejoy, relieved.

Lieutenant John F. Parker, ninth Iowa cavalry, superintendent at Lewisburg, Arkansas.

Lieutenant William Tisdale, sixtieth United States colored infantry, superintendent and provost marshal at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Chaplain Francis Springer, superintendent at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

S. K. Hall, superintendent at Warrensburg, Missouri.

William A. Adams, superintendent at Fort Scott, Kansas.

II. In order to secure conformity in reporting the price of the refugee ration issued by this bureau, it will hereafter be charged at eight (8) cents per ration, that being the price officially furnished to the assistant commissioner from the office of Colonel Gideon Scull, chief commissary of subsistence, department of Missouri.

III. Attention is called to paragraph III of circular No. 8, in the cases of the class of persons nearly able to support themselves, in which event superintendents will use the greatest care, that only such parts of the rations as are actually needed be issued.

IV. On the 16th of October, 1865, in obedience to orders of Major General O. O. Howard, the headquarters of this bureau will be transferred from St. Louis, Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas. After that date all official communications will be addressed to the assistant commissioner at that point.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 15.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Ark., October 25, 1865.

I. The following paragraphs of circular No. 15, from the Commissioner of this bureau, are published for the information of all concerned :

"VI. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it, by confiscation, sale or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

"VII. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President by the assistant commissioner, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

"Each applicant must be accompanied by—

"1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

"2d. Proof of title.

"Officers of the bureau through whom the application passes will indorse thereon such facts as will assist the assistant commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

"VIII. No land under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for their expenditures."

II. "Evidence of special pardon by the President" will consist in a copy of said pardon, certified to by the county clerk or the superintendent of freedmen,

through whom the application is forwarded; and persons whose applications are based on their having taken the "amnesty oath of May 29, 1865," must also make affidavit that they are not excepted from the benefits secured by said oath.

III. The official certificate of the county clerk, or on proof that such certificate cannot be obtained, the affidavit of two or more disinterested witnesses, will be sufficient "proof of title."

IV. The office of general superintendent of freedmen for the State of Arkansas is hereby discontinued. All reports and communications from superintendents and others in this State will therefore be addressed to the assistant commissioner at Little Rock, Arkansas.

V. The importance of establishing schools at an early date in the rural districts, or on plantations, is urged on the attention of all interested in the education of the freedmen. Superintendents will inquire into the practicability of this measure, and without delay report to this office all cases in which schools can be so established, and will take measures to secure teachers to supply them.

VI. In order to secure uniformity and promptitude in making and forwarding reports, the following list, required to be made to these headquarters, is published for the information of all superintendents in Missouri and Arkansas:

Report required.	When due.	By what order required.
1. Quarterly report.....	Last day March, June, September, and December.	Circular 3, par. 5, Bureau R., F. and A. L., Missouri and Arkansas.
2. Quarterly estimate of provisions and clothing.	1st December, March, June, and September, for succeeding quar'r.	Circular 7, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
3. Monthly report of refugees and freedmen.	Last day of each month.	Circular 10, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
4. Monthly report of changes in abandoned lands.	Last day of each month.	Circular 10, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
5. Monthly report of schools..	Last day of each month.	Circular 10, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
6. Monthly changes in roster officers.	Last day of each month.	Circular 10, Bureau R., F. and A. L., War Department.
7. Report of action under circular 5, par. 7.	Immediately.	
8. Copies of all orders and circulars.	As soon as issued.....	None to be issued by superint'nt except in urgent cases.
9. Monthly estimate.—Funds required, form 9, Q. M. D.	First of preced'g month.	Circular 17, par. 5, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
10. Form 10, Q. M. D., and rev. reg. and vouchers.	Last day of each month.	Circular 17, par. 5, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
11. Form 2, Q. M. Department	Last day of each month.	Circular 17, par. 6, War Department, Bureau R., F. and A. L.
12. Weekly report of sick and wounded refugees and freedmen.	Every week	Refugees and freedmen on separate reports.
13. Monthly report of sick and wounded refugees and freedmen.	Last day of each month.	Refugees and freedmen on separate reports.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 16.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
FOR MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS,*Little Rock, Ark., October 26, 1865.*

I. The act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief freedmen and refugees," approved March 13, 1865, committed the supervision of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen to the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands." Major General O. O. Howard, having been duly appointed commissioner of said bureau, issued, on the 2d day of June, 1865, circular No. 5, which was approved by the President of the United States. This circular provides and orders in section 7: "In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

II. The code of Arkansas excludes the testimony of persons contemplated in this order; jurisdiction, therefore, in the cases contemplated is vested in the assistant commissioner of this bureau. Desiring to secure a full and fair administration of justice throughout the State through the instrumentality of citizens of the State, I have appointed a number of civilians superintendents of this bureau. They are hereby empowered to administer justice in the cases above referred to, and they will be governed by the laws now in force in Arkansas, except so far as these laws make a distinction on account of color. Each officer, immediately on receipt of appointment, and before assuming jurisdiction, will forward to this office his acceptance and official oath faithfully to perform the duties of superintendent of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, in accordance with the instructions of the commissioner and assistant commissioner of this bureau; and within fifteen days after the receipt of appointment he will forward to this office a bond, in such sum as the assistant commissioner may designate, conditioned that he will well and truly perform the duties of his office. He will request the support of the military authorities whenever needful. Process will be in the same name and form, and costs and fines taxed and collected, as under the present State government.

III. Contracts for labor for the coming year will be made in writing for not longer than one year, subject to the approval of the nearest or most accessible superintendent of this bureau, who will see that a fair and equitable rate of wages is established. No fixed rates will be established by this bureau, nor will any community or combination of people be permitted to fix rates. Let labor be free to compete as other commodities in an open market. Wages will be secured by a lien upon the crops raised, or by good sureties. Parties can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves, and officers of this bureau will not interfere, unless it is apparent that advantage has been taken of the ignorance of the freed people to wrong them.

Superintendents will keep a record of all contracts for labor, approved and witnessed by them. A fee of ten cents may be charged for each laborer included in such contracts, the fee to be paid by the employer. Parties to contracts will be informed that a faithful compliance with their terms will be required. The laborer will especially be informed that he is to work under the direction

of his employer; that he is to render good and faithful service, and not leave the plantation or place of his employment in working hours without permission, unless he is treated with cruelty. Parents should be advised that they are responsible for their children, and the children for their aged and decrepit parents, and must labor for their support, and in making contracts these facts must be taken into consideration. Persons who refuse or neglect to make written contracts for the next year with the freed people employed by them will be required, should dispute arise as to compensation, to pay the highest wages given for the same in their section of the country.

IV. Aged and infirm freedmen who have no means of support, nor any relation to whom they can rightfully look for the same, will be provided for by the county authorities.

"Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts."

"State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized, provided they make no distinction in regard to color; or, in case they do so, the same laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored."

V. If at or near the close of the present working season any who have freedmen in their employ shall unjustly attempt to drive such freedmen from their homes, and thus force them to become dependent on public charity, it is hereby made the duty of officers of this bureau to collect a full and fair compensation for the labor that has been rendered, and set apart from such collection a due proportion to aid the county authorities in supporting the sick, the aged, and helpless. The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is that each county, parish, township, or city shall care for and provide for its own poor.

VI. The assistant commissioner hopes that through the efforts of the officers of this bureau good will and harmony may be established between all classes of the population, industrial pursuits restored, tranquillity and prosperity of all communities secured. To accomplish this he earnestly appeals to the intelligent and Christian citizens to aid and assist every benevolent effort for the education and improvement of the poor and ignorant, both white and black. If the colored portion of your population are elevated by educating the children of the present day, you will have the *best laboring class known to the civilized world*.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Little Rock, Ark., October 27, 1865.

Circular No. 16 is approved, and all civil officers and citizens are enjoined to give all the encouragement and aid in their power to the officers and appointees of the bureau in the discharge of their functions.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, October 27, 1865.

Approved. This circular will be respected and its provisions sustained by officers of the army in this department.

By command of Major General Reynolds :

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 13, 1865.

I. It is hereby announced, for the information of this command, that Colonel T. W. Osborn has been appointed by Major General O. O. Howard as the assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Florida, and has arrived in this city to take charge of all duties pertaining to his office.

II. In accordance with the request of Colonel T. W. Osborn, the restriction in par. I, General Orders No. 24, headquarters department of Florida, will be removed, and previous orders and instructions in relation to freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands will continue in force.

By order of Major General J. G. Foster:

CHAS. MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FLORIDA.

[Circular No. 1.]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 13, 1865.

Having examined all the orders and instructions issued from headquarters department of Florida in relation to freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands, I hereby announce my concurrence in the same, and direct all officers who have been appointed my assistants and agents to perform their duty in accordance therewith.

T. W. OSBORN,
Assistant Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Circular No. 2.]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 21, 1865.

I. All officers acting under instructions of the assistant commissioner of Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, in compliance with General Orders No. 30, headquarters department of Florida, will immediately send to this office a statement of the number of rations which have been or will be issued to destitute loyal refugees and freedmen for the month of September. Also a requisition for the number of rations that will be required for issue to indigent freedmen only for the quarter commencing October 1, 1865.

II. A letter of advice will be forwarded to this office immediately for the month of September, and on the 15th of each subsequent month, giving, as near as possible, answers to the following questions, viz:

1. What is the number of freedmen within his command?
2. How large a proportion of them are laboring under written and approved contracts?

3. What is the average of monthly wages; or where a portion of the crop is stipulated as compensation, what proportion do they receive?

4. Are the freedmen contented?

5. Do they work well?

6. Are the freedmen disposed to collect in communities and about towns?

7. Are they disposed to steal?

8. What is the spirit of the employers displayed towards the laborers? And other information which you may be able to give will assist in the future management of the bureau.

III. Officers will take every precaution in their power to prevent freedmen from collecting about towns, military posts, railroad depots, or in isolated communities, with an apparent intention of escaping labor on the plantations. It should be constantly borne in mind that the labor of the freedmen is most profitable to himself as well as to the producer where the labor can be made to yield the largest return, which, as a general rule, is on the plantation, or in the lumbering business.

IV. Officers acting under instructions from this bureau will not give to freedmen requisitions on the United States quartermaster for government transportation, except in those cases where the officer is willing to certify that he considers it an absolute necessity that such transportation should be given, and that the person receiving it has no other means of procuring it.

V. Officers will report what abandoned lands (within the meaning of par. IV of the act of Congress, March 3, 1865, organizing this bureau) or real estate they may have knowledge of in the limits of their commands, or real estate which has been occupied by military authority for any purpose a sufficient length of time to give *prima facie* evidence of actual possession by the government of the United States.

VI. When officers learn that no contracts have been made between freedmen and their employers for the labor of this year, they will see that such contracts are made immediately as will provide for the compensation of the labor of this year. Also, where contracts have been made by which evident injustice is done either party, the contracts will be cancelled, and such contracts made as will do justice to all parties. Every such action will be reported at once to this bureau for confirmation.

T. W. OSBORN,

Col. and Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Circular No. 3.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Tallahassee, Fla., September 23, 1865.

The enclosed blanks for making monthly reports to the assistant commissioner are hereby furnished to all officers acting as agents for the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The report should be made in duplicate—one copy to be retained by the officer making the report, and the other to be forwarded promptly on the first of each month to this office, with a letter of transmittal.

Great care should be taken to make the report as full and complete as possible. The assistant commissioner will continue to supply these blanks from this office, if practicable, but no officer will be exempted from making the report by reason of their not being supplied with printed forms.

T. W. OSBORN,

Col. and Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen &c.

[Circular No. 4.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 25, 1865.

General Order No 91, War Department; the act of Congress organizing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; the circular letter and circulars Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, of the Commissioner of the Bureau at Washington; General Order No. 110, War Department, including the order of President Johnson of June 2, 1865; General Orders Nos. 24 and 30, and circular No. 4, headquarters department of Florida, and circular No. 1, from this office, are published for the information and guidance of all officers acting under instructions of the assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Florida.

T. W. OSBORN,
Col. and Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[General Orders No. 91.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 12, 1865.

Order organizing Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

I. By the direction of the President, Major General O. O. Howard is assigned to duty in the War Department as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," to perform the duties, and exercise all the rights, authority and jurisdiction, vested by the act of Congress in such Commissioner. General Howard will enter at once upon the duties of Commissioner specified in said act.

II. The Quartermaster General will, without delay, assign and furnish suitable quarters and apartments for said bureau.

III. The Adjutant General will assign to the said bureau the number of competent clerks authorized by the act of Congress.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CHAP. XC.—AN ACT to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, to which shall be committed, as hereinafter provided, the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President. The said bureau shall be under the management and control of a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and

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consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, not exceeding one chief clerk, two of the fourth class, two of the third class, and five of the first class. And the Commissioner and all persons appointed under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office prescribed in an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Commissioner and the chief clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved as sufficient by the Attorney General, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number, who shall, under the direction of the Commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of this act; and he shall give a bond to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in the form and manner prescribed in the first section of this act. Each of said commissioners, shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars in full compensation for all his services. And any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowances. The Commissioner shall, before the commencement of each regular session of Congress, make a full report of his proceedings, with exhibits of the state of his accounts, to the President, who shall communicate the same to Congress, and shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the President or either house of Congress; and the assistant commissioners shall make quarterly reports of their proceedings to the Commissioner, and also such other special reports as from time to time may be required.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty for the purpose of taxation; and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land, and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1865.

[Circular No. 5.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 29, 1865.

The following General Order from the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, D. C., is published for the information of all officers acting under instructions from the office of the assistant commissioner.

T. W. OSBORN,
Col. and Ass't Commissioner Bureau R. F. & A. L.

[General Orders No. 52.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1859

Attention of quartermasters charged with furnishing transportation, is called to circular No. 9. from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

"No transportation is to be granted to refugees, except where humanity evidently demands it; and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this bureau;" i. e., of Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. V.

Assistant commissioners have no authority to give orders on the Quartermaster's department for transportation.

All officers of the Quartermaster's department furnishing transportation for refugees or other persons, not in the military service, will make special weekly reports of the same to this office, specifying the persons, the route on which the transportation is given, the cost, and the name, rank and station of the officer ordering the transportation.

The appropriations for transportation of the Quartermaster's department are appropriations for transportation of the army, and are applicable only to transportation connected with the public military service.

Great care should be observed in scrutinizing requests for transportation, which is often demanded for persons who are in no way entitled to it under the laws, regulations, and orders of the War Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Q. M. G.

[Circular No. 6.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 9, 1865.

The following instructions, based upon circular No. 15, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, published in connexion with this circular, are issued for the information of persons making application for the restoration of property now in possession of the government of the United States, for the military commandants of posts and for civil officers whose indorsements may be required on applications:

1. *What applications will not be considered.*—No application for the restoration of property previous to the publication of, and not in conformity with, the

provisions of this circular, and circular No. 15, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, will be considered.

New applications for the restoration of property must be made strictly in conformity with the provisions of this circular.

II. *Form of application.*—All applications for the restoration of property will be made to the assistant commissioner for the State of Florida. Application will be made by the person claiming the restoration of property, and certified to before a civil or military officer empowered to administer an oath.

It is not necessary that deeds, contracts for lands, wills, or mortgages accompany the application, but the applicant will state where the titles may be found and where they are recorded. The applicant will state whether he or she was in the service of the late so-called confederate government, and if so, in what capacity. If in a civil office, what that office was; if in the military service, in what grade service was rendered. Was the applicant in any capacity, personally or financially, interested in running the blockade. The applicant will also state whether he or she was absent during active hostilities from the property, and if so, how long, and where the residence was during that absence.

"Each application must be accompanied by evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed by the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath." The above statements will be subscribed and sworn to as above prescribed.

III. *Indorsements of application.*—Each application for the restoration of property will be forwarded by the applicant to the military commandant of the post in which the property is located.

The military officer in whose hands the application is placed will thoroughly investigate the case, and make his indorsement on it, in conformity with the knowledge he has acquired. When the military officer may deem it advisable, he may refer the application to any United States or State officer for his indorsement, who will, after making his indorsement, return it to the officer from whom he received it; but the indorsement of any civil officer will not relieve the military officer from making a personal investigation of the case, and indorsing the application, in conformity with the information obtained by such investigation.

It is advisable all applications be referred to the United States treasury agent of the district for their indorsement, who will oblige the assistant commissioner by stating how long the property has been in the possession of the government; if any return of it has been made to the Treasury Department at Washington; whether the property is vacant, rented, or occupied by persons not paying rent, and any other information which will be of assistance in deciding the merits of the application.

Officers, military or civil, in their indorsements, will not advise the assistant commissioner or recommend the retention or surrender of property to persons making applications. A statement of facts in the case is all that is required.

IV. *Certificates.*—Certificates of loyal and reliable citizens, setting forth any facts in connexion with the application, or in reference to the loyalty of the applicant during active hostilities, will be received and considered as evidence in the final decision of the application.

V. *Forwarding applications.*—All applications for the restoration of property will be forwarded by the commanding officer of the post direct to this office.

T. W. OSBORN,

Col. and Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Florida.

[Circular No. 7.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., October 26, 1865.

I. Chaplain H. H. Moore, 34th United States colored infantry, having been assigned by Major General Foster, commanding department of Florida, as superintendent of instruction for the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, all officers acting under instructions of the assistant commissioner will report to Chaplain Moore the following items of information in regard to their respective localities:

1. The number of children, white refugees and black, between the ages of five and fifteen years, residing in their place and vicinity.
2. The number and character of the schools now in operation, if any.
3. The school-house accommodations the place affords.
4. The convenience for boarding teachers.
5. The disposition of the people in regard to the establishment of schools among the colored children.
6. The ability and willingness of citizens to pay teachers, in whole or in part, for teaching schools of white children.
7. Is there any call for schools for colored children on plantations.
8. Any information which can be given in regard to the wants of the people concerning education is solicited.
11. Officers are requested, without delay, to secure all the school rooms needed, and a suitable place for boarding teachers, and report the facts at once; and the fact may be communicated that we shall probably be able to furnish paid teachers where schools are opened.

III. Circular No. 1, from the office of the superintendent of instruction at Jacksonville, having been issued through a misapprehension of instructions, is recalled.

T. W. OSBORN,
Col. and Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Florida.

[Circular No. 8.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., November 1, 1865.

The following Special Field Order is published for the information of all. Persons owning property in any part of the State, which property is now in possession of this bureau, are requested to make application for the same; and if the conditions of circular No. 6, from this office, and the following Special Field Order are complied with, the bureau will release its claim to the property.

T. W. OSBORN,
Col. and Ass't Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Fla.

[Special Field Order No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., October 31, 1865.

All property in Appalachicola held by officers of this bureau, or in any way in its custody or under its control, is now hereby restored to the possession of the owners.

The questions of title, amnesty oath, pardon and rents, as required by circular 15, of this bureau, will be hereafter properly attended to, and a complete and formal transfer will be made by a special agent detailed to that duty by Colonel T. W. Osborn, assistant commissioner, Tallahassee.

This informal transfer is not intended to affect buildings held by the military authorities under a military necessity.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 9.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., November 15, 1865.

To provide for the cultivation of the soil and the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of the State, as well as to give proper direction and permanency to a healthy system of labor, and to prevent suffering among all classes of the community, the following instructions are published for such officers as shall be appointed to conduct the affairs of the bureau within the limits of their civil jurisdiction :

I. In each county of the State, the judges of probate, or, in their absence, the clerks of the circuit court, are hereby appointed agents for this bureau, to conduct the affairs of the bureau within the limits of their civil jurisdiction. In the counties of Middle Florida, the counties of Nassau, Columbia, Alachua and Marion, of East Florida, and Jackson county, of West Florida, the probate judges are authorized to appoint the justices of the peace as agents to assist them in their duties connected with this bureau. The above-named officers are requested to enter upon the duties of the office immediately on receiving a copy of this circular, or on receiving it as published in the newspapers.

II. The agents of the bureau will use their influence to induce and assist persons desiring to employ laborers and freedmen as speedily as possible to make contracts for labor, to disabuse the minds of freedmen of any erroneous ideas they may have acquired resulting from their new relation to the proprietors of the soil, and also to instruct them that the only proper means to obtain a livelihood is by honest industry, and also that the government will not support them in idleness. Agents will also guard the interests of the freedmen by urging upon the attention of the employer that the negro is now free, and as a free man he is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his labor, and to the rights of other persons in the protection of person and property.

1st. The agents of the bureau will see that all freedmen, women and children, who are able to work, are provided with employment for the coming year, at the earliest possible period, either on plantations, railroads, the business of lumbering, domestic service or other employments, or any legitimate business of their own promising to be sufficiently lucrative for the maintenance of the parties and their families so laboring. All freed people failing to comply with the provisions set forth in this paragraph will be dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III, of this circular.

2d. It is advised that contracts be made in writing, equally guarding the interests of the employer and employé. No contracts will be permitted to be made or held to be valid which do not expire on or before the 25th day of December, 1866. The contracts ought to provide for comfortable quarters and sufficient food, which in no case should be less for each laborer than a peck of meal and four pounds of bacon each week, or its full equivalent; and also to provide for

medical when necessary, at the expense of the laborer requiring such attendance.

3d. Such contracts ought to be made with heads of families, embracing the labor of all the members of the family able to work, and under twenty-one years of age. The contract should also provide for the support of all children unable to work, and the infirm of the family. When parents are unable to support their children by their labor, they will be advised to apprentice them in the manner provided by law.

4th. The contracts will be made for a specified time and for specified wages, whether for a portion of the crop, or for monthly or yearly wages, payable in part or wholly in money.

5th. Each contracting party should understand distinctly that the time of the laborer belongs to the employer; and the employer will designate the kind of labor the laborer is to perform, but this is not to be so construed as to subject the employé to uncalled for or unreasonable labor, or to work an unreasonable number of hours in any one day.

6th. It is advised that all contracts be made in triplicate; each contracting party to retain one copy, and the third copy to be retained by the agent of the bureau before whom the contract is signed, and whose duty it shall be to see that both contracting parties fully understand all the conditions of the contract.

7th. Freedmen should be advised to provide in the contracts where they hire themselves on large plantations, or where schools can be established, for the education of the children in reading and writing.

III. The usual remedies for vagrancy, breaking of contracts and other crimes, will be resorted to, the freedmen and other persons of African descent having the same rights and privileges before military or civil courts that white citizens have. The present State statutes for the government of white citizens will be considered in force for all persons of African descent for the punishment of vagrancy, breaking of contracts, or other crimes; and the same punishments which are provided for whites citizens will be held applicable for persons of African descent, and no other method of punishment will be resorted to.

IV. 1st. Agents acting under instructions from this bureau will recognize the rights of the freedmen to testify in the courts, and will receive their testimony on the same principle that the evidence of white citizens is received.

2d. Stripes or other corporal punishments will not be administered to any person over fifteen years of age, except by authority of a court of law. In cases where parents fail to govern their children, it shall be the duty of the employer of the parent or guardian of the child to use such modes of correction as may be necessary. Children under fifteen years of age will come within the meaning of the above clause.

3d. In all cases where personal violence, murder or other high crime has been committed, the guilty party will be arrested and forwarded to the nearest military commander, or held as a prisoner subject to the orders of the military authorities.

V. Where the parties cannot agree, planters and freedmen are directed to call upon the officers designated in this circular to make equitable divisions of crops raised this year, (1865,) between the planters and laborers, or between the laborers after they have received their proportion of the crops in bulk from the planters, and the agents are hereby authorized to summon the parties interested and the necessary witnesses before them, and to make a final order of distribution among them.

VI. Officers acting as agents for this bureau are authorized to collect such fees for their services as were provided for in like cases and in the same courts by the statutes in force in 1861.

T. W. OSBORN,

Col. and Ass't Comm'r B. R., F., and A. L., Florida.

[General Orders No. 40.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, November 15, 1865.

In accordance with circular No. 9, issued this day by Colonel T. W. Osborn, assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commanding officers of posts are hereby relieved from the duties as agents in the Freedmen's Bureau, and as superintendents of the poor. They will transfer all moneys in their hands, pertaining to the poor fund, to the nearest judge of the probate court, taking his receipt therefor, and transmit such receipt to these headquarters, with full report of their action.

By command of Major General J. G. Foster:

CHAS. MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA,
November 15, 1865.

I advise that the probate judges, clerks of the circuit court and justices of the peace, named in Colonel Osborn's circular, perform the duties therein specified.
WM. MARVIN, *Provisional Governor.*

[Circular No. 10.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., December 31, 1865.

I. Where settlements have not been made between planters and laborers by the 1st of January, 1866, the agents of this bureau designated by circular No. 9, from this office, will see that the settlements are made as early as possible, according to the instructions previously furnished these agents. Planters will not be permitted to order the laborers from their present domiciles until a final settlement is made for 1865 between the parties.

II. Any planter, or other person, having employed laborers for the year 1865, and having compelled them to leave their homes without payment, will be reported by agents to this bureau for the action of the military authorities in the case.

T. W. OSBORN,
Col. and Ass't Comm'r B. R. F. and A. L., Florida.

[Circular No. 1.]

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
Jacksonville, October 18, 1865.

I. In obedience to Special Order No. 52, the undersigned enters upon the duties of superintendent of education for the department of Florida.

II. Post commanders, and all others in the military service of this department, are requested, in obedience to General Order No. 24, department of Florida, to furnish this office, at the earliest moment, the following items of information in regard to their respective localities :

1. The number of children, white and black, between the ages of five years and twenty years, residing in their place and vicinity.
2. The number and character of the schools now in operation, if any.
3. The school-house accommodations the place affords.
4. The conveniences for boarding teachers.
5. The disposition of the people in regard to the establishment of schools among the colored children.
6. The ability and willingness of citizens to pay teachers, in whole or in part, for teaching schools of white children.
7. Is there any call for schools for colored children on plantations ?
8. Any information which army officers or other persons can give in regard to the wants of the people concerning education is solicited.

III. Officers are requested, without delay, to secure all the school-rooms needed, and a suitable place for boarding teachers, and report the facts at once.

IV. The fact may be communicated throughout the State that we shall probably be able to furnish paid teachers to all places where schools for either white or black children can be opened.

H. H. MOORE,

Chaplain and Sup't of Education for Dep't of Florida.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Circular letter.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., ———, 1865.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby appointed ——— of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for ———.

I. I would respectfully invite your careful attention to the orders and circulars issued by the Commissioner of the bureau, and from these headquarters. These will fully explain the duties expected of you by this bureau. The persons under your charge must be protected in their rights and encouraged in their industry.

II. The following form of contract is adopted as applicable to the labor question, subject to the necessary modifications to meet individual cases and peculiar circumstances of contracting parties :

Know all men by these presents, that ———, of the county of ———, State of ———, ——— held and firmly bound to the United States of America in the sum of ——— dollars, for the payment of which ——— bind ——— heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents in this contract ; that ——— to furnish the persons whose names are subjoined, (freed laborers,) quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy rations, all necessary medical attendance and supplies in case of sickness, and the amount set opposite their respective names per month during the continuation of this contract ; the laborers to be paid in full before the final

past experience to guide us in the performance of the peculiar and delicate duties which pertain to it, but rely in a great measure upon the earnestness and good judgment and sense of justice of those who have its interests in charge. Let us strive so to conduct its affairs, that it shall be a power in our country for good and a blessing to those in whose interests it was established. Communicate freely with me upon all subjects within your jurisdiction.

R. SAXTON,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

Official :

H. W. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Beaufort, S. C., June 10, 1865.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 238, current series, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes control of all matters relating to refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, as assistant commissioner of the bureau for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, headquarters at Beaufort, South Carolina, where all communications relating to the Freedmen's Bureau for the above-mentioned States should be addressed.

To this bureau is intrusted the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, the educational, industrial, and other interests of refugees and freedmen, and the location of such as may desire it on homes of forty (40) acres, where, by faithful industry, they can readily achieve an independence. I earnestly solicit the co-operation and aid of the military authorities of the department in this work. The policy which has been pursued on the sea islands of South Carolina and Georgia will be continued, subject to such modifications as may be made from time to time by the head of the bureau at Washington. No such relation as master and slave will be recognized, as every man, woman, and child within these States has been declared "forever free" by President Lincoln's proclamation of January 1, 1863; and all commissioners are required to protect those within their jurisdiction in the enjoyment of their rights. The freedmen should accept with thankful hearts the great boon of liberty which a kind Providence has vouchsafed to them, and by industry and good conduct prove themselves worthy of it, showing to those who have no faith in their capacity that in freedom they can become better men and better citizens. The late masters should heed the teachings of the great struggle through which the nation has passed, and accept the result as the verdict of the Almighty against human slavery.

Adopting the noble creed of our late honored President, "with malice towards none and charity to all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," let us strive earnestly to establish peace and good will, and, recognizing the inalienable rights of all men, do what we can to inaugurate for our country a fairer future of happiness and prosperity.

R. SAXTON,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.
Beaufort, S. C., August 16, 1865.

To the freedmen of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida :

In entering upon that portion of my duty which relates to your welfare, I deem it proper to address to you a few words of counsel. By the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, the laws of Congress, and the will of God, you have been declared "forever free." At the outset of your new career it is important that you should understand some of the duties and responsibilities of freemen. Your first duty is to go to work at whatever honest labor your hands can find to do, and provide food, clothing, and shelter for your families. Bear in mind that a man who will not work should not be allowed to eat. Labor is ennobling to the character, and, if rightly directed, brings to the laborer all the comforts and luxuries of life. The only argument left to those who would keep you in slavery is, that in freedom you will not work; that the lash is necessary to drive you to the cotton and rice fields; that these fair lands which you have cultivated so many years in slavery will now be left desolate. On the sea-islands of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, where your brethren have been free for three years, they have nobly shown how much better they can work in freedom. Over forty thousand are now engaged in cultivating the soil, their children are being educated, and they are self-sustaining, happy, and free. Some are working for wages, others are cultivating the land on shares, giving one-half to the owner.

The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau will aid you in making contracts to work for fair wages for your former masters or others who may desire to hire you, or will locate you on small farms of forty acres, which you can hire at an easy rent, with an opportunity to purchase at low rates any time within three years. These are splendid opportunities. Freedmen, let not a day pass ere you find some work for your hands to do, and do it with all your might. Plough and plant, dig and hoe, cut and gather in the harvest. Let it be seen that where in slavery there was raised a blade of corn or a pound of cotton, in freedom there will be *two*. Be peaceful and honest. Falsehood and theft should not be found in freedom; they are the vices of slavery. Keep in good faith all your contracts and agreements, remembering always that you are a slave no longer. While guarding carefully your own rights, be as careful not to violate your neighbor's. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

In cases where you feel that you have been wronged, it is neither wise nor expedient to take redress into your own hands, but leave the matter to be settled by three impartial friends of both parties. In cases of difficulty between white men and yourselves, you should appeal to one of the agents of this bureau in your vicinity, who may appoint one referee, the other party one, and you should appoint a third, and the decision of the majority should be considered final. By this easy mode of settling difficulties much trouble may be avoided.

In slavery you only thought of to-day. Having nothing to hope for beyond the present, you did not think of the future, but, like the ox and horse, thought only of the food and work for the day. In freedom you must have an eye to the future, and have a plan and object in life. Decide now what you are to do next year—where you are to plant in the spring, and how much—and in the autumn and winter prepare your land and manure for the early spring planting. After being sure that you have planted sufficient corn and potatoes for food, then put in all the cotton and rice you can, for these are the crops which will pay the best. Bear in mind that cotton is a regal plant, and the more carefully it is cul-

tivated the greater will be the crop. Let the world see ere long the fields of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida white with this important staple cultivated by free labor.

In slavery the domestic relations of man and wife were generally disregarded. Virtue, purity, and honor among men and women were not required or expected. All this must change now that you are free. The domestic altar must be held sacred, and with jealous care must you guard the purity of a wife, a sister, or a daughter; and the betrayer of their honor should be punished and held up to universal condemnation. You are advised to study, in church and out of it, the rules of the marriage relation issued from these headquarters. Colored men and women, prove by your future lives that you can be virtuous and pure.

No people can be truly great or free without education. Upon the education of your children depends in a great degree the measure of your success as a people. Send your children to school whenever you can. Deny yourselves even the necessities of life to keep your boys and girls at school, and never allow them to be absent a day or an hour while it is in session.

Your liberty is a great blessing which has been vouchsafed to you, and you should be patient and hopeful. The nation, through this bureau, has taken your cause in hand, and will endeavor to do you ample justice. If you do not obtain all your rights this year, be content with part; and if you act rightly, all will come in good time. Try to show by your good conduct that you are worthy of all; and whatever may happen, let no uneasy spirit stir you up to any act of rebellion against the government. Strive to live down by your true and loyal conduct the wicked lie and weak invention of your enemies, that in any event you would rebel against that government and people which have sacrificed so many precious lives and so much treasure in your cause. Could you rise even against those who oppress you, or against a government which has given you a right to yourselves, your wives and children, and taken from you the overseer, the slave trader, the auction block, and broken the driver's whip forever? I have no fears on this point, and trust you to show those who have how groundless they are, and that you are willing to leave your cause in the hands of the government. Ever cherish in your hearts the prayerful spirit, the trusting, childlike faith in God's good providence, which has sustained so many of you in your darkest hour.

The assistant commissioners and agents of this bureau will publish this circular to the freedmen throughout these States, and ministers of the Gospel are requested to have it read in all the churches where the freedmen are assembled.

R. SAXTON,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Beaufort, S. C., September 13, 1865.

Within the limits of this district many destitute freedmen, aged, helpless, and feeble, are flocking to the large towns, to the sea-coast, and to these headquarters, sent, as they say, by their former owners, who use as an inducement for such emigration the statement that the United States government, having set them free, does not desire them to labor, but will gladly furnish them with rations. Some of these people, who are thus thrown in a starving condition upon the charity of the government, it is ascertained, had crops sufficient raised at their homes to live upon, but were told they would not need them, as the government

would provide both food and shelter. Many of these wretched victims of slavery bear the marks of its cruelties, and, maimed and disabled, they are now turned off, after a lifetime of toil, from homes where they have a right to remain. It is the duty of all the commissioners and agents of this bureau to put a stop to such proceedings. Those who make these false statements to the ignorant freedmen are the enemies of the government, and should be treated as such. Commissioners and agents of this bureau are directed to give as wide circulation as possible to General Orders No. 1, of June 20, 1865, and to send to these headquarters the name of every person who violates its provisions, and who, by making false statements to the freedmen, induces them to seek the government's charity. The facts in each case should be clearly established.

R. SAXTON,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., October 12, 1865.

I. In accordance with instructions received from the Commissioner, all officers and agents of this bureau are hereby constituted the guardians of freed orphans within their respective districts, and are authorized to apprentice them to proper persons, in conformity with the State laws of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, regulating the apprenticeship of free white children. All officers and agents are particularly cautioned to exercise the greatest care, that the rights of the freed orphans are not disregarded, and should only bind apprentices to those who are likely to be kind to them, and fulfil in good faith their part of the bond. The guardianship of these defenceless ones is a sacred trust, and should be so regarded by those who are called upon to assume the responsibility.

The following form of indenture, provided by the statutes of the State of South Carolina, can be adopted :

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA :

This indenture witnesseth, that ——— hath put ——— self, and by these presents, by and with the consent and approbation of ———, doth voluntarily, and of ——— own free will and accord, put ——— self apprentice unto ———, to learn ——— art, trade, and mystery, and after the manner of an apprentice to serve the said ——— from the date hereof, for, and during, and unto the end and term of ——— next ensuing. During all which term, the said apprentice, ——— said ——— faithfully shall serve, ——— secrets keep, ——— lawful commands everywhere readily obey; shall do no damage to ——— said ———, nor see it done by others, without letting or giving notice thereof to ———; said ——— shall not waste ——— goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any; nor contract matrimony within the said term. At cards, dice, or any unlawful game, ——— shall not play, whereby ——— said ——— may have damage. With ——— own goods, nor the goods of others, without license from ———, said ——— shall neither buy nor sell; ——— shall not absent ——— self, day nor night, from ——— said ——— service, without ——— leave; nor haunt ale-houses, taverns, or play-houses; but in all things behave ——— self as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term. And the said ——— shall use the utmost of ——— endeavors to teach, or cause to be taught, or instructed, the said apprentice in the trade or mystery of a ———, and procure and provide for ——— sufficient meat, drink ——— lodging and washing, fitting for an ap-

prentice, during the said term of ———. And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves, each unto the other, firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated the ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———, and in the ——— year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

[L. S.]
[L. S.]
[L. S.]

II. Idleness and vagrancy are discouraged in all well-regulated communities ; and here, where the entire organization of society is being changed, and a people is passing from the darkness of hopeless slavery into a brighter future of freedom, every effort must be made to prevent these evils, and every encouragement given to faithful industry.

The vagrant laws made for the free white people, and now in force on the statute-books of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen. The utmost care must be taken, however, that no injustice is done to the freedmen who are idle from necessity and inability to obtain employment, and not from choice. No penalty involving the re-enslavement, even for a time, of any freedman, will be recognized.

III. The Freedmen's Bureau does not propose to establish poor-houses. Throughout these States each county, district, parish, township, or city, must care for and provide for its own poor, white and black. Because they are freed the people of the State are not relieved from the care of the destitute freedmen.

R. SAXTON,

Breret Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., October 19, 1865.

I. The impression prevails to a great extent among the freedmen that on the 1st of January, 1866, the United States government is to give them lands—homesteads of forty acres—and that for the coming year it is not necessary for them to contract with their former masters or other employers for their labor. To correct this error, all officers and agents of this bureau in South Carolina and Georgia are hereby directed to give notice to the freedmen within their jurisdiction that such expectations on their part are erroneous, and that the United States government has no lands to divide among them.

To provide for the cultivation of the soil, give a proper direction and organization to labor, and insure the raising of sufficient of the necessities of life to prevent suffering and starvation, the freedmen are urged at once to make contracts for labor for 1866, the contracts to commence on the 1st of January, 1866, and terminate with the year. To facilitate the making of contracts, the assistant commissioner directs that the sub-assistant commissioner or agent of the bureau in each district shall be associated with two citizens, residents of the district, each selected to the satisfaction of the respective contracting parties, the three to constitute a board whose duty it shall be to arrange equitable contracts between the employers and employés for the labor of the freedmen. In districts where there are no agents of this bureau the civil authorities are re-

quested to constitute the board as above, the two citizens choosing a third to replace the agent, to act as agents of the bureau for the same purpose. All contracts should be in duplicate, one for each of the contracting parties, and a correct copy must be sent to the office of the assistant commissioner.

II. The following form of contract is adopted as applicable to the labor question, subject to the necessary modifications to meet individual cases and peculiar circumstances of contracting parties :

Know all men by these presents, that _____, of the county of _____, State of _____, _____ held and firmly bound to the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment of which _____ bind _____ heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents in this contract; that _____ to furnish the persons whose names are subjoined (free laborers) quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy rations, all necessary medical attendance and supplies in case of sickness, and the amount set opposite their respective names per month during the continuation of this contract, the laborers to be paid in full before the final disposal of the crop which is to be raised by them on _____ plantation, in the county of _____, State of _____.

No.	Names.	Age.	RATE OF PAY PER MONTH.	
			Dollars	Cents.

This contract is to commence with this date and close with the year.

Given in duplicate at _____, this _____ day of _____, 186 ____.

Superintendent of District.

Witness : _____

Registered at _____, 186 ____.

III. When fair and equitable contracts are made, they must be kept both by employer and employed.

R. SAXTON,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., November 19, 1865.

It having been reported to these headquarters that some of the agents of this bureau are in the habit of trafficking or trading with the freedmen, it is hereby ordered that no trading of any kind shall be allowed between agents of this bureau and the freedmen.

All civilian agents of this bureau will be required to bind themselves by an oath, the form of which will be furnished them, to obey all orders and circulars issued for the governance of the bureau from these headquarters and the headquarters of the Commissioner. This oath will not be required from officers on duty with the bureau, as they are all required to take the oath before being mustered into the service of the United States.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

O. D. KINSMAN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., December 5, 1865.

I. The following circular is published for the information and governance of all concerned :

[Circular No. 19.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, November 27, 1865.

Paragraph II, circular No. 8, current series, from this bureau, is so far modified as to allow the assistant commissioner of a State to draw upon proper ration returns supplies for a month, according to his estimate, and have the stores sent to each sub-depot, as he may designate, for issue, in accordance with existing instructions.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
November 27, 1865.

Approved :

A. B. EATON,

Commissary General of Subsistence.

Official :

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, S. C., January 20, 1866.

In obedience to instructions from the Commissioner, I hereby transfer the control of the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to Brigadier General R. K. Scott, United States volunteers, who is appointed assistant commissioner for South Carolina.

H. Ex. Doc. 70—7

In relinquishing the control of freedmen's affairs, I deem it my duty to express my sincere thanks to my personal staff officers. I can assure them all that the same ability and faithful industry they have shown here would secure them success in any field of labor :

To Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Howard, United States volunteers, inspector general and chief of my staff, for his earnest and efficient aid and support in making the operations of this bureau effective ;

To Brevet Major S. Willard Saxton, my aide-de-camp, I am greatly indebted for his prompt attention to duty ;

To Brevet Major H. W. Smith and Brevet Major O. D. Kinsman, assistant adjutant generals, who have always been prompt, faithful and discreet in the discharge of their delicate and important duties ;

To Surgeon W. R. De Witt, United States volunteers, chief medical officer, who to eminent skill in his profession has added rare administrative capacity, and has succeeded in effecting so thorough an organization in his department, that prompt relief has been afforded to the sick and suffering for whom he has been called upon to provide ;

To Captain James P. Low, assistant quartermaster and financial agent in charge of abandoned property, whose business capacity, thorough integrity and prompt and faithful attention to duty, have made his department so entirely successful.

To Captain J. P. Rutherford, assistant quartermaster in charge of the issues to the destitute, through whose humanity and kindness of heart so many of the suffering and destitute are indebted for relief.

Captain George T. Bassett, chief commissary, has but recently joined my staff, but so far has fulfilled his duties to my entire satisfaction, and promises to make his department thoroughly efficient.

Lieutenant E. M. Stoeber, my aide-de-camp in charge of the restoration of abandoned lands, has also merited my unqualified approbation.

I confidently commend all these officers to the favorable consideration of my successor.

R. SAXTON,

Capt., A. Q. M., Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Ass't Com'r.

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, S. C., January 15, 1866.

So much of General Orders No. 20, from these headquarters, dated December 4, 1865, as dismisses Mr. D. F. Towles from the service of this bureau, is hereby revoked, and Mr. Towles is honorably discharged from the service of the bureau, to date from December 4, 1865.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., June 20, 1865.

I. The following circular from headquarters Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands is republished for the information of all whom it may concern :

[Circular No. 3.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU FREEDMEN, REFUGEES, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1865.

Whereas a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners, and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry: it is ordered that all abandoned lands in said States now under cultivation by the freedmen be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for expenditures.

The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty, and the application for the restoration of their lands by this class of persons will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major General, Commissioner Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

II. The provisions of the above circular will be strictly enforced throughout the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Complaints have been made at these headquarters that in many instances former owners of plantations and slaves, who are now allowed to remain on their lands upon condition that they announce to their former slaves that they are free and make with them fair and equitable agreements, whereby full and just compensation shall be made for their labor and its products, are, in defiance of this order, still forcing their former slaves to work for them, and continue to hold them in slavery, even to the extent of shooting them down if they dare to assert their freedom, and fail utterly to admit or announce to them in any way that they are free. Such acts are disloyal to the government and in plain violation of its policy.

It is hereby ordered that all persons employing the freedmen in agricultural and mechanical pursuits within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, who fail to announce to those in their employ the fact that they are free, and fail to recognize them as free men, and to make suitable agreements with them whereby a just and equitable compensation will be secured to them for their labor, will be held as disloyal to the United States government, and their property will be subject to seizure and division among the freedmen in accordance with the provisions of section four of "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," approved March 3, 1865.

III. As the harvest time is near, and the freedmen have been regarded as free by the United States government since January, 1863, and as a measure of necessity to prevent them from becoming paupers on its bounty, the freedmen must be paid for their labor on all lands not abandoned since the commencement of the preparation of the ground for seed, up to the harvest time of this

year; and unless full compensation is made to the satisfaction of this bureau, the freedmen will be entitled to and will receive one-half of the crop raised.

IV. Any person who shall whip or otherwise maltreat any freedman because he asserts that freedom, or for other cause, will be held guilty before the law and punished for assault and battery; and any one who shall take the life of any freedman for like cause will be held guilty of murder.

V. No person will be permitted to drive the aged, infirm, and helpless from their present places of abode; they must be allowed to remain where they are until such time as the government shall make proper provision for their support.

VI. The assistant commissioners in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are required to enforce this order to the extent of their power, and to report to these headquarters all violations of it. The aid of every friend of justice and fair dealing between man and man is also requested to bring to the notice of the Freedmen's Bureau any failure to comply with its provisions.

When the rules of exact justice shall be observed in the relations between all, employer and employed, and each shall regard the other's rights, then will be practically demonstrated, so clearly that none can doubt, the advantages of the free labor system.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., June 26, 1865.

The following circular from headquarters of Freedmen's Bureau is republished for the information of all general and assistant superintendents, and others interested, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

[Circular No. 2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1865.

By appointment of the President, I assume charge of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands."

I. Commissioners will be at once appointed for the insurrectionary States. To them will be intrusted the supervision of abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen in their respective districts. All agents in the field, however appointed, are requested to report to them the condition of their work. Refugees and freedmen, not already provided for, will inform them of their wants. All applications for relief will be referred to them or their agents by post and district commanders.

II. But it is not the intention of government that this bureau shall supersede the various benevolent organizations in the work of administering relief. This must still be afforded by the benevolence of the people through their voluntary societies, no governmental appropriations having been made for this purpose. The various commissioners will look to the associations laboring in their respective districts to provide, as heretofore, for the wants of these destitute people. I invite, therefore, the continuance and co-operation of such societies. I trust they will still be generously supported by the people, and I request them

to send me their names, lists of their principal officers, and a brief statement of their present work.

III. The demands for labor are sufficient to afford employment to nearly if not quite all the able-bodied refugees and freedmen. It will be the object of all commissioners to introduce practicable systems of compensated labor; and to this end they will endeavor to remove the prejudices of their late masters unwilling to employ their former servants; to correct the false impressions sometimes entertained by the freedmen that they can live without labor, and to overcome that false pride which renders some of the refugees more willing to be supported in idleness than to support themselves. While a generous provision should be made for the aged, infirm, and sick, the able-bodied should be encouraged, and, if necessary, compelled to labor for their support.

IV. The educational and moral condition of these people will not be forgotten. The utmost facility will be afforded to benevolent and religious organizations and State authorities in the maintenance of good schools, (for refugees and freedmen,) until a system of free schools can be supported by the reorganized local governments. Meanwhile, whenever schools are broken up by any authorized agent of the government, it is requested that the fact and attendant circumstances be reported to this bureau.

Let me repeat, that in all this work it is not my purpose to supersede the benevolent agencies already engaged in it, but to systematize and facilitate them.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Official :

SAMUEL L. TAGGART.

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

The provisions of the above circular will be carried out by all assistant commissioners and superintendents in these States, and the co-operation of all benevolent and religious societies, and also of individuals, is invited to aid the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

By order of R. Saxton, brevet major general, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., June 26, 1865.

The following rules and regulations, issued from headquarters Freedmen's Bureau, are republished for the guidance of all officers of the army and agents employed in the freedmen's department in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida :

[Circular No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

Rules and regulations for assistant commissioners.

I. The headquarters of the assistant commissioners will, for the present, be established as follows, viz :

For Virginia, at Richmond; for North Carolina, at Raleigh; for South Carolina and Georgia, at Beaufort, South Carolina; for Alabama, at Montgomery;

for Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville; for Missouri and Arkansas, at St. Louis, Missouri; for Mississippi, at Vicksburg; for Louisiana, at New Orleans; for Florida, at Jacksonville.

II. Assistant commissioners not already at their posts will make all haste to establish their headquarters, acquaint themselves with their fields, and do all in their power to quicken and direct the industry of refugees and freedmen, that they and their communities may do all that can be done, for the season already so far advanced, to prevent starvation and suffering, and promote good order and prosperity. Their attention is invited to circular No. 2, from this bureau, indicative of the objects to be attained.

III. Relief establishments will be discontinued as speedily as the cessation of hostilities and the return of industrial pursuits will permit. Great discrimination will be observed in administering relief, so as to include none that are not absolutely necessitous and destitute.

IV. Every effort will be made to render the people self-supporting. Government supplies will only be temporarily issued, to enable destitute persons speedily to support themselves, and exact accounts must be kept with each individual, or community, and held as a lien upon their crops. The rations for the destitute will be that already provided in General Orders No. 30, War Department, series 1864. The commissioners are especially to remember that their duties are to enforce, with reference to these classes, the laws of the United States.

V. Loyal refugees who have been driven from their homes will, on their return, be protected from abuse, and the calamities of their situation relieved as far as possible. If destitute, they will be aided with transportation and food, when deemed expedient, while in transitu, returning to their former homes.

VI. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the assistant commissioners in the discharge of their duties towards the freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The assistant commissioners will everywhere declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress.

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negroes' rights to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony—the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau—the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

VIII. Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, *bona fide* acts, approved by proper officers, and their inviolability enforced on both parties. The old system of overseers, tending to compulsory unpaid labor and acts of cruelty and oppression, is prohibited. The unity of families and all the rights of the family relation will be carefully guarded. In places where the local statutes make no provisions for the marriage of persons of color, the assistant commissioners are authorized to designate officers, who shall keep a record of marriages which may be solemnized by any ordained minister of the Gospel, who shall make a return of the same, with such items as may be required for registration, at places designated by the assistant commissioner. Registrations already made by United States officers will be carefully preserved.

IX. Assistant commissioners will instruct their receiving and disbursing officers to make requisitions upon all officers, civil or military, in charge of funds, abandoned lands, &c., within their respective territories to turn over the same,

in accordance with the orders of the President. They will direct their medical inspectors to ascertain the facts and necessities connected with the medical treatment and sanitary condition of refugees and freedmen. They will instruct their superintendents of education to collect the facts in reference to the progress of this work, and aid it with as few changes as possible to the close of the present season. During the school vacations of the hot months special attention will be given to the provision of the next year.

X. Assistant commissioners will aid refugees and freedmen in securing titles to land according to law. This may be done for them as individuals or by encouraging joint companies.

XI. This bureau being in the War Department, all rules and regulations governing officers under accountability for property apply as set forth in the Revised Regulations of the Army. All other persons in the service of the bureau are also subject to military jurisdiction.

XII. Assistant commissioners will require regular and complete reports from their subordinates, and will themselves report quarterly, as directed by law, and correspond frequently with this bureau, directing to the Commissioner in person.

O. O. HOWARD,

*Major General, Commissioner Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

Official:

SAMUEL L. TAGGART,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of R. Saxton, brevet major general, assistant commissioner.

[General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., July 27, 1865.

The following circular, from headquarters Freedmen's Bureau, is republished for the information of all assistant and sub-commissioners and agents in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

[Circular No. 10.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1865.

I. The following mentioned reports will be forwarded to this bureau by the assistant commissioners of the same, as hereinafter mentioned:

1st. Monthly report of refugees and freedmen, whether they are self-supporting or not, who are in colonies, camps, depots or hospitals, and on government farms, or other lands under control of the assistant commissioners. These reports will contain statements of the number of persons in each colony, camp, depot, hospital or on each farm; the number and value of rations that have been furnished to agents, employés, refugees and freedmen; and of the amount and value of clothing that has been furnished, if any, and whether the same has been obtained by donation or purchase; also of the number of refugees and freedmen who may not be in colonies, camps, depots, hospitals or on farms, to whom rations and clothing may have been issued; and the number and value of such rations; and the amount and value of such clothing so issued; and whether such clothing was obtained by donation or purchase. The statistics of

colonies, camps, &c., will be entered on separate lines in these reports. Blank forms for the same will be furnished from this bureau.

The first of these reports that the assistant commissioners make must cover the period from the time when they first entered upon their duties, until the first of the month following the receipt of this circular.

2d. *Land reports.*—There will be furnished, as soon as practicable, reports of all lands in the possession or under the control of the assistant commissioners or their agents, that are held for the use or benefit of loyal refugees or freedmen, if such reports have not already been made. They will contain statements as to whether such lands have been abandoned or confiscated; a brief or general description of each separate piece or tract, with its situation, and the names of the former owner or possessor of the same. After such reports have been forwarded, monthly reports of changes will be made, containing brief descriptions of any lands gained during the past month, with statement as to how the same were acquired, the situation and names of former owners. These reports will also account for all lands that have been lost since the last reports were made, with statements as to how the same were lost or given up. In columns of remarks will be stated the number of refugees or freedmen on each farm or tract of land, how they are employed, and whether they are self-supporting.

3d. *School reports.*—Reports will be forwarded, as soon as practicable, of the number of schools, scholars and teachers at present under the general direction of the assistant commissioners of this bureau, in their respective districts, and afterwards monthly reports of changes in the same will be made.

4th. *Rosters of all officers and civilians on duty with, or employed by, assistant commissioners, as sub-assistant commissioners, staff officers or agents, giving the names of such persons and rank, if they are officers of the army; also stating the duty performed by each, by what order officers were assigned to such duty, the rate of salary allowed civilians, and how the fund for paying such salaries has been raised.* This roster will be forwarded as soon as possible, and afterwards monthly reports of changes of officers and agents will be made. All monthly reports called for in this circular will be made and forwarded on the first of each month. All other reports heretofore called for by the commissioners of this bureau will be made as usual.

II. Assistant commissioners will forward to this bureau copies of all circulars and orders that they have issued. They will also hereafter, at the time of issuing such, forward copies of the same.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner.

Official:

SAM'L L. TAGGART,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

The provisions of the above circular will be strictly complied with in these States, by all persons on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and the reports called for will be forwarded to these headquarters as soon as possible; and after the first report, they will be sent as near as may be at the end of each month.

By order of R. Saxton, Brevet Major General, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 9, 1865.

The following circular from Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and abandoned Lands is hereby published for the guidance of all assistant and sub-commissioners, and all others whom it may concern, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida :

[Circular No. 11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1865.

Instructions to assistant commissioners and other officers.—Each assistant commissioner will be careful, in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district, in accordance with the rules of this bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiries as to the hire of an able-bodied man, when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must, of course, consider the entire change of circumstances, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with the employes, setting forth the stated wages, or securing an interest in the crop, or land, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the assistant commissioner for the State.

Attention is especially called to section IV of the law establishing the bureau with regard to setting apart land to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedmen, &c., and the same arrangement is recommended when it can be effected between private parties. Already many farmers have rented land to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the bureau lays down no general rule. The assistant commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, when the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases, his own abitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No assistant commissioner or agent is authorized to tolerate compulsory or unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is, to some degree, the necessary consequence of events.

In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship, without proper consent, or peonage, *i. e.*, either holding the people by debt, or confining them without consent to the land, by any system, will be tolerated.

The assistant commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen; secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying his field, and aid the assistant commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. Horner, chief medical officer of the bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The assistant commissioners will instruct their medical officers, as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the assistant commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws and regulations of this bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the assistant commissioners to draw up, in writing, a careful summary, to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 9, 1865,

The following General Order, from the War Department, is hereby published for the information of all concerned, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

[General Orders No. 129.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1865.

To secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post, district, or other commanders, adopting any system of passes for them, or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments not imposed on other classes, are declared void.

Neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by voluntary agreement; nor will they be hindered from travelling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 9, 1865.

I. To avoid confusion, until otherwise directed, the officers of the army representing this bureau, in chief charge of the affairs of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, will be designated sub-assistant commissioners, and all other army officers assigned to duty under their orders will be known as acting sub-assistant commissioners, and all civilians as agents.

II. The headquarters of the sub-assistant commissioners for Georgia and Florida will be at once established at the headquarters of the commanding generals of those departments, and the headquarters of the sub-assistant commissioner for South Carolina will be established at Beaufort, South Carolina.

III. Brigadier General E. A. Wild, United States volunteers, is hereby appointed as sub-assistant commissioner in charge of all affairs connected with the bureau in the State of Georgia, (his headquarters at Augusta,) with the exception of the district of Savannah, which is placed for the present under the charge of Captain A. P. Ketchum, aide-de-camp.

IV. Brevet Colonel T. W. Osborn, United States volunteers, immediately upon his reporting for duty, will assume a similar control, as sub-assistant commissioner for the State of Florida—his headquarters at Tallahassee.

V. As soon as the details of officers for duty, which have been requested from the several department commanders, have been made, or agents can be appointed, the headquarters of such officers and agents will be established at each district, sub-district and post in the several departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and at such other points as may be considered requisite.

The senior officer on duty at these headquarters will be entitled to assume the chief charge of matters within the limits of his sphere of duty.

VI. All communications intended for the Commissioner of the bureau at Washington will be forwarded invariably through these headquarters, and communications relating to affairs connected in any way with the bureau emanating from acting sub-assistant commissioners or agents on duty in the bureau, or from other persons, will be addressed to the sub-assistant commissioner of their respective States.

Sub-assistant commissioners will address their communications to the assistant commissioner of the bureau at Beaufort, South Carolina.

An officer will be announced as sub-assistant commissioner for South Carolina in future orders.

Until such announcement all communications from acting sub-assistant commissioners, agents, or other persons in the State of South Carolina, will be addressed to these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 8.]

Marriage rules.

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 11, 1865.

To correct, as far as possible, one of the most cruel wrongs inflicted by slavery, and also to aid the freedmen in properly appreciating and religiously observing the sacred obligations of the marriage state, the following rules are published for the information and guidance of all connected with this bureau throughout the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida :

SECTION I.

Parties eligible to marriage.

1. All male persons, having never been married, of the age of twenty-one, and all females, having never been married, of the age of eighteen, shall be deemed eligible to marriage.

2. All married persons who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of either the marriage or divorce of all former companions, according to the usages of slavery, or of their decease, will be eligible to marriage again.

3. All married persons producing satisfactory evidence of having been separated from their companions by slavery for a period of three years, and that they have no evidence that they are alive, or, if alive, that they will ever, probably, be restored to them, may be allowed to marry again.

SECTION II.

Parties authorized to grant permits of marriage.

1. All religious societies or churches of the freedmen, or of other persons whose organizations are recognized by their respective denominations, are authorized to grant permits for marriage: *Provided*—

First. That the parties are of lawful age, and that neither have never been married.

Second. That if either or both have been married, that such party has complied with the conditions of section I, rules 2 and 3.

2. Any society or church, having an ordained pastor, may delegate to him its power to examine applicants and grant permits for marriage. Such power, however, may be revoked at any time.

3. Civil officers may give permits for marriages, if the laws of the State provide for the same, and such laws are recognized as in force by the general government.

4. Every party on receiving a permit for marriage, or for a reunion, as provided in section IV, rule 4, shall pay therefor to the society or church granting the same the sum of fifty cents.

SECTION III.

Parties authorized to solemnize marriages.

1. All ordained ministers of the Gospel are authorized to solemnize marriages.

2. Such civil officers may solemnize marriages as are authorized by the State, provided the laws of their respective States are recognized as in force by the general government.

Dissolving marriages, appeals, &c.

3. Marriage is a solemn covenant made by the parties before God, and not to be broken till death. For crimes, however, in either party, and for peculiar prudential reasons growing out of the injustice of slavery, as hereinafter specified and provided, marriages may be dissolved.

4. Religious societies and churches, fully recognized by their respective denominations, shall have power to dissolve marriages of the freedmen for the following causes:

First. For moral causes, to wit: adultery, fornication, proven against either party.

Second. For prudential reasons, as provided for in section IV, rules 10 and 11.

5. Parties dissatisfied with the decision of a society or church in authorizing or forbidding married persons to dissolve their marriage relations, may appeal from such decision to the minister or pastor of such society or church, whose duty it shall be to appoint a committee of five disinterested male persons, the same not having acted with the society or church appealed from. The party appointing such committee shall preside over their proceedings, and report their decision in the case to the society or church whose action had been appealed from. Such decision will be accepted as final, and the action of all the parties must conform thereto.

6. If, however, the society or church whose decision is appealed from have no minister or pastor, then the appeal may be made to any other society or church, organized as above specified, willing to give a hearing to the party so appealing. The decision of such society or church thus appealed to shall be received as final, and the party appealing will be required to comply therewith.

7. Every freedman having only one name is required to assume a "title" or family name. It may be the name of a former owner, or of any other person. When once assumed it must always thereafter be used, and no other.

8. Every minister shall furnish each party married by him with an authenticated certificate of marriage, for which the party shall pay him the sum of one dollar.

9. Every minister solemnizing or confirming a marriage will make return of the same with the least possible delay to the office of the recording district, which will be hereafter formed and announced by the assistant commissioner of the bureau.

10. Ordained ministers are authorized to give certificates to parties married since obtaining their freedom, and having no official evidence of the same, provided such parties furnish satisfactory evidence of their marriage. Returns of all such certificates for public record will be required, as in all other cases.

11. All civil officers are respectfully requested to make returns agreeably to the above rule of all marriages solemnized by them, unless the laws of the State direct their returns to be made otherwise.

SECTION IV.

First marriages and reunions.

1. The marriage of all parties living together as husband and wife at the time of obtaining their freedom, or solemnized since obtaining it, will be acknowledged as legal and binding.

2. All parties whose marriage was only a mutual agreement between themselves, with no public form or ceremony, are required to have their marriage confirmed by a minister, and obtain a certificate of the same.

3. No parties having agreed to enter the marriage relation will be allowed to live together as husband and wife until their marriage has been legally solemnized.

4. All parties claiming to have been married, but separated by slavery, and having no certificate of their marriage, must obtain from some society or church a permit for their reunion before they will be allowed to live together as husband and wife.

Duties of husbands to former wives.

5. A wife when restored by freedom to her husband, if he be living with no other, shall be received by him as his lawful wife, except for moral causes, as provided in section III, rule 4, *first*.

6. If a man living without a wife find two wives restored to him by freedom—the one having children by him and the other not—he shall take the mother of his children as his lawful wife, unless he show cause as provided in section III, rule 4, *first*.

7. If a man living without a wife shall refuse to renew the marriage relation with a former wife restored by freedom, who may desire such renewal, there being no moral or legal objection to the same proven by him, he shall be held responsible for the support of such wife, and also of all his children by her, so long as they remain minors.

8. No man failing for want of cause proven to obtain a release from renewing his marriage relations with a former wife will be allowed to marry another woman so long as such wife may live, or until for just cause she shall have married another.

9. Every man marrying a woman having children shall be responsible for their protection and support so long as they remain minors.

10. A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife: *Provided*—

First. He have children by such wife who are still minors.

Second. That such wife have no other husband known to be living.

Third. That his present wife assent to such change of their marriage relations.

11. If a former wife utterly refuse, upon application made by the husband, to renew her former marriage relation with him, he may notify some society or church of the fact of such refusal, and ask for a release from said wife. If, after due notice given by such society or church to the wife so refusing, she fail to show any moral or legal objection, as provided for in these regulations, to the renewal of her former marriage relations with him, then the society or church acting in the case shall grant to the man a release from all his obligations to her as a husband and for the support of all his children by her.

SECTION V.

Rights of wives and children.

1. If a woman living alone be claimed by two former husbands she shall be free to accept either, provided there be no moral or legal objections, as provided in these regulations, against either party. If, however, she has children who are minors by one only, she will be required to accept the father of her children as her lawful husband.

2. If a wife be released from her husband for a moral cause proven against him, to wit, adultery or fornication, she shall be entitled to receive one-half of his real and personal property, and all the household effects. If the wife have children by him, she shall have the entire control of such as are minors, and all the property, personal and real, shall be forfeited to the wife and children.

3. All children by a former wife deceased, being minors and without means of subsistence, shall have claim for protection and support upon their natural father, even if he have another family.

4. On the decease of a man, all children acknowledged or otherwise proven to be his by a former wife, who has not married another, or by a former wife deceased, if minors and without means of support, shall be recognized as legal heirs.

The sacred institution of marriage lies at the very foundation of all civil society. It should be carefully guarded by all the agents of this bureau. It is hoped these rules may do something to correct a monster evil which meets us at the very threshold of our work.

As far as possible they will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 19, 1865.

The following circular from the War Department is hereby re-published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

[Circular No. 13.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1865.

In order to establish a definite and uniform policy relative to confiscated and abandoned lands and other confiscated and abandoned property, which are now, or that may hereafter come under the control of this bureau, by virtue of the act approved March 3, 1865, establishing the bureau, and other acts and sections of acts and orders of the President relative to captured, confiscated, and abandoned property, to wit, section 2, act approved July 2, 1864, and General Orders No. 110, War Department, June 7, 1865, the following rules and regulations are established :

I. All confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned property, that are now or may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, by virtue of said acts and sections of acts and orders of the President, are and shall be set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them as provided in section 4 of the act establishing the bureau, viz.: "To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860 for the purpose of taxation; and, in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the lands and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid."

II. All lands or other property within the several insurrectionary States, viz Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, to which the United States have or shall have acquired title, by confiscation, or sale or otherwise, during the late rebellion, and all abandoned lands or other abandoned property in those States, become so by the construction of section 2 of act approved July 2, 1864, viz: "Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion," and which remains unsold or otherwise disposed of, are, and shall be, considered as under the control of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the purposes hereinafter set forth, and for the time authorized by the act establishing the bureau, and no part or parcel of said confiscated or abandoned property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owners thereof, or other claimants thereto, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said Commissioner

III. Whenever any abandoned lands or other abandoned property, that shall have come into the possession of the bureau, does not fall under the definition of "abandoned," as set forth in section 2 of the act approved July 2, 1864, it will be formally surrendered by the Commissioner or assistant commissioner of the bureau, upon clear proof that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in said section and act.

IV. In the surrender or restoration of any property, the requirements of circular No. 3, current series, from this bureau, will be carefully observed.

V. Assistant commissioners will, as rapidly as possible, cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned property that are now, or that may hereafter come under their control, to be made, and besides keeping a record of such themselves, will forward monthly to the Commissioner of the bureau copies of such descriptions in the manner prescribed by circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this bureau.

They will, with as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated and abandoned lands and property as may be deemed necessary for the immediate use of refugees and freedmen, the specific division of which into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner. In the selection and setting apart of such lands and property, care will be used to take that about which there is the least doubt as to the proper custody and control of this bureau.

VI. The pardon of the President will not be understood to extend to the surrender of abandoned or confiscated property which by law has been "set apart for refugees and freedmen," or in use "for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free."—(See act of March 3, 1865, and act of July 2, 1864, Sess. I, chap. 225.)

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, &c., SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 28, 1865.

In order to secure a prompt settlement of difficulties, and, if possible, exact justice to all parties concerned, officers of the army and agents assigned to duty within the limits of South Carolina and Georgia, in connexion with the affairs of this bureau, are directed to report promptly in writing, for the information and action of the nearest military authority, all breaches of the peace, outrages upon, and irregularities affecting the well being of, the refugees and freedmen occurring within the limits of their jurisdiction, which they are unable to adjudicate themselves. They will forward at the same time a copy of such report to these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, &c., SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Beaufort, S. C., August 28, 1865.

I. It is understood that numerous distilleries are being established within the limits of this department for the purpose of manufacturing whiskey from corn, and that the owners thereof are intending to purchase corn at low rates from the freedmen for this purpose. In a time like the present, when starvation and famine threaten the country, when thousands are without food, or are being fed by government bounty, no such waste of food should be tolerated. All agents of this bureau will take measures to prevent, as much as may be in their power, and discourage in every way the freedmen from selling their corn to those who will use it in the manufacture of whiskey. Freedmen, particularly those who have families, should not sell their corn; they will need it all for food before another harvest.

II. In cases where freedmen have cultivated lands upon shares, each crop must be divided at the time it is gathered between the freedman who cultivated it and the owner of the land, according to the terms of the contract or agreement.

It is the duty of all agents connected with this bureau to see that fair and liberal contracts are made, remembering that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that both parties carry out their agreements in good faith. The best arrangement that can be made for all parties is the cultivation of the land upon shares—the owner of the land taking one half of the crop, and the cultivator the other half. The freedmen will be allowed to use a portion of the storehouses on the place for storing their portion of the crop.

III. The attention of all agents of this bureau is again called to the law of Congress, as enunciated in circular No. 13, from the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, fixing the status and defining what are to be regarded as abandoned lands.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 12.]

**HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, &C., SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
*Beaufort, S. C., September 5, 1865.***

Surgeon W. R. DeWitt, jr., United States volunteers, is hereby announced upon the staff of the assistant commissioner, as surgeon-in-chief for the States of South Carolina and Georgia.

All medical officers in these States, on duty under the control of these headquarters, will report without delay in writing to Surgeon DeWitt, at Beaufort, South Carolina, stating on what duty they are engaged, and by whose order they were so assigned.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

[General Orders No. 13.]

**HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, &C., SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
*Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1865.***

Brevet Major O. D. Kinsman, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to Special Orders No. 458, paragraph 2, current series, War Department, is hereby announced on the staff of the assistant commissioner for South Carolina and Georgia, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

O. D. KINSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 14.]

**HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
*Beaufort, S. C., September 26, 1865.***

By direction of Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington city, the headquarters for the assistant commissioner for South Carolina and Georgia will this day be transferred to the city of Charleston, S. C. All communications for the assistant commissioner should be addressed to him at that place.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 15.]

**HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
*Charleston, S. C., September 28, 1865.***

The following circular from the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, is hereby republished for the information of all

concerned. It will be substituted in place of circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from the bureau, as promulgated in General Orders No. 9, current series, from these headquarters :

[Circular No. 15.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1865.

I. Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this bureau, and all portions of circulars from this bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

II. This bureau has charge of such "tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise," and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant except as hereinafter provided.

III. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, as lands, "the lawful owner whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

IV. Land will not be regarded as confiscated until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto thus vested in the United States.

V. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

VI. Assistant commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves, and forwarding monthly to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions in the manner prescribed in circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this bureau.

They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this bureau, which selection must be submitted to the Commissioner for his approval.

The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to section 4, of the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable, and reported to the Commissioner.

VII. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President, by the assistant commissioners, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

Each application must be accompanied by—

1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

2d. Proof of title.

Officers of the bureau through whom the application passes will indorse thereon such facts as may assist the assistant commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

VIII. No land under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be re-

stored under this circular, until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for their expenditures.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Satisfactory proof will be required of the correctness of all statements on which applications for restoration of property are grounded. To facilitate the action of the assistant commissioners, the proof of titles should be clearly set forth. The provisions of this circular will be strictly enforced throughout the States of South Carolina and Georgia.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

O. D. KINSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., October 3, 1865.

I. The following named officers are hereby announced on the staff of the assistant commissioner, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Howard, colonel 128th United States colored troops, having reported for duty in accordance with Special Orders No. 481, War Department, Adjutant General's office, current series, is announced as inspector general and chief of staff.

First Lieutenant Edward M. Stoeber, 104th United States colored troops, having reported for duty in accordance with Special Orders No. 64, headquarters department of South Carolina, current series, is announced as aide-de-camp.

II. Mr. Reuben Tomlinson is hereby announced as superintendent of education for the State of South Carolina. All communications on the subject of schools will be addressed to him at these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

O. D. KINSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 17.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., October 14, 1865.

I. Brevet Major H. W. Smith, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, to relieve Brevet Major Stuart M. Taylor, assistant adjutant general, in accordance with Special Order No. 501, paragraph 9, War Department, September 19, 1865, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant general on the staff of the assistant commissioner. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Brevet Major Stuart M. Taylor having been relieved from duty as assistant adjutant general, at these headquarters, will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

O. D. KINSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., October 19, 1865.

Captain J. P. Rutherford, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 77, current series, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated War Department, Washington, September 27, 1865, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant quartermaster, in charge of the distribution of clothes to the freedmen in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

O. D. KINSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., November 3, 1865.

I. Chaplain J. H. Fowler, 33d United States colored troops, having reported to these headquarters in accordance with paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 105, headquarters department of South Carolina, October 25, 1865, is hereby announced as chaplain in charge of the department of marriage relations in this bureau, for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and will be guided in his actions by circulars and General Orders issued from these headquarters. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

O. D. KINSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., December 4, 1865.

D. F. Towles and M. A. H. Evans, agents of this bureau, having been found guilty by a military board of combining together to defraud the government, the following sentence is announced in their cases :

* * * * *

The findings and recommendations of this board are approved and confirmed.

Mr. M. A. H. Evans will be made to refund to Captain J. P. Low, assistant quartermaster, the money obtained by the fraudulent transactions, amounting to (\$190) one hundred and ninety dollars. Mr. Evans ceases from this date to be an agent of the bureau.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. D. F. Towles, having been found guilty of combining with another party to swindle the bureau, is hereby dismissed from the service of the bureau. to date from November 29, 1865.

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By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 21.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., December 8, 1865.

The following circular letter is published for the information and governance of all concerned. All officers and agents of this bureau are urged to carry out the provisions of this letter to the extent of their abilities.

* * * * *

[Circular Letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Jackson, Miss., November 11, 1865.

It is constantly reported to the Commissioner and his agents that the freedmen have been deceived as to the intention of the government.

It is said that lands will be taken from the present holders, and be divided among them next Christmas or New Year's. This impression, wherever it exists, is wrong. All officers and agents of this bureau are hereby directed to take every possible means to remove so erroneous and injurious an impression. They will further endeavor to overcome other false reports that have been industriously spread abroad, with a purpose to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering. Every proper means will be taken to secure fair written agreements or contracts for the coming year, and the freedmen instructed that it is for their best interests to look to the property-holders for employment. The Commissioner deprecates hostile action, and wishes every possible exertion made to produce kind feeling and mutual confidence between the blacks and the whites.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Official: *

MAX. WOODHULL,
Col. and Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., December 8, 1865.

I. The following circular from the War Department is published for the information and governance of all concerned :

[Circular No. 20.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, November 30, 1865.

It is reported that in some cases, upon the restoration of lands and tenements, under orders from this bureau, refugees and freedmen have been summarily excluded from their homes by the owners of the lands. Hereafter officers and agents of the bureau will prevent everything of this kind; and sections 7 and 8 of circular No. 15, current series, will not be construed as authorizing the restoration of lands and buildings before complete and careful provision is made for the resident refugees and freedmen.

In all cases of doubt on this point, careful reports will be forwarded to this office, with the opinions of the assistant commissioners, based on the facts of the case, before any order of restoration is made.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved:

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

II. A careful compliance with the provisions of this circular is earnestly enjoined upon all the officers and agents of this bureau in this department. All cases conflicting with its spirit, and which have caused the necessity for its issue, must be promptly reported to these headquarters, the reporting officer, at the same time, taking immediate action in the case.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 23.]

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES FREEDMEN, &c., S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., December 14, 1864.

Captain George T. Bassett, commissary of subsistence, United States volunteers, having reported to these headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders No. 606, Adjutant General's office, dated War Department, November 18, 1865, is hereby announced as chief commissary of the bureau for this State. He will have charge of the issues of rations to destitute refugees and freedmen, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

H. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

VIRGINIA.

[Circular Letter.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., June 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Having been ordered to report to this bureau for duty, you are hereby appointed superintendent of freedmen for the first district. On assuming this charge, you will at once divide your district into a suitable number of sub-districts, and appoint an officer as assistant superintendent over each.

You will as soon as possible take a census of all colored people within your district, in accordance with the accompanying form, marked A.

Your duties will be, *to protect the negroes in their rights as freemen*; to see that in their present state of helplessness they are not oppressed or injured by their former masters.

You will aid them by your advice in making contracts for their services, if such contracts are liable to be injurious to their interests. In other cases, leave them free to make their own bargains.

You will also let them understand that when their contracts for services are made with the whites, they are under obligations to and must fulfil the same. You will annul all contracts that may have been made with the freedmen that are injurious and unconscionable.

Cultivate as far as possible among them a friendly spirit towards the citizens and their former masters, and explain to them the relations that exist between capital and their labor, and how each is dependent on the other.

You will not issue rations to any person able to work for whom employment can be found. Require each assistant superintendent to keep a register of all colored persons able to work, and without employment in his sub-district, and to aid such persons in finding places to work; when employment is found, let the accompanying form of contract, marked B, be made out in triplicate, one copy to be furnished each of the parties, and one copy filed in the office of the assistant superintendent. Look after the vagrants, and if, after being admonished, they do not provide themselves with honest labor, turn them over to work under some military guard, without payment, until they are ready to work for themselves.

The peculiar laws that have governed these people being no longer in operation, you will consider them under the same common laws that govern free laborers throughout the north.

Your attention is particularly called to the improvidence of the freedmen. You will instruct them that their rights in what they may possess will now be protected, and that neither laws nor proclamations can make them really free, until by frugality and economy they place themselves in a position where their dependence on government or charity for support shall cease.

The unsettled condition of these people will be likely to give you trouble. Beyond the changes necessary for uniting families, you will discourage their wandering propensities, except so far as changes may be necessary for labor to find its best market.

All orphan children and helpless and infirm persons that have no one to care for them will be removed at once to a comfortable home, now being provided.

Further instructions will be forwarded to you soon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. BROWN,

Captain and A. Q. M., and Assistant Commissioner.

Capt. A. S. FLAGG, *Assistant Quartermaster.*

(Copy sent to all the district superintendents.)

This article of agreement, made this _____ day of _____, 186 , between _____, of the first part, and _____, of the second part, witnesseth: That for and in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, the said _____ hereby agrees faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of _____ for the said _____, at his place in _____ county, Virginia, for the period of _____ months; in consideration of which services the party of the second part herewith agrees to pay the said party of the first part the sum of _____ dollars per month, with proper and suitable food and quarters. The said parties hereby further agree that a sum equal to one month's pay shall be retained by the said party of the second part until final settlement at the expiration of the said period.

And the said parties further unchangeably agree that if this contract be violated by either party without legal cause, the party so violating the same shall pay to the other, as liquidated damages, the sum of _____ dollars.

And the said parties further agree that if it shall be mutually desirable to annul this contract before the expiration of the term agreed upon, it shall be done only in the presence and with the concurrence of such officer of the Freedmen's Bureau as may have immediate jurisdiction in this matter in the district wherein the said parties reside.

Given at _____, Virginia, on the day and date above written.

_____. [L. S.]
 _____ [L. S.]

Witness: _____.

Census returns of colored population of ——— county, State of Virginia.

Name.	COLOR.	SEX.	AGE.	STATUS ON JAN. 1, 1863.	Former owner.	Resident. Non-resident. Former place of residence.	OCCUPATION.	INTELLIGENCE.	Unable to support them- selves.	Cause of disability.	Estimated money value of property.	Remarks.
Total.	Black. Mulatto. Quadroon. Octoroon.	Male. Female.	14 years and under. Under 20, over 14. Under 50, over 20. Under 70, over 50. Over 70.	Slave. Free.	Former owner.	Resident. Non-resident. Former place of residence.	Laborer. Mechanic. Employed by gov- ernment. Employed by for- mer owner. Rate of wages per month. Not employed. Helped by govern- ment.	Able to read. Unable to read.	Unable to support them- selves.	Cause of disability.	Estimated money value of property.	Remarks.

[Letter of Instruction No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., June 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: You will take possession of such abandoned or confiscated lands within your district as may be necessary, as homes for the destitute and helpless, and to furnish employment for such as cannot be otherwise provided for. It will be desirable to have at least one of these homes established in each county, if lands can be found. You will call upon the military commanders for such assistance as you may need.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Captain T. F. P. CRANDON,

A. Q. M. and Sup't of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Special Order No. 10.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., June 26, 1865.

I. The several district superintendents will, on the 1st (first) day of July next, make a detailed report of all the receipts and expenditures in their district for the six months ending June 30, 1865, and will make a similar report at the end of each month thereafter. This report should show the amount of funds on hand at the end of each preceding month, and specify in detail the amount and source from whence derived, during the term for which it is made. Superintendents will take great pains to make their reports as full and explicit as possible. The accompanying form will show the report required.

RECEIPTS.

From donations, (specifying separately.)
From rent of lands.
From rent of buildings, &c., &c.
Add all other receipts.

EXPENDITURES.

For agricultural tools.
For seeds.
For cooking utensils.
For lumber, buildings, &c.
Add all other expenditures.

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Special Order No. 11.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., June 29, 1865.

I. The district superintendent will at once make careful estimates of the amount of provisions, clothing, fuel, &c., as may be needed for the ensuing

quarter for the supply of such destitute and suffering refugees and free men as may be in their respective districts; and will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates, forwarding them to this office.

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Special Orders No. 12.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 1, 1865.

I. Superintendents in this bureau will, as soon as possible, report to these headquarters the condition of the freedmen within their respective districts as to the following points:

Are they at work, and are they willing to work for their former masters?

Are those who work with their former masters *working well*, or are they working without energy and spirit?

Do their former masters treat them kindly?

Do they practically acknowledge their freedom?

Do they favor their education?

Are they willing that the freedmen should settle on their lands at a fair rent?

What is the general effect of the conduct of their former masters upon the freedmen; is it such as to inspire confidence, or to create distrust?

Do those who do not work refuse to work because fair wages are not offered, or because they are disposed to be idle?

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS, A. A. A. G.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 1, 1865.

To the freedmen of Virginia:

Having been appointed assistant commissioner in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Virginia, it becomes my duty to look after all matters that pertain to your welfare, to endeavor to teach you how to use that freedom you have so earnestly desired, and to prevent the abuse of it by yourselves or others.

The difference between your former and your present condition is this: formerly your labor was directed, and the proceeds of it taken by your masters, and you were cared for by them; now you are to direct and receive the proceeds of your own labor, and care for yourselves.

Can you do this, is the question you must now answer to the world. Your friends believe you can and will. The government and charity will aid you, but this assistance will be of little advantage unless you help yourselves. To do this you must be industrious and frugal. You have now every inducement to work, as you are to receive the payment for your labor, and you have every inducement to save your wages, as your rights in what you possess will be protected. You have now no masters to provide for you in sickness and old age; hence you must see the necessity of saving your wages, while you are able to work, for this purpose.

While it is believed that most of you will feel the responsibilities of your new condition, and will do all in your power to become independent of charity and of government aid, it is feared that some will act from the mistaken notion that freedom means liberty to be idle.

This class of persons, known to the law as vagrants, must at once correct this mistake. They will not be allowed to live in idleness when there is work to be had.

You are not to suppose that your former masters have become your enemies because you are free. All good men among them will recognize your new relations to them as free laborers; and as you prove yourselves honest, industrious, and frugal, you will receive from them kindness and consideration. If others fail to recognize your right to equal freedom with white persons, you will find the government, through the agents of this bureau, as ready to secure to you as to them liberty and justice.

Schools, as far as possible, will be established among you, under the protection of the government.

You will remember that, in your condition as freedmen, education is of the highest importance, and it is hoped that you will avail yourselves to the utmost of the opportunities offered you.

In the new career before you, each one must feel the great responsibility that rests upon himself in shaping the destinies of his race. The special care that the government now exercises over you as a people will soon be withdrawn, and you will be left to work and provide for yourselves.

It is, then, of the greatest importance that you take immediate advantage of the protection and assistance now afforded you to place yourselves in a position in which you can do so. All officers and employes of this bureau will aid you in doing this. If you are in a location where work is to be obtained at fair wages, it is much better for you to remain than to be looking for something better. You must remember that, owing to the unsettled state of the country, work is scarce, and the chances are against finding constant employment at high wages.

Be quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizens. Be industrious, be frugal, and the glory of passing successfully from slavery to freedom will, by the blessing of God, be yours.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Special Orders No. 14.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 3, 1865.

I. Superintendents of freedmen will, without delay, make requisition upon the agents of the Treasury Department for such lands, houses, and tenements as may be needed for the use of this bureau, and for all moneys, books, records, and papers arising from or relating to such property. This requisition will cover not only such property as may be required for the refugees and freedmen, but such also as may be needed for quarters for officers and employes of the bureau, and buildings for schools, and quarters for teachers.

They will also, under direction of the military authorities, take possession of all "abandoned lands" that may be required for the use of the freedmen, and will further make requisition upon the military authorities for such unoccupied barracks and hospitals, whether built by the federal or confederate government, as may be needed for the purposes of this bureau.

In making these requisitions the prospective as well as the present necessities of the bureau will be taken into consideration.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner, &c.

P. S. EVANS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 15.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 4, 1865.

I. The State of Virginia is hereby divided into the following districts, viz :

First district, under the charge of Captain A. S. Flagg, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, consisting of the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Matthews, Gloucester, New Kent, King William, James City, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Charles City, Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton, and Isle of Wight.

Second district, under the charge of Captain Stuart Barnes, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, consisting of the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Greenville, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Halifax, Chesterfield, Amelia, Powhatan, Cumberland, and Buckingham.

Third district, under the charge of Lieutenant H. S. Merrell, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, consisting of the county of Henrico.

Fourth district, under the charge of Captain T. F. P. Crandon, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, consisting of the counties of Middlesex, King and Queen, Essex, Caroline, Spottsylvania, Orange, Hanover, Louisa, Goochland, Fluvanna, Albemarle, Green, Rappahannock, Culpeper, and Madison.

Fifth district, under the charge of Captain H. E. Alvord, superintendent, consisting of the counties of Fairfax, Loudon, Fauquier, Prince William, Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster.

Sixth district, under the charge of * * * consisting of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Frederick, Shenandoah, Warren, Clarke, Page, Rockingham, Highland, Bath, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Botetourt, and Augusta.

Seventh district, under the charge of Captain R. S. Lacy, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, consisting of the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Henry, and Patrick.

Eighth district, under the charge of Captain B. C. Carter, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, consisting of the counties of Craig, Roanoke, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski, Floyd, Bland, Wythe, Carroll, Grayson, Smythe, Tazewell, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Scott, Wise, and Lee.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 19.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 8, 1865.

I. In accordance with instructions received from the War Department no civil property or funds will be taken up on quartermasters' papers.

Funds arising from or connected with freedmen's affairs must be kept separate from other funds and be accounted for to these headquarters.

Quartermasters' funds and property must be taken up on quartermasters' papers.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Order No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 10, 1865.

I. The following circular from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

[Circular No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 30, 1865.

Rules and regulations for assistant commissioners.

* * * * *

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in the military service, so far as recognizable by military authority and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

* * * * *

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, &c.

Approved June 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

II. Captain Moses Stevens, 13th New York heavy artillery, having reported for duty in this bureau, is hereby appointed to take cognizance of all cases arising under the above order within the sub-district of Norfolk.

He will adjudicate all cases in which the penalty does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for thirty (30) days. All other cases will be referred by him to a commission appointed by the military commandant of the sub district.

He will forward to these headquarters weekly reports of his proceedings under this order, and pay over to the superintendent of freedmen of the district all fines collected, taking therefor duplicate receipts, one copy of which will be forwarded to these headquarters.

O. BROWN.
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, July 11, 1865.

Approved: ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major General Commanding.

(Similar orders were issued for other localities where courts were needed.)

[General Order No. 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 17, 1865.

I. Assistant superintendents will see that the freedmen within their sub-districts are not defrauded in their contracts for labor by their employers. They will examine and record all contracts made with the freedmen in their respective sub-districts, and report such as are injurious and unfair to their district superintendent, who will, if just cause exists, annul the same.

II. Superintendents will hold their assistants to a strict accountability under this order.

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[General Orders No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 17, 1865.

I. Superintendents of districts will, on the last day of July, report to these headquarters all lands under their control, held for the benefit of the refugees or freedmen, with statements whether such lands were "abandoned" or "confiscated," and a brief description of each tract, together with the name of the former owner and occupant.

Hereafter descriptions will be furnished of lands bought under the supervision of the superintendents during the month for which the reports are made, stating how they were acquired, &c., and lands lost to the use of the bureau will be accounted for with equal accuracy.

II. The number of schools, scholars, and teachers, at present under the direction of the bureau, are to be carefully reported. Rosters of all officers and civilians employed by each superintendent, their respective duties, the salary allowed each civilian, and from what fund it is paid, will be reported monthly.

By command of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 22, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from headquarters of this bureau, you will establish "soup-houses" in localities where large numbers of freedmen are to be fed, and issue therefrom soup and bread in lieu of rations. In cases where superintendents or their assistants require the "destitute ration," you will issue upon their returns as directed in circular order No. 8. Bureau of Refugees, &c., &c., dated Washington, June 20, 1865.

Assistant superintendents will furnish persons entitled to the soup with tickets, which tickets will entitle you to vouchers for the issue.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS, A. A. A. G.

Captain W. N. FELT,
Commissary of Subsistence.

[General Orders No. 5.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 24, 1865.

I. Superintendents in subdividing their districts will, where the colored population is less than five thousand to a county, unite two or more counties in the same sub-district if practicable. But in no case shall any sub-district consist of less than one entire county.

By command of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 6.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., July 27, 1865.

I. The attention of superintendents is hereby called to paragraph 1, circular 10, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated at Washington, D. C., July 11, 1865.

The first report under this paragraph will be made as complete as possible, without waiting for blank forms, and be forwarded to these headquarters by August 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By command of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 8.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., August 7, 1865.

I. Superintendents of districts will not furnish transportation to any refugees or freedmen who can pay for it themselves. They will in no case furnish transportation on other than government steamers or railroads, or to any points beyond the limits of their respective districts, without special authority from these headquarters.

Where such transportation seems necessary, superintendents will forward a list of those desiring it, together with reasons for furnishing it; and if approved, the order for transportation will be issued from this office.

II. Superintendents, in making contracts for labor in behalf of freedmen, will, in determining the rate of wages to be paid the men, make allowance for the support of their wives and children, so far as this support is furnished by their employers.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 9.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., August 10, 1865.

Superintendents will report, without delay, to these headquarters all property not included in other reports, in their possession on the 1st of August, 1865.

H. Ex. Doc. 70—9

This report will show from what source the property was received, and to what use it is applied. All barracks and hospitals, and other buildings that are not reported with the lands, will be taken up on this report.

These reports will be made, hereafter, on the 1st day of each month, and all changes during the preceding month accurately noted.

Quartermasters' property will be reported on the forms prescribed by the quartermasters' department.

By command of Colonel O. Brown.

P. S. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 10.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., August 18, 1865.

Superintendents of districts will forward to this office on or before the 31st day of August instant, a list of all places in their districts where, in their judgment, not less than fifty (50) colored children can be convened for the purpose of a school. In connexion with each place they will state, as near as practicable, the whole number of children who might attend school, and what conveniences are at the command of the bureau for school-rooms and quarters for teachers.

By command of Colonel O. Brown.

P. S. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 12.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., August 19, 1865.

In accordance with orders received from headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, it is hereby ordered, that wherever issues of rations have been made by superintendents or assistant superintendents to planters or others, to aid them in the subsistence of their employes, all such issues be at once discontinued. No further issues of this kind will be authorized.

By command of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

P. S. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 36.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., August 21, 1865.

II. Captain C. B. Wilder, assistant quartermaster, will relieve Captain A. S. Flagg, assistant quartermaster, of the superintendence of the following counties in the first district, viz: Mathews, Gloucester, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City, James City, Charles City, New Kent, and King William. This division will hereafter be known as the ninth district of Virginia.

O. BROWN.
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Letter of Instruction No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., August 26, 1865.

SIR: I herewith send circular No. 1, from the land department, which you will cause to be posted in the post offices and other public places in the counties within your district in which the land set apart is located. You will also post a copy of the circular on each piece of property named therein. You will, without unnecessary delay, take possession of these lands in the name of the bureau, and, as soon as possible, report to these headquarters all such lands as are now occupied, with the name of the occupant, and under what authority he claims possession, and what rent he is paying. Notify such occupants that they will not pay rent to any but the authorized agents of the bureau.

You will also report the number of acres of arable land in each farm, the number of acres of woodland, the character of the soil and timber, and the character and condition of the buildings.

You will also ascertain the smallest number of acres of the arable land on each farm that will yield a support to an average family, say five (5) persons of freedmen.

If farms are located in a neighborhood where employment for freedmen can be found, you will note this fact, stating the nature of the employment, and the ordinary rate of compensation therefor.

It will be necessary to select such farms as are best adapted to the purpose as homes for the aged and helpless within your district, such farms to be conducted on the same plan as the "poor farms" of the north.

Very respectfully, &c.

By command of Colonel O. Brown.

CHARLES H. COXE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SUPERINTENDENT 5th District.

The above letter addressed, also, 28th August, to superintendents first and ninth districts.

[Special Order No. 46.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 4, 1865.

III. The counties of Fauquier, Prince William, Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland and Lancaster, hitherto forming a part of the fifth district. State of Virginia, will hereafter constitute the tenth district.

Chaplain J. Q. Ferree is hereby appointed superintendent of the fifth district, now consisting of the counties of Loudon and Fairfax.

By command of Colonel O. Brown.

C. H. COXE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 14.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 6, 1865.

In conformity to orders from the War Department, superintendents of districts will not hereafter furnish transportation to refugees or freedmen.

In cases where transportation is desirable, and where the persons requiring it are not able to provide it for themselves, applications will be forwarded to this office, giving the names of the persons to be transported, and the reasons why such transportation should be furnished. •

By command of Colonel O. Brown.

C. H. COXE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 15.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 6, 1865.

Mistakes having been made in circular No. 1, land department, of this bureau, setting apart lands in Virginia, I am directed to assure the parties interested that no stringent measures will be adopted until after a careful and thorough revision of the circular has been made.

By command of Colonel O. Brown.

C. H. COXE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 16.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 9, 1865.

It having been represented that in many instances the freedmen are, without just cause, breaking fair contracts voluntarily entered into on their part, and are thereby inflicting serious injury upon themselves and their employers, the attention of superintendents is called to the letter of instructions from these headquarters dated June 15, 1865. They will, in conformity to said instructions, see that all just and fair contracts are faithfully fulfilled by the freedmen.

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 9, 1866.

For the information and guidance of the several district superintendents the following list of reports, required monthly, is furnished:

Report of officers and enlisted men on duty.

Report of civilians employed.

Report of lands. (Forms furnished.)

Report of refugees and freedmen in camps, &c. (Forms furnished.)

Report of schools, &c.

Return of bureau property with abstracts and vouchers.

Return of bureau camp, clothing, and garrison equipage, with abstracts and vouchers.

Cash account bureau funds, with abstracts and vouchers.

Return of quartermaster stores, with copies of abstracts and vouchers.

Return of camp, clothing, and garrison equipage, with copies of abstracts and vouchers.

Cash account, (quartermaster's funds,) with copies of abstracts and vouchers.

The roster of officers and men is required to show "the duty performed and order assigning them to such duty." This report will be made previous to the fifth of the month for the preceding month.

The report of civilians will include all civilians employed by the bureau, and be made on forms similar to form No. 2, used by Quartermaster's department.

The report of lands will include houses and tenements, each county complete by itself. It is to be understood that the houses and tenements named are those in towns and cities, rented out by the bureau, not on farms. The date on which the lease will expire of such lands or houses, and the amount of rents per month, will be stated.

The report of freedmen in camps, &c., will be made in accordance to form furnished and circular No. 10, paragraph 1, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

The report of schools will state their location, and show by what society the teachers are furnished; also any information that may be desirable under the head of "remarks."

The returns of bureau property and funds will be made out on forms similar to those used by the Quartermaster's department. See revised regulations of the army.

In reporting money *received* great care should be used to state from whom and on *what account* it is received.

Expenditures should be made equally plain—that is, to whom and for what money is paid. No transfers of funds to subordinates will appear on accounts sent to this office. If it is necessary to make such transfers, the amount will appear on your papers as cash on hand, until they report what they have done with the money; then you account for it in the same manner as if expended by yourself.

In the return of bureau property the various kinds of stores, &c., will be classified as well as is possible.

In making returns of quartermasters' property, camp, clothing, and garrison equipage, and quartermasters' funds, copies of abstracts and vouchers will be forwarded.

All the above reports and returns will be forwarded to this office previous to the tenth day of the month, for the preceding month, with the exception of the roster of officers and men, which is called for by the fifth of each month. Estimates of stores, &c., required quarterly, (see Special Order No. 11,) must be made by the fifteenth of the month, prior to the commencement of the quarter estimated for. Quartermasters' stores, clothing, provisions, medicines, &c., must be estimated for separately, and conform, as far as possible, with the forms in the revised army regulations.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

C. H. COXE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Letter to Superintendents.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: You will please notify these headquarters whether you have any evidence or suspicion that any insurrectionary movement has been thought of or contemplated by the freedmen within your district.

Respectfully, &c., by command of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

C. H. COXE, A. A. A. G.

Capt. A. S. FLAGG, *A. Q. M. and Sup't, &c.*

(Copy sent to each superintendent.)

[Letter to Superintendents.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Superintendents of this bureau will notify all applicants for the restoration of property, that their applications must be accompanied by the copy of their oath under the proclamation of President Johnson dated 29th May, 1865, and by evidence that they are not included in the exceptions under said proclamation.

You are also instructed that the circular from the War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated 24th August, was intended to apply to the taking of stocks, bonds and other articles of personal estate, which could be owned merely as a means of revenue.

By command of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

C. H. COXE, A. A. A. G.

Capt. A. S. FLAGG, *A. Q. M. and Sup't, &c.*

(Copy sent to each superintendent.)

[General Orders No. 17.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 14, 1865.

To avoid a multiplicity of quartermasters' papers, no quartermasters' accounts will be rendered by assistant superintendents, and no transfer of quartermasters' property to assistant superintendents will appear on the papers of superintendents. All quartermasters' property will be accounted for on the papers of superintendents.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

C. H. COXE, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 19.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS, ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 16, 1865.

Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President, by the assistant commissioners, to whom applications for

such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

Each application must be accompanied by—

1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

2d. Proof of title.

3d. Evidence that the United States has not acquired title to the land by sale, confiscation, or otherwise.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[General Orders No. 20.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond Va., September 16, 1865.

Hereafter superintendents in the several districts of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands will issue rations only to destitute refugees and to freedmen. Destitute whites, not refugees, do not come within the province of this bureau.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., September 19, 1865.

Reports having been received at these headquarters that the freedmen in some parts of the State refuse to enter into just and reasonable contracts for labor, on account of the belief that the United States government will distribute lands among them, superintendents and agents of this bureau will take the earliest opportunity to explain to the freedmen that no lands will be given them by the government; that the government has but a very small quantity of land in the State—only enough to provide homes for a few families, and that this can only be secured by purchase or lease. They will also explain to them the advantages of at once entering into contracts for labor for the coming year, and that the system of contracts is in no way connected with slavery, but is the system adopted by free laborers everywhere. It is believed that the renting of small tracts of land by the farmer to his laborers would be mutually beneficial. The laborer's interest in his crops and improvements would attach him to the plantation, counteract any temptation to break his contract, and by furnishing employment for the more dependent members of his family, increase their contentment and their comforts.

The plan of renting lands on shares to the freedmen has been successfully tried in some parts of the State, and is believed to be worthy of a more extended trial. Superintendents will counsel with and assist both parties in making either of the above arrangements.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., September 27, 1865.

Each assistant superintendent of this bureau will invite the citizens and freedmen within his sub-district to select (each class for itself) from among the citizens a suitable person to act as agent of the bureau. The assistant superintendent, with the two agents thus selected, will adjudicate upon all difficulties that may arise between the whites and the freedmen, or among the freedmen themselves, including crimes committed by the freedmen in which the penalty does not exceed imprisonment at hard labor for a period of three months or a fine of one hundred dollars. All other cases will be referred by them to competent military authority.

These agents will aid and assist the freedmen in making contracts for their services during the coming season, and will see that all able to work are properly and profitably employed.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Letter of Instruction No. 6.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., October 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Colonel Brown directs that you cause a list to be made out, with as little delay as possible, of the destitute freedmen in your district by name, showing what their domicile was when the war broke out. The object of this inquiry is to enable the bureau to send the freedmen, now dependent on the government, to the counties which should support them, so soon as the counties shall have made the necessary arrangements therefor.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,

Lieut. Colonel and Inspector General.

SUPERINTENDENT 1st District.

(Copies of the above letter addressed also to superintendents of each district.)

[Letter of Instruction No. 7.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., October 3, 1865

CAPTAIN: Your attention is invited to the necessity of at once organizing the commission prescribed in the circular from these headquarters of the 27th ultimo.

The agents therein designated should be appointed with as little delay as possible, either by conferring with prominent citizens, or by calling meetings of the citizens and freedmen for that purpose. Assistant superintendents will report to you as soon as the commissions are organized, and forward the names of the agents chosen by the citizens and by the freedmen. These will be forwarded by you to this office, arranged in tabular form.

A weekly report of the cases tried, and fines imposed, will be made out by the assistant superintendent, acting as recorder of the commission, to you, and will be by you forwarded to this office. The amount of the fines will be for-

warded to you, and accounted for by you, in accordance with circular No. 17, from bureau headquarters.

It is expected that during the present month the commissions will be fully organized and the new system in full operation. A sufficient number of blank contracts will soon be sent you for the use of your district. The commissions will then give especial attention to the enforcement of the last paragraph of the circular.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,

Lieut. Colonel and Inspector General.

SUPERINTENDENT 1st District.

(Copy of the above letter addressed to superintendents of each district.)

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, October 3, 1865.

(Extract.)

Assistant commissioners are directed in their reports of abandoned and confiscated lands to arrange the names of former owners of such lands in each district, county, or parish, in alphabetical order. The number of acres as therein required to be stated will always be given, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

By order of Major General O. O. Howard, commissioner.

WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. G.

(Copy sent to each superintendent.)

[Circular Letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, October 4, 1865.

State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this bureau, provided they make no distinction of color; or, in case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored.

Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen, within their respective districts.

The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township or city, shall care for and provide for its own poor.

Vagrant laws made for free people, and now in force, on the statute-books of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen.

Assistant commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States, in accordance with the foregoing principles.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Endorsed :

RICHMOND, VA., *October 12, 1865.*

Respectfully forwarded for the information and guidance of superintendents and agents of the bureau. The State laws on these points being so clear as to need no interpretation, no other instructions than those contained in the circular are necessary. Questions involving any difficulty will be forwarded, as they arise, to the assistant commissioner for his decision.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

(Copies sent to each superintendent.)

[General Orders No. 21.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., October 16, 1865.

The sum of fifty cents will be charged the employer, by agents of this bureau, for all contracts made (under their supervision) with the freedmen.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Letter to Superintendents.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., October 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN : Complaints having been made to these headquarters that the freedmen, learning that they are to be dispossessed at the expiration of their lease owing to the restoration of the land to its former owner, are destroying the fencing, wood and timber on the land, you will therefore use such means as you may command for the protection of the fencing, wood and timber on the farms in your districts.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and A. A. A. G.

Captain C. B. WILDER,

Assistant Quartermaster and Superintendent.

[General Orders No. 22.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., October 23, 1865.

Superintendents of this bureau will forward to these headquarters all applications for the reserved bounty, under General Order No. 90, department of Virginia and North Carolina, series of 1864. They will be particular to have the applications accompanied by such evidence as can be obtained, as to the rights of the claimant.

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[General Orders No. 23.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 3, 1865.

No leases of town property will be made for a longer period than one month.
By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 4, 1865.

The assistant commissioner regrets the necessity of again calling the attention of many of the agents of this bureau to their neglect of duty in not requiring the freedmen more generally to enter into contracts for their services with the planters and others who have steady employment for them.

The principal function of this bureau is not to supply a channel through which government aid or private charity shall be dispensed, but to make the freedmen a self-supporting class of free laborers, who shall understand the necessity of steady employment, and the responsibility of providing for themselves and families. Where employment is offered on terms that will provide for the comfortable subsistence of the laborers, removing them from the vices of idleness and from dependence on charity, they should be treated as vagrants if they do not accept it; and the rules of the bureau applicable in such cases should be rigidly enforced. While the freedmen must and will be protected in their rights, they must be required to meet these first and most essential conditions of a state of freedom, *a visible means of support, and fidelity to contracts.*

Every faithful officer of this bureau will understand that, in attending to the duty here indicated, he is securing, at once, the best good of the freedmen, in whose interest the bureau was created, and of the country, whose peace and prosperity he is equally bound to promote. The good of all classes require that the lands should be refenced and cultivated; but it is impossible for the farmer to pursue this work successfully unless he can rely upon his laborers to remain with him to the end of their engagements.

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 6, 1865.

Great trouble has arisen on account of the disagreement between the reports of superintendents of destitute refugees and freedmen and the commissaries of the districts.

The assistant commissioner directs that superintendents will see that these reports agree with the commissaries' before being forwarded to this office.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 7, 1865.

Superintendents, in deciding the amount of rent to be given to owners for lands that have been held by the bureau as abandoned, will, in cases where the owner is not a subject of Executive pardon, allow rent from the date on which the owner subscribed to the amnesty oath under the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865.

In cases where rents of property have been paid into the bureau in money, they will not pay it over to the owner without an order from these headquarters.
By order of Colonel O. Brown.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 9, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The assistant commissioner directs that in all cases where property is ordered to be restored to the owners you notify the freedmen holding leases of the property under the bureau of the time when their leases will expire, and when they must vacate the premises. While giving the freedmen all the facilities in your power for obtaining new leases of the owners of the property or for making contracts, you will make them understand that their leases under the bureau, when property has been restored, will expire, and that the owners of the property must then have full possession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector General.

Captain C. B. WILDER,
Superintendent Ninth District.

[General Orders No. 24.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 10, 1865.

No leases of property made by agents of this bureau will be considered valid if made subsequent to the pardon of the owner.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 13, 1865.

Reports have been received at these headquarters that some of the agents of the bureau are in the habit of arresting citizens to answer trivial or groundless charges made against them by the freedmen.

Superintendents will instruct their subordinates that, except in serious criminal cases, where the proof is clear or the presumption great, they will not arrest citizens against whom complaints are made, unless they fail to appear after suitable notice from competent authority.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 20, 1865.

To the overseers of the poor of ——— county, Virginia :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that ———, freedmen, (paupers,) belonging to your county, are now being supported by the federal government.

Upon receiving notice from you that arrangements have been made to support and care for them, they will be forwarded to you without delay.

Your early attention to this matter is requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

The above notice was sent to each county to which freedmen, (paupers,) supported by the government, belonged.

[General Orders No. 25.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., November 29, 1865.

Superintendents will instruct their assistants that in the making of contracts between whites and freedmen it is not necessary to adhere to the form of contract sent from this office.

Any contract that secures the right of both parties will be considered valid by the agents of this bureau.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., December 6, 1865.

Hereafter superintendents will indorse upon all applications for the restoration of property in possession of the bureau their opinion as to whether, in such restoration, there would result suffering among the refugees and freedmen, or the operations of the bureau be seriously inconvenienced.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., December 8, 1865.

It appearing that the freedmen in many parts of the State are in the habit of engaging in hunting with fire-arms on the Sabbath, superintendents will instruct their assistants to seize all arms found in the hands of freedmen on the Sabbath, and hold such arms subject to the order of the assistant commissioner.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., December 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: You will not consider the report of the commission "to determine the question of rents" as final until approved by the assistant commissioner or you receive other instructions.

You will reserve enough of the crops on each farm to pay the owner's rental thereon, if the commissioner so decides.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain A. S. FLAGG,
Acting Quartermaster and Superintendent, &c.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., December 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: The assistant commissioner directs that you report, as early as possible, all known cases of outrages which have occurred within your district since the surrender of the rebel armies, committed by white people upon the blacks and by blacks upon the whites. The statement in each case should give, whenever practicable, the date and locality of the occurrence, and the circumstances as fully as possible. It is important that the report be received here by the end of the present week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain A. S. FLAGG,
Assistant Quartermaster and Superintendent, &c.
(A copy sent to each superintendent.)

[Circular.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., December 28, 1865.

It is rumored that many of the citizens contemplate turning out of doors the helpless and infirm freedmen on the first of the year. The assistant commis-

sioner directs that you report the names and residences of any persons that do this, with such facts connected therewith as can be ascertained, promptly to this office.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. S. FLAGG, *Superintendent.*

(Copy sent to all the superintendents.)

[Circular No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 1, 1866.

I. Superintendents will hereafter require their assistants to report, on the last day of each month, the number of freedmen within their respective sub-districts able to work, and for whom employment cannot be found. These reports will be consolidated by the superintendents and forwarded to these headquarters on or before the fifth day of the succeeding month.

II. Superintendents will report, without delay, the amount of fines and fees for contracts (each class of items by itself) received within their respective sub-districts, from bureau courts, up to January 1, 1866.

Hereafter these reports will be made on the last day of each month.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 3, 1866.

CAPTAIN: Under instructions received from the commissioner, the assistant commissioner directs that you will not pay rent for property occupied by freedmen.

The instructions contained in the letter of date December 19, 1865, from this office, directing you to "reserve enough of the crops on each farm to pay the owner's rental thereon," is revoked.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. S. FLAGG,

Assistant Quartermaster, Superintendent, &c.

[Circular No. 2.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 11, 1866.

Superintendents will hereafter forward to these headquarters copies of all orders and circulars issued by them.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.



[Circular No. 3.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 12, 1866.

Superintendents will not hereafter visit Richmond, Va., without permission from these headquarters.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Order No. 9.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 13, 1866.

I. Botetourt county, Virginia, is hereby detached from the sixth district Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and attached to the seventh district Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

The assistant superintendent will hereafter report to Captain R. S. Lacey, assistant quartermaster and superintendent, seventh district, Lynchburg, Virginia.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Letter of Instructions No. 1.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 24, 1866.

CAPTAIN: You will instruct your assistant superintendent at Norfolk to afford every possible assistance—not involving the expenditure of money—to the agent of the intelligence office opened near his headquarters for the benefit of the freedmen by the Rev. Mr. Stockwell, of this city. You will further instruct your assistant superintendent that this office is to be self-sustaining; that no fees are to be charged the freedmen; and that the following rates will be paid by their employers:

For verbal contracts between parties residing in the State, fifty cents.

For verbal contracts where the employer resides without the State, one dollar.

For written contracts, one dollar.

All written contracts must be witnessed by the assistant superintendent.

The agent of this office will keep complete records of all business transactions, which records will be examined each week by the assistant superintendent, who will, on the last day of each month, forward a report through your office to the assistant commissioner showing amount of business transacted.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. S. FLAGG,

Assistant Quartermaster and Superintendent.

(Similar copies of the above letter were sent to the superintendent second district in regard to intelligence office at Petersburg; to the superintendent third district in regard to intelligence office at Richmond; to the superintendent fourth district in regard to intelligence offices at Fredericksburg and Charlottesville; and to the superintendent seventh district in regard to intelligence office at Lynchburg.)

[Circular No. 4.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 24, 1866.

Superintendents will make out and forward to these headquarters a roll of the civilians employed in the freedmen's courts within their districts. This roll will show the county in which each civilian has served, and the amount of funds received in each county by the courts from contracts, fines, and all other sources; each class of items being reported separately.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 5.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 27, 1866.

The attention of superintendents and agents of this bureau is called to the fact that large numbers of discharged colored soldiers in this department have federal or State bounties due them. Many have been disabled, and are entitled to pensions, as also the families of colored soldiers killed during the war.

All officers and agents of the bureau will give all possible assistance to these persons in preparing and settling claims for bounty or pension.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 6.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., January 29, 1866.

Superintendents will direct their assistants to forward through their offices to the headquarters of the assistant commissioner on the last day of each month a report showing the condition of bureau affairs in their sub-districts, the state of feeling existing between the whites and freedmen, and all other facts bearing upon the welfare of the freedmen.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 7.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., February 1, 1866.

Superintendents are instructed to direct their assistants that they are not to leave the limits of their respective sub-districts without permission from these headquarters.

By order of Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

TEXAS.

RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN.

Duties of superintendents of freedmen.—Circulation of emancipation proclamation.

[Circular No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Texas, October 12, 1865.

Reports have been received at these headquarters of freedmen being deprived of the liberty guaranteed by the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President of the United States to persons formerly held in slavery, and severe personal violence being inflicted upon freedmen, and in some instances murder. It is my duty, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the orders of Major General Howard, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, to proclaim their freedom, protect them in the enjoyment of their liberty, and bring the violators of the law to justice: It is therefore ordered—

I. That the assistant superintendents give widespread circulation to the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; that it be read and distributed at all places where freedmen are employed, and that copies be furnished the planters and civil officers of the State within their jurisdiction.

II. That all officers acting under orders from these headquarters will adjudicate in all cases arising within their respective districts between freedmen themselves, or between freedmen and white persons, when civil officers, by reason of old codes, fail to do them impartial justice. The following extract of orders from Major General Howard, chief of bureau, are here published for the information of all concerned:

[Circular No. 5.—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 30, 1865.

6. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the assistant commissioners in the discharge of their duties toward the freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The assistant commissioners will everywhere *declare* and *protect* their freedom, as set forth in the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress.

7. In all places where there is an interruption of civil laws or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the law, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites, or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner Bureau of
Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Approved July 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

III. That freedmen everywhere be enjoined to work; and in doing so, they will, in all cases, enter into free and voluntary contracts with employers of their own choice, and employers with them, the contracts to be duly approved and registered in each office, and not to be broken by either party, except for sufficient cause. In no case will freedmen be forced to contract to work for employers who are obnoxious to them, and officers carrying out this order must, in all cases, give the freedmen to understand that they are entirely free to contract to work where, and for whom they please, and at the same time that a life of idleness will not be encouraged or allowed.

IV. It is rumored that in some parts of the State the freedmen are under the false impression that the lands of their former masters are to be divided out to them, on or about Christmas next. All officers of this bureau will at once disabuse the freedman's mind of this error. All good citizens are called upon to circulate this order contradicting the error, that it may die with its parent.

Every just encouragement will be rendered the planter to assist him to adapt himself to the new condition of labor. It is essential for his success to accord to the negro all the rights of a freedman, and to meet him in the true spirit of justice and kindness; then there will be no difficulty to control the labor. The day of the lash and corporeal punishment is past, and must give way to law and moral power; man must learn to govern himself before he can expect to govern others; let every one practically realize that slavery is dead, past resurrection, and adverse to the spirit of the age and the decrees of a free people; therefore, let no man be deceived.

Under act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, all orders, rules, ordinances or laws, issued by any authority whatever, which are in conflict with the rights and liberties of freedmen, are *null and void*, and of no effect, and any person or persons acting under any pretended authority, in violation of this order, will be arrested and punished.

E. M. GREGORY,
*Brigadier General, Ass't Comm'r, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas.*

Respectfully forwarded to Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, in compliance with paragraph 2, circular No. 10, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

E. M. GREGORY,
*Brevet Brigadier General, and Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Texas.*

[Circular No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF TEXAS,
Galveston, December 5, 1865.

I. The undersigned, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Texas, announces the following named officers on duty in this bureau:

Captain Chauncey C. Morse, 37th Illinois volunteers, acting assistant adjutant general, in charge of office, at headquarters, Galveston.

Captain Byron Porter, United States volunteers, assistant adjutant general.

Surgeon S. J. W. Mintzer, United States volunteers, surgeon in chief.

Captain Samuel I. Wright, United States volunteers, assistant quartermaster and disbursing officer.

First Lieutenant E. M. Wheelock, 76th United States colored troops, superintendent of schools.

Brevet Colonel H. Seymour Hall, 43d United States colored troops, sub-assistant commissioner, Marshall, Texas.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. DeGress, sub-assistant commissioner, Houston, Texas.

Captain John Scott, 25th Illinois volunteers, sub-assistant commissioner, Victoria, Texas.

Second Lieutenant O. Swingley, 12th Illinois volunteer cavalry, sub-assistant commissioner, Austin, Texas.

Second Lieutenant B. J. Arnold, 12th Illinois volunteer cavalry, sub-assistant commissioner, Brenham, Texas.

First Lieutenant J. T. Raper, 26th Ohio volunteers, sub-assistant commissioner, Columbus, Texas.

Boatswain George C. Abbott, United States navy, sub-assistant commissioner, Hempstead, Texas.

John F. Brown, esq., sub-assistant commissioner, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas.

J. T. Whiteside, esq., sub-assistant commissioner, Courtney, Grimes county, Texas.

Ira P. Pedigo, esq., sub-assistant commissioner, Woodville, Tyler county, Texas.

W. H. Farner, esq., sub-assistant commissioner, Millican, Brazos county, Texas.

F. D. Inge, esq., sub-assistant commissioner, Leona, Leon county, Texas.

II. The above-named are the only authorized agents of this bureau.

III. Agents appointed in future will be promptly announced.

IV. All contracts made with freedmen must be executed in triplicate, witnessed by two responsible parties, and approved by one of the above-named agents, or at these headquarters. One copy will be retained by the agent approving, and one each by the employer and the freedman.

E. M. GREGORY,

*Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas.*

[Circular No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF TEXAS.

Galveston, December 9, 1865.

I. The undersigned being desirous that the labor system of this State, so far as regards the freedmen and their employers, should be established on the basis of mutual interest, respectfully recommends that employers promptly settle with the freedman for the labor of the past year before the first of January, and that contracts for the ensuing season be made at once on fair and liberal terms. By so doing the freedmen will have confidence in his employer and the laws that protect him and them, equally. It is believed that humane treatment, fair and liberal compensation, together with the extension of educational facilities to the freedmen, is the most direct way to promote and develop this mutual interest.

II. No officer or agent of this bureau is allowed to make any charge for approving contracts.

III. Agents, before approving contracts, will see that the proper revenue stamps have been thereto affixed, when it is possible to obtain them.

E. M. GREGORY,

*Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas.*

Official:

CHAUNCEY C. MORSE,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No 4.]

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF TEXAS,
Galveston, December 27, 1865.

The following named officers and citizens are announced as agents of this bureau, in addition to those named in circular No. 2, from these headquarters, dated Galveston, Texas, December 5, 1865 :

Captain Byron Porter, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers, sub-assistant commissioner, Houston, Texas.

Lieutenant George Gladwyn, 122d United States colored troops, sub-assistant commissioner, Houston, Texas.

Captain J. B. Bostwick, 10th United States colored troops, sub-assistant commissioner, Columbia, Brazoria county, Texas.

Lieutenant Eugene Smith, 10th United States colored troops, sub-assistant commissioner, Indianola, Texas.

W. Longworth, esq., (chief justice of Wilson county,) sub-assistant commissioner.

J. W. McConaughy, esq., sub-assistant commissioner, Wharton, Wharton county, Texas.

E. M. GREGORY,
*Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas.*

Official :

CHAUNCEY C. MORSE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MISSISSIPPI.

[Circular No. 1.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FREEDMEN'S
BUREAU, FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 3, 1865.

As soon as officers can be detailed for service in this bureau, they will visit every locality in the State, and be stationed in each town of importance, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President in reference to refugees and freedmen. They will see that the negroes are secured in their freedom, and allowed a fair compensation for their labor. They will put forth every effort to make the freedmen understand their new position, its duties and obligations.

Freedmen and refugees must not be supported in idleness. If the officers of the bureau cannot secure employment for all under their charge that they are compelled to support, they will take possession of abandoned lands and set them at work.

Freedmen will be urged to remain at their old homes, where they are properly treated and paid for their labor.

In all cases where freedmen have assisted in planting a crop this year, they are entitled to full compensation for their labor, although no arrangements have been made for such pay at the beginning of the year.

Officers of the bureau will grant transportation to refugees and freedmen to their homes, and assist in reuniting families that may have been separated by war or slavery.

Attention is called to the following extracts from instructions from Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands :

"Much trouble arises on account of the difficulty of fixing just and equitable rates of compensation for the labor of refugees and freedmen. Justice can be better approximated by contracts approved by the assistant commissioner, superintendent of freedmen, or other officer on duty in connexion with this bureau. They must, however, satisfy themselves as to what is a just compensation for the different classes of labor in the locality coming under their immediate supervision."

"Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the assistant commissioners in the discharge of their duties towards the freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The assistant commissioners will everywhere declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the proclamations of the President and the laws of Congress."

"Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, *bona fide* acts, approved by proper officers, and their inviolability enforced on both parties. The old system of overseers, tending to compulsory unpaid labor and acts of cruelty and oppression, is prohibited. The unity of families, and all the rights of the family relation, will be carefully guarded. In places where the local statutes make no provision for the marriage of persons of color, the assistant commissioners are authorized to designate officers who shall keep a record of marriages, which may be solemnized by any ordained minister of the Gospel, who shall make a return of the same, with such items as may be required for registration at places designated by the assistant commissioner. Registrations already made by United States officers will be carefully preserved."

SAMUEL THOMAS,
*Colonel, Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, State of Mississippi.*

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. G.

[Circular No. 2.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1865.

In using the forms of financial reports furnished by this office you will be guided by the following instructions :

I. Always fill and sign with full names and official designation, giving your regiment as well as the position you fill.

II. In stating circumstances of receipt and expenditure, be explicit. Let your papers show at a glance where your money came from and has gone to.

III. Be prompt in forwarding your returns ; they will be made in duplicate, one copy retained by you, the other must be sent within three days of the end of the month for which you report.

IV. The mode of making up your account current (Form 1) you will find laid down on page 183, Revised Regulations, 1861.

V. On abstract A (Form 2) all receipts, from any source whatever, will be returned. No vouchers are needed. Should any question arise, the records of your office, if properly kept, will show the minutest particulars.

VI. Abstract B (Form 3) will be used only for transfers to officers, for the purpose of disbursement. The vouchers to it (Form 4) are their receipts. Transfers will only be made by you on special orders from this office.

VII. Abstract C, (Form 5,) with its accompanying vouchers, (Forms 6 and 7,) should give an exact and definite history of each and every expenditure. None

but an officer can sign the certificate to Form 6, and no payments will be made on either Form 6 or 7 till the vouchers have been approved and payment ordered by this office. In computing odd days, on either 6 or 7, bear in mind that the pay per day varies with the number of days in the month, and that both extremes of the time mentioned are included; thus, from 1st to the 15th, fifteen days—not fourteen.

VIII. Your papers should be neatly folded and indorsed, and enclosed in a wrapper, giving the month, year, name of officer, and location.

Finally, let me remind you that any carelessness or default will cause you to be reported to the Treasury Department for stoppage of pay, and that expenditure must be kept as low as possible.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Receiving and Disbursing Officer, Freedmen's Bureau.

[Circular No. 3.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss. July 23, 1865.

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands being in the War Department, it is expected that all officers and citizens on duty in it will conduct their business according to military regulations and etiquette, and their attention is called to the following general instructions:

I. All official communications for this office will be addressed to the assistant adjutant general, Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi.

II. All orders and circulars sent from this office will be accompanied by a blank receipt therefor, which will be filled and returned on the day of the receipt.

III. Each officer on duty in this bureau will be expected to keep a record of all letters received or sent and orders and circulars issued.

IV. Till further orders, reports in letter form, on all points of interest, will be made monthly to the office of the acting assistant commissioner of each district of the State, and by them to this office.

V. Copies of all orders and circulars issued will be forwarded in like manner on the day of issue.

It is recommended that for the present, all official communications be forwarded through the quartermaster in charge of transportation.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.
STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official:

[Circular No. 4.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 25, 1865.

I. In order that the superintendent of education may have some notion of the number of teachers that will be sent into this State to labor for the freedmen during the next school year, and that arrangements may be made properly to

distribute them, it is requested that you kindly intimate your intentions in this respect. We wish all schools to open as nearly as possible on the first of October. To avoid confusion and disappointment to all parties, it is desirable early to have an understanding with the different societies and church boards that may design to aid us in our work of education.

II. We shall probably be able to assign school-houses and quarters for teachers at all, or nearly all, the posts where the assistant commissioner of freedmen may have officers; but furniture, for the personal use of teachers cannot be promised. It will also be remembered, that all the officers of this bureau can do towards the subsistence of teachers will be to accredit them, so that they may purchase at the commissariat at contract prices.

III. It is not known what means will be devised to secure help from the people in sustaining schools for their own benefit, nor how extensive that help may be. Information will be given to you as early and as definitely as possible.

IV. It is respectfully requested that no choice of places, nor other local arrangements, for establishing schools in this State, be entered upon without consultation with this office.

V. It is recommended that no schools for colored people be attempted save in places where officers of the bureau are posted. The following places may be occupied by teachers: Vicksburg, Natchez, Jackson, Canton, Grenada, Yazoo City, Oxford, Holly Springs, Corinth, Columbus, Brookhaven, Aberdeen, Rodney, Raymond, Mississippi City, Meridian, Panola, Okolona, Woodville, Monticello, Enterprise, and Macon. It may be that other places will be found.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

JOSEPH WARREN,
Chaplain, State Superintendent of Education.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

(To northern societies who have had laborers in the field.)

[Circular No. 5.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 26, 1865.

I. The attention of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State is called to the subject of binding out orphan or destitute children, according to the form of indenture furnished from this office. This form has been approved by the Commissioner of the bureau; and no other will be used.

II. There are three classes of children which will be affected by the action of the officers of the bureau—orphans, deserted children, and those whose parents are unable, for any reason, to keep them properly. Imbecile, sick, and vicious parents, often afford as good a reason for binding out the children as orphanage. In regard to this class of children the officers of the bureau will have to judge what it is best to do. They must be taken away from the control of their parents so far, precisely, as is for their good. The good of the children is the main matter to be regarded in all cases.

III. When children are to be provided for, their own will, to some extent, should be regarded, if they are able to form and intelligibly express any preference. Some may feel great repugnance to going to a given place: it is not generally wise to force them. Some may clearly prefer one kind of business to another: their choice should be respected when practicable. The judgment of the officers will, of course, have to decide such matters when the children's choice is unwise.

IV. The length of time for which children should be bound will be affected by many considerations. If one goes to live with a farmer or mechanic, and the intention be that he shall learn the trade of the person taking him, the time ought to be such as is usually thought requisite for that purpose. If one goes to be in the capacity of house servant, the time ought not to be so long as to operate to preclude the choice of another mode of life, when the proper age for such a choice arrives. If one—a girl, for instance—can be provided with a place where she may learn to be a good house servant, and consents to be bound to that kind of life, there can be no objection to her being bound till the age of 16 or 18, as the officer may think judicious. In no case bind girls beyond the age 18, or boys beyond that of 20. In the case of deserted children, it may sometimes be necessary to make the indenture for a certain time, "or until the child may be claimed by its parents."

V. The greatest care, on the part of the officers, must be exercised, to prevent unkind and unfaithful persons from getting possession of children; and so to assort them, as to occupation, time, and circumstances, that the smallest possible amount of discontent shall ensue. As far as practicable, the welfare of the children, after they are bound, should be the care of the officers of the bureau,

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official:

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 6.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1865.

I. Whereas, in the State of Mississippi, there is no local statute regulating the marriage of colored people, and it is desirable that their morals and interests, in this respect, should be properly cared for, attention is called to the following extract of circular No. 5, paragraph 8, dated Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865, issued by Major General O. O. Howard Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:

"In places where the local statutes make no provision for the marriage of persons of color, the assistant commissioners are authorized to designate officers who shall keep a record of marriages which may be solemnized by any ordained minister of the Gospel, who shall make a return of the same, with such items as may be required, at places designated by the assistant commissioner. Registrations already made by United States officers will be carefully preserved."

II. There will be furnished from this office, for each local office of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Mississippi—

1. A form of authorization to perform the ceremony of marriage for colored people, with instructions.

2. A form of marriage certificate and return.

3. A ruled sheet, as a pattern for ruling registers.

III. The officer in charge of any office of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State will issue a copy of the form of authorization, signed by himself, to any ordained minister of the Gospel, white or colored, who will engage to perform the marriage ceremony according to the instructions given, and who is able to make the certificate and return intelligibly. Where no such minister can conveniently be

reached, the commissioned officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are authorized to perform the rite and make the return.

IV. Printed blank forms of the marriage certificates are to be furnished to all persons authorized according to paragraph III; and the officers to whom returns are made will collect, from the persons returning them, *fifty cents* for each return, to meet the expenses of stationery and registration, and place the same to the credit of the Freedmen's Bureau.

V. The officers to whom returns are made will see that they are registered immediately, and the returns duly filed and preserved. The registry books will be so arranged that marriages shall be recorded *in alphabetical order of the surnames of bridegrooms*. This will make reference to the books easy.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official:

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 7.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 29, 1865.

I. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Mississippi will use all practicable means to make known the contents of this circular to the freed people under their care. Meetings of the colored people are recommended, at which the circular may be read and explained. Copies of it ought to be placed in the hands of intelligent preachers and other colored men, who will assist in making it known. The aid of teachers and other friends of the colored people may be secured.

II. By the proclamation of the President, sanctioned by Congress, the colored people are free. The result of the war, in which so many colored men have taken an honorable part, confirms their freedom. If in any place they are still held and treated as slaves, it is an outrage. To prevent such a wrong, and to secure to them protection, the Bureau of Freedmen has been established, and its officers placed throughout the district. All colored people have a right and are invited to go to these officers for advice and protection whenever they think themselves wronged. The officers ask for the confidence of the colored people. Whenever the State laws and courts do not do justice to the colored man, by refusing the testimony of colored witnesses, or in any other way, the freed people must apply to the nearest officer of the bureau; he will tell what is to be done in each case. The freedmen must not attempt to take the law into their own hands, or to right themselves by any kind of violence, carrying off property, or the like. White men will sometimes trespass upon a black man's rights or commit acts of personal violence, and then try to shield themselves under the plea that there is nothing but negro testimony against them. The officers of the bureau have power to take up all such cases, and to admit the negro testimony, and the colored people must seek their remedy by going to these officers.

III. All the colored people are entitled to wages for work done. It must be clearly understood that belonging to a place and lying about without work does not entitle any one to wages, nor even to food. If one hires any person, it is for the work that person is to do. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work is precisely what each person ought to have. When a colored person makes a contract to work, to cultivate on shares, or to buy land, or to do any important

thing, the contract ought to be approved and witnessed by the officer of the bureau. The officer is to see that both parties act according to the contract. If any one employ a colored person to work without an approved contract, and refuse to pay wages, the officer of the bureau will listen to a complaint, and order customary wages to be paid. Ignorance must be protected against craft, cajolery, and trickery, as much as against intimidation and violence.

IV. They who have come out of slavery must exercise patience. No great change like that from slavery to freedom can be made to work perfectly at once. They must remember that they cannot have rights without duties. Freedom does not mean the right to live without work at other people's expense, but means that each man shall enjoy the fair fruit of his labor. A man who can work has no right to a support by government or by charity. The issue of rations to colored people by the government during the war was an act of humanity, because they were driven from their work, forsaken by their old masters, and left without food. This is not the case now. The means and opportunity to make a respectable living are within the reach of every colored man in this State. No really respectable person wishes to be supported by others. Let each one patiently do what is right, and then it will be easy to secure them what is right from others. Many say the negro will never work except as a slave. The negro has it in his power to contradict this saying most effectually. Let him work, and his rights will soon be secure.

V. The colored people have behaved, in some respects, remarkably well. They have not, in more than a few instances, shown spite toward their late owners. It is far better that they should not. They can lose nothing by treating them respectfully. Where they have been well treated, and their late owners are disposed to give them their old quarters and fair wages, it will often be best for them to continue at the old place. A good master is likely to prove a good employer, and is to be treated with respect and affection. Where they know a white man to be tyrannical and unjust they will naturally avoid him, which they have a clear right to do. But this is all they need to do. They must not go back to take revenge for the past. Leave the unjust and violent white man to suffer for want of laborers; that is enough.

VI. The freed people must have schools. If they are not educated they will be at a constant disadvantage with white men. Where we have had schools it has been proved that the colored children can learn easily. Teachers will be sent to every place where they can be protected and sustained. But the government will not pay the teachers, and the benevolence of the north may not be able to support so many as will be needed. The colored people ought to aid. At Little Rock, Arkansas, during several months of the past year they maintained a freedmen's school society, which raised all the money they needed by subscription, and made the schools free to all colored children. The colored people of other places might do the same thing, and they ought to do it so far as they are able. If they prefer it in any place, they might agree to be taxed according to their incomes, and take measures, in consultation with the officers of the bureau, to collect the tax themselves and pay it over to the officers, who will use it for the schools and give account to all concerned.

VII. Regular lawful marriage is a most important thing. No people can ever be good and great, nor even respectable, if the men and women "take up together" without being married, and change from one to another and quarrel and part whenever the fancy takes them. Sin and shame of this class always destroys a people if not repented of. If slavery caused a bad state of things in this respect among the colored people, freedom ought to produce a better. Let the evils of slavery die with it. Regularly ordained colored ministers, who have so much education that they can make the certificate of marriage properly, may be authorized to solemnize marriage. All white ministers, qualified and willing, may have the same authority. And where there are no such ministers

within reach, the commissioned officers of the Freedmen's Bureau can officiate. The people who have lived together without being married ought to come up and be married, for the sake of example. Let no woman consent to live with a man at all who will not at once marry her. Unfaithfulness to the marriage relation is such a sin and shame that it ought not to be heard of among free people. When such cases occur the parties against whom offences are committed should complain to the officers of the bureau. If they do not do it, the colored preachers, and any persons who desire order and purity to prevail, ought to bring such cases to the notice of the officers.

VIII. By the blessing of God a great deal may be done to establish justice, to enlighten and raise the people, and to secure the welfare of all classes in this State, if all will co-operate in the work. The freed people ought themselves to aid the officers in every way. It is their duty to do so. They owe it to the government, that has freed them and called this whole organization into existence for their benefit and protection, to do all in their power for its success. Let them be industrious and frugal. Slavery has not taught them economy, but, on the contrary, has tended to make them extravagant and thoughtless. Having had no interest in the success of labor, the preservation of property, or even the care of their own persons, they have contracted habits in many cases which, if not corrected, will degrade and ruin them. The dress, habits, language, and thoughts of slavery must be thrown off. That which was forced upon them in slavery does not become them now. Let them act their part well, work for their living, and avoid all wrong courses, and all will be well.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 8.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 1, 1865.

I. Each officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, in charge of a post in this State, will immediately set apart accommodation for such schools and teachers as may be needed at his post. If he has no buildings for this purpose at his command, he will devise some plan for providing them, if possible, and consult with this office.

II. In order to learn what buildings will be required, let an estimate of the probable number of pupils be made, and reported to this office. This information is necessary to the superintendent of education to guide him in engaging and distributing teachers.

III. These duties, and all matters connected with them, are of very great importance, as the education of the people is one of the chief objects aimed at by the bureau. Let them have early and close attention. You will find many parties disposed to throw difficulties in the way. They must be met with determination and zeal.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 9.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 4, 1865.

[The sub-commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Mississippi will be required to see that every white citizen in their district is furnished with a copy of this circular.]

It is important that the planters of Mississippi both understand the new relation which they sustain to the labor of the State, and cheerfully accept the facts of the new situation.

Abuses of freedmen of the gravest character are often reported to this office. These must be stopped. The planters should learn that their interests and those of the freedmen are coincident. This bureau will endeavor to advance the interests of both, and each class should seek the welfare of the other, as the means of promoting its own. Emancipation is a fact. The government is pledged to maintain it. Yet many of the planters are found going back, in thought, to re-argue the question of freedom, and to dispute that fact; thus throwing obstacles in the way of the successful working of the free-labor system.

All this is folly. The argument was finished when the war began: the question was forever settled when it closed. If we have fallen among difficulties, we are to look forward to find the way out of them, since we cannot go back to the past. It matters less how we got into them, if we may only escape. We are to look ahead for light and prosperity. War has done its worst; now, with returning peace, we may hope, through its quiet arts, to repair the material losses entailed by the war.

The interests of the planters and the freedmen lie parallel to each other. They cannot become hostile unless prejudice makes them so. Land is valueless without labor, and the labor of the great majority of the freedmen is vain without land. These interests must be combined, or each is comparatively valueless. For the planters, then, to abuse, or even alienate, the class on whom they must depend for the labor that makes their plantations valuable, is foolish as well as wicked. Conciliation and kindness is the true policy, and is self-remunerative. Yet we frequently hear of men being shot for leaving plantations, or for replying to personal abuse in terms not disrespectful; and of others who have been flogged, paddled, &c. It must be understood that the old appliances of slavery must be abandoned entirely, and the fact that the negro is a man, and entitled to the common treatment due a human being, fully impressed on all minds. The time is come when a people that supposes itself capable of managing its own government should cease to suppose that all arguments and claims, in behalf of so important a class as the laboring population, are sufficiently met by the phrase, so widely used, "damn the nigger." Whoever cannot accept all this, is not to be reasoned with, and should place himself in such a position as not to come in contact with the freedmen of the State.

Contracts are of great importance to all parties concerned. Planters employing freedmen must make a contract in writing with them, as soon as practicable, and deposit a copy in the nearest office of the Freedmen's Bureau. Contracts are not only useful to educate the freedmen, to secure to them justice, and to teach them how to deal with men; they also protect the planters by holding the people to steady work, and by preventing disappointment to employers when labor is most needed. They are also useful to officers; because if freedmen are lazy, or dishonest, it is easier to hold them to a contract intelligently made, than to enforce on them their duty in any other way.

It is of the highest consequence that good faith with the negroes be most carefully observed. The planters expect government to hold the negroes to their duty according to their contracts. It is not unreasonable that they them-

selves should be held rigidly to their agreements. The freedmen are universally suspicious of white men, and especially of former slaveholders. Kindness and fair dealing are indispensable, if we would overcome the influence of these prejudices.

There must be no evasion of freedom, no system of apprenticeship conflicting with it, and no contracts for terms of years or for life, as is sometimes proposed.

It is evident to all, that intelligent labor is more valuable than that of the ignorant and degraded. The planters will therefore subserve their own interests, if they aid us to educate the freedmen, and contribute to support their schools and encourage all improvements. The opposition that is often manifested to the education of the colored people is without any logical reason, except when it arises from the desire to keep them liable to be cheated and misused.

We habitually enjoin upon the freedmen the duty of being respectful to their late masters. It is not too much to say, on the other hand, that these should be respectable, and by considerate kindness make it possible for the negroes to follow our counsel.

For the current year, especially, the freedmen will have to be supported from the crops which they have labored to make. They have a right to this, as every laborer is worthy of his hire; and government will also insist on it as a necessity, and to relieve itself of needless burdens, as well as on the ground of right. This policy will also benefit the planter by retaining on his place the labor which will be indispensable and valuable next year.

The negro's right to hold property, when legitimately acquired, must be recognized and respected by all. This must be acknowledged by the people of the State, if the negro is to live here a free man.

It is asked for the freedmen that too much be not expected from them at once, and that they be not criticised and censured with the liberality which is customary with many. It is a great inconsistency to censure them for every imperfection, while constantly decrying them as worthless and degraded. Slavery has made them what they are; if they are ignorant and stupid, do not expect much of them; and give them at least time to get out of the ruts of slavery, before judging them by the highest standards. It is best to try the new system of freedom at least hopefully. It cannot well be worse, and it may be far better. At Vicksburg, where it has had two years in which to develop itself, it is already working well.

We are often asked what shall be done with the old, the poor, the destitute, and the helpless. These will be disposed of and provided for in various ways. Many old servants will be kept and supported by their former masters, because they are really attached to them; and by benevolent masters, because their unpaid labor has enriched them. The available labor of the freedmen must be made to support all who are legitimately dependent on it. Hospitals are and will be provided for the sick and destitute, who have no other care. Pauper colonies will provide for the support of thousands more, with the smallest expense to the government, on abandoned and confiscable lands. Some system of apprenticeship, with proper safeguards, such as is customary among the white people of the north, will provide for many growing children already able to do much toward their own support. In short, all the appliances of freedom will be employed here as rapidly as possible to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to meet the many demands of their new state. Not only shall freedmen be protected, but also planters, co-operating heartily with the government, shall have every possible facility afforded to them. Punishments, as in the case of other persons, instead of being inflicted by the unauthorized and irresponsible, are transferred to proper officers, who in this will act judicially. The negro is amenable to the same law as the white man, and must be punished in the same way. All acts of violence, theft, or crime of any kind, on the part of the freedmen, will be punished.

Planters will be furnished the means of obtaining all needful information on this subject. It is bad economy for them not to be informed. It is the duty of each one to visit the nearest sub-commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and by personal inquiry learn whatever he may of the ways of this organization, obtain copies of orders, circulars, and instructions from this office, and communicate his knowledge to his neighbors, as well as profit by it himself. Ignorance henceforth will be inexcusable, while cheerful acquiescence in the new order of things will contribute to the successful inauguration of the new system of labor and to the prosperity of the State as well as of individuals.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[Circular No. 10.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 12, 1865.

I. SCHOOL MONTHS.

The months for schools under this superintendence will not be periods of four weeks, as last year, but calendar months. At whatever date a school may open, the first report is to be made at the end of that calendar month ; and afterward reports are to be made at the end of each calendar month.

II. REGISTERS.

A specimen sheet is sent to each school to show the teachers how to make the headings of a school register. Foolscap paper, with rules extended to the bottom, and a sufficient number of sheets stitched together, will make the best form of register. Each teacher can invent and use such signs to mark absence and tardiness as may be thought convenient.

III. CLASS-BOOKS.

A specimen page of a class-book is also furnished to each teacher. A small blank book, ruled as this is, will show the exact state of the classes at any time. Filling one of these blank pages on a certain day every week will be sufficient.

IV. MONTHLY REPORT.

Blanks for monthly reports will be supplied to all the schools. They contain sufficient directions in notes, to which particular attention is requested. It is desirable that these monthly reports be carefully made and regularly transmitted in order that full materials for a history of educational effort among the colored people in the State may be at hand. The State superintendent of education, being required to report to the Freedmen's Bureau, will be obliged to insist on receiving these reports.

V. REGIMENTAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

That full information regarding education may be gathered for public encouragement, it is respectfully requested that all regimental and other teachers engaged among the colored people in this State use the forms of monthly report and transmit them as is required of schools under this superintendence. Blanks will be furnished freely.

VI. SCHOOL-BOOKS.

School-books, slates, copy-books, &c., will be kept for sale at this office. The terms are wholesale prices and no credit. Saunders's series of Readers, and the other books that usually accompany them, are recommended; and no others will be kept at this office. If any teachers determine to use other books, they have liberty to do so, but will take measures to supply themselves.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for the State of Mississippi.

JOSEPH WARREN,
Chaplain, State Superintendent of Education.

[Circular No. 11.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 24, 1865.

The opposition to the education of the colored people, so generally manifested by the white population of this State, is very much to be regretted, and it ought to be met by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau with all appropriate measures. This opposition appears in so many forms that it is impossible to give instructions that will suit every case in detail, but some general principles may be set forth that ought to guide sub-commissioners in this part of their duty. This is the object of the present circular.

It is natural that a master race should despise those who have been degraded by bondage. This contempt is coupled with hatred of escaping slaves. We see these feelings now operating against those whom you are appointed to protect. You may meet them by argument. Take pains to show the people that it is neither right nor wise to oppose the efforts that are made to elevate the freedmen. They have to care for themselves hereafter; and to prevent them from gaining knowledge, by means of which to protect themselves from imposition and fraud, is a wrong which no one will defend in argument, and no one will practice, except such as desire to cheat, oppress, and misuse them. You can also show that it is unwise to repress the efforts of the colored people to rise. It is for the safety and interest of the whole community to have the laboring population, that is and must be free, well informed. The colored people certainly will not consider them to be friends who oppose their being taught, who throw difficulties in the way of their obtaining school-rooms, who deprive them of the use of places which have heretofore been accorded to them. They cannot feel attached to people who act upon the monstrous proposition that negroes may be justly deprived of property and privileges which a white man can legally enjoy.

There are places where the whites fear, or profess to fear, a probable negro insurrection, and they object to schools as likely to produce that evil. Such persons should be told that opposition may lead to violence, while kind treatment cannot. If negroes are treated as if they have no rights which white men are bound to respect, what wise man will answer for the consequences? Despair is often neither gentle nor wise, and it may drive the colored people into vagrancy and robbery. Let the negroes have the simple rights of humanity, and there is no danger. Most likely only those neighborhoods fear insurrection where there is already the determination to oppress the colored people, and conscience awakens fear of probable opposition. Press upon white communities the wisdom of conceding at once to the colored people the use of rooms for schools which they have assisted to build, finish, or furnish. The legal title may be in the white trustees; law may give the negroes no remedy when deprived of an equita-

ble share in the use of the property; but it will be wise to give them frankly whatever white men in their place might justly claim. To refuse will not conduce to peace, nor promote industry, nor make the buildings claimed secure.

You may also call the attention of the white people to the fact that the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau stand as disinterested persons between the parties in this matter. While you do not partake of the prejudices of the whites, you are equally free from a corrupt bias towards the blacks, because you have no material interest connected with them. Show that you have no selfish reason for upholding their rights, but only do it conscientiously as a matter of official duty, accordant with simple right. You have not to spend your lives and make your places in this community, and the character of the laborers cannot affect your interests. But the interests of the people of this State are to be seriously affected by it. Your disinterested position ought to give you power in inculcating right ideas.

You will examine all cases in which schools are oppressed and the colored people complain of being deprived of rights in buildings, and apply such remedy as may be in your power. Report all such cases, whatever may be your action, to the acting assistant commissioner of your district for the information of this office.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for the State of Mississippi.

JOSEPH WARREN,
Chaplain, State Superintendent of Education.

[Circular No. 12.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 30, 1865.

The attention of parties having land or houses in the possession of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State is called to the following extract from circular No. 15, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands:

* * * * *

"V. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale, or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

* * * * *

"VII. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President by the assistant commissioner, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

"Each application must be accompanied by—

"1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

"2d. Right of title.

"Officers of the bureau through whom the application passes will indorse thereon such facts as may assist the assistant commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

"VIII. No lands under cultivation by the loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under the circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the

benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for their expenditures."

They will immediately make out and forward their petitions for restoration of property, accompanied by copy of amnesty oath, and certificate of ownership from clerk of the proper court.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for the State of Mississippi.

J. H. WEBER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 13.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 8, 1865.

In view of the possibility of the spread of the cholera, which has already reached the country, the sub-commissioners of this bureau are hereby directed to immediately inspect the camps of refugees and freedmen within their respective districts, and to adopt the most rigid sanitary and hygienic regulations concerning them. At those points where a medical officer of the bureau is stationed they will confer with and act in concert with him. They will impress upon the occupants of such camps the absolute necessity of *personal* cleanliness, as well as the general police of the camps.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for the State of Mississippi.

J. H. WEBER,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

J. H. WEBER,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 14.]

BUREAU REFUGRES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 13, 1865.

The following circular letter from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is published for the information of officers of this bureau, and of the freedmen of the State :

[Circular letter.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Jackson, Miss., November 11, 1865.

It is constantly reported to the Commissioner and his agents that the freedmen have been deceived as to the intentions of the government. It is said that lands will be taken from the present holders and be divided among them on next Christmas or New Year's. This impression, wherever it exists, is wrong. All officers and agents of the bureau are hereby directed to take every possible means to remove so erroneous and injurious an impression. They will further endeavor to overcome other false reports that have been industriously spread abroad with a purpose to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering. Every proper means will be taken to secure fair written agreements or contracts

for the coming year, and the freedmen instructed that it is for their best interests to look to the property-holders for employment. The Commissioner deprecates hostile action, and wishes every possible exertion made to produce kind feeling and mutual confidence between the blacks and the whites.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

It is to be hoped that officers of this bureau have not been the authors of the erroneous stories referred to in the foregoing letter; and that they will take every opportunity of informing the people that no lands are to be divided among them, and that what they get they will have to earn by labor; that if they do not themselves make arrangements to work, they will be compelled to go to work by the State laws and the regulations of the bureau.

Officers will instruct the freedmen to contract for the coming year, urge upon them the importance of making such contracts immediately, impress upon their minds the inviolability of such engagements after they are made, and facilitate the return of the freedmen to their old homes, and the transfer of labor from the cities and military posts to the plantations where it is needed.

Care will be taken to harmonize the interests of blacks and whites. Foolish notions entertained by the colored people of their privileges as freemen, must be eradicated by wise counsel. Officers must exert themselves to organize such a system of labor as will secure a good crop next year; thereby insuring pay to the freedmen for their work, by causing money to flow into the State, which will add to the prosperity of all.

By order of Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 1.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 20, 1865.

A Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands has been created, by act of Congress, in the War Department.

In compliance with the order of the Secretary of War, dated May 31, 1865, I hereby assume the duty of assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi.

The staff organization of the bureau in this State will be hereafter announced.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official : .

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 2.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1865.

The following letter of advice to assistant commissioners being in many points of general interest, is hereby republished for the information of all concerned :

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,

Washington, June 14, 1865.

In receiving, as transmitted, the order of the President, of the Secretary of War, and of this bureau, and other laws and books for your information and guidance, the authority and duties committed to you as its officer for the specified territory, you will not fail to see how exactly their spirit comports with the genius of our free institutions. As a government of the people, from the people, and for the people, and the whole people, it relieves the desolations that have raged by making a special provision for the two great classes of the people, the refugees and those so lately slaves.

A great rebellion crushed, an unparalleled war closed, every citizen and officer has his special duties in establishing peace and securing prosperity.

The general government, under the direction of its wise head and his able advisers, will indicate from time to time, as events advance, the duties of its officers, military and civil. You will readily apprehend your peculiar relations to all other officials and citizens as one to whom is committed a special, an onerous, and a delicate trust, and seek to harmonize your actions with theirs. You will naturally remember your subordination to commanding officers in all matters purely military, and not otherwise determined by law or proclamation, or orders of the President or Secretary of War, or this bureau, and seek in all ways to facilitate their wishes, and aid them in the discharge of their official duties. It is confidently believed that everywhere, in accordance with orders, they will render you the fullest co-operation of that mighty arm of the government which, by the blessing of God, has overcome the internal foes of constitutional liberty, and will, by the same blessing, assure that liberty to every one not tainted with treason or other crimes, irrespective of color or rank.

The practical adjudication is committed to you of the question which has divided parties in church, state, and family, and for these several years arrayed brother against brother.

You must not only promote the elevation of the degraded and oppressed whites; you must do all that behoves the government in answering the question, "What shall we do with the negro?"

All the disturbing elements of the old system of industry and society are around you. Passions may sometimes be excited as old prejudices give way. But the Almighty cares for the nation, and the nation will care for you. Do your duty wisely, faithfully, conscientiously, fearlessly. Endeavor not to overdo nor come short of duty. Do not forget, in the discharge of your governmental duties, that the less government, consistent with assured security of life, liberty and property, the better.

The constraints and exactions of military law are neither normal nor congenial to the American spirit, and your exercise of them must be only to assure to all the liberty for which they were evoked.

Assure yourself, and be able to inform others, how much better than the old things of slavery will be the new things of equal liberty to all.

Russia frees its serfs: shall America perpetuate any form of slavery? An absolute monarchy appropriates its treasure to educate its freed serfs: shall our noble republic do less for its emancipated slaves?

Virtuous intelligence and industry assure the stability and prosperity of a people. Your work has specially to do with these fundamental principles. The possibility is, with good faith on all hands in accepting these changes, that there will be greater prosperity for the southern States, in five years hence, than her warmest advocates of slavery ever believed possible. Calculate the difference between a slave and a free man in the family, in society, in the church, in the State, his increased skill in all the industrial pursuits, his greater value as a producer and consumer in commerce, and multiply that difference by four mil-

lions, and you have an idea of the enhanced prosperity. Seek to combine all the forces which may promote the ends of the government.

Do not start ill-advised schemes; consult frequently. You will be necessitated to employ superintendents of sub-districts for the present; you will secure them by requisition from department commanders, if not already in the field. It is absolutely necessary to have officers above corruption and prejudice, who propose to do simple justice.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner of Bureau.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 3.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 22, 1865.

The proclamation of the President, of date January 1, 1863, usually entitled the emancipation proclamation, is hereby republished for the information of all concerned :

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of State, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States :"

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Nothampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[SRAL.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE.

Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

Official:

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 4.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c., STATES OF MISSISSIPPI.
Vicksburg, Miss., July 24, 1865.

I. The following named officers are announced as on duty at this office:

Lieutenant Stuart Eldridge, sixty-fourth United States colored infantry, acting assistant adjutant general.

Major T. S. Free, forty-ninth United States colored infantry, assistant inspector general.

Major D. O. McCord, surgeon sixty-third United States colored infantry, surgeon-in-chief.

Chaplain Joseph Warren, sixty-fourth United States colored infantry, superintendent of education.

II. The following officers are announced as acting assistant commissioners Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Mississippi:

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Donalson, sixty-fourth United States colored infantry, for northern district of Mississippi.

Major G. D. Reynolds, sixth United States colored artillery, (heavy,) for southern district of Mississippi.

Captain J. H. Weber, sixty-fourth United States colored infantry, for western district of Mississippi.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 5.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 29, 1865.

Information has reached this office of combinations among citizens of the State, for the purpose of oppressing the freedmen, and opposing the work of organizing the labor of the State on a free-labor basis.

In some localities, there is a disposition on the part of the planters to continue their control over their former slaves, with the hope that some change will be made, by which they will be allowed the work of these people free of charge, or that some new form of slavery will be substituted for the old, in the reorganization of the State.

Great complaints reach this office of the abuse of freedmen throughout those districts where military control does not extend. The planter, no longer having any interest in the welfare of the negroes, and no fear of civil law for any crime he may commit, punishes, abuses, and kills the negro upon the slightest provocation.

Every effort must be made to secure to the freedmen the protection guaranteed by the orders and circulars of the Freedmen's Bureau.

It is therefore ordered :

I. That all officers connected with this bureau will take immediate steps for the arrest, and trial by military commission, of all parties who are accused of committing these abuses.

When a complaint is made to an officer, of a crime committed beyond his immediate control, he will make application to the nearest district commander for the necessary cavalry force to make the arrest of the parties.

II. No passes or permits will be required of freedmen, that are not demanded from white persons under similar circumstances.

III. That officers use greater exertions to place in the hands of every citizen of this State copies of orders and circulars forwarded by this office in relation to freedmen affairs.

The emancipation proclamation of the President will be republished and circulated throughout the State.

IV. That all persons employing freedmen be required to contract with them in writing immediately, filing one copy in the office of the sub-commissioner of the district, after it has been approved by him.

No contract will be approved by the sub-commissioner that in any way recognizes slavery, or fails to secure to the laborer wages that will provide food, shelter, clothing, and medical attention. No contract will be made for a longer time than one year, or that will give the employer control over the actions or labor of the employé after the expiration of the year.

Sub-commissioners must inform themselves upon the worth of different kinds of labor in their district, and when they have any doubts about the justice of approving a contract, it should be forwarded to this office for action.

After the execution of the contract, both parties will be required to live up to its provisions, unless some good cause for its violation arises, which must be reported to the sub-commissioner and his written permission obtained.

When freedmen have legitimately acquired furniture, cooking utensils, or personal property of any kind, they will be secured in the possession of the same, although living on the plantation of their former masters.

V. That officers of sub-districts, as soon as possible, make an enrolment of the freedmen under their charge, giving name, age, residence, and occupation and constantly keep such registers of the people, noting all the changes that may occur from time to time.

Expenses, connected with the care and employment of freedmen and refugees, will be reduced as low as possible. No purchases will be made or money paid out by any officer of the bureau, without authority from this office.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 6.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 3, 1865.

The following named officers are announced as on duty at these headquarters :

Captain John Toms, 64th United States colored infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, as chief quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi.

Lieutenant Charles Weissmann, 64th United States colored infantry, acting commissary of subsistence, as chief commissary of subsistence Freedmen's Bureau, State of Mississippi.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 7.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 2, 1865.

The following letter has been received at this office from the clerk of the probate court of Pike county, Mississippi:

HOLMESVILLE, PIKE COUNTY, MISS., *August 28, 1865.*

SIR: I see by article VII of circular No. 7, of date July 29, 1865, from Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., that freedmen are advised to marry legally. As I have been appointed by his excellency Governor Sharkey to the office of clerk of the probate court for this county, and as it is the duty of said clerk to keep a record of marriages and to issue marriage licenses, I should like to keep a record of the marriage of freedmen and to issue marriage licenses to them. By article III of same circular, "contracts made with freedmen should be witnessed by the officer of the bureau." There are many freedmen who are making verbal contracts in this county, choosing rather to run the risk of loss by verbal contracts than to undergo the expense and fatigue of foot-travel to the nearest location of a bureau officer. As it is also my duty as clerk to take acknowledgments, &c., I desire the privilege of writing and witnessing contracts between freedmen and their employers.

If you will favor me with the appointment, I pledge myself to conform strictly to your instructions; and if you think it necessary to demand it, I can give you bond in the penalty of any reasonable sum, conditioned to the faithful discharge of my duties in the premises. I am induced to make this application from the request of many of the citizens of this county, as well as that of the freedmen.

Hoping that this may meet with your approval and your very earliest convenient attention, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BANCROFT.

Colonel SAMUEL THOMAS,
Assistant Commissioner.

This officer of the civil government manifests a commendable spirit toward the freedmen in his county in their new position as free men, and expresses an interest in their welfare and improvement that will be fostered and encouraged by officers of this bureau.

The duties he wishes to assume should be discharged by his office, yet the laws of the State prevent him from recognizing the rights of freedmen under State authority. He expresses a desire to conform to the policy of the general government with reference to the freedmen.

Such a disposition on the part of the civil officers throughout the State would relieve the officers of the bureau of immense labor and responsibility, and would be the first step towards doing away with the necessity for such a military organization.

Major George D. Reynolds, acting assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the southern district of Mississippi, will furnish the said Charles Bancroft, clerk of the probate court of Pike county, all necessary instructions, blanks, records, &c., for issuing marriage licenses, solemnizing marriages, and approving contracts. He will for his labor be allowed a fair compensation out of fees collected.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official:

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 8.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 20, 1865.

The following extracts from circular No. 5, current series, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and General Orders No. 10, current series, headquarters department of Mississippi, in reference to the same, are hereby republished for the guidance of officers of this bureau :

[Circular No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 30, 1865.

Rules and regulations for assistant commissioners.

* * * * *

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Comm'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Approved June 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States.

[General Orders No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss. August 3, 1865.

* * * * *

VII. This order, (circular No. 5, paragraph VII, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,) however, must not be so construed as to give the colored man immunities not accorded to other persons. If he is charged with the violation of any law of the State, or an ordinance of any city, for which offence the same penalty is imposed upon white persons as upon black, and if courts grant to him the same privileges as are accorded to white men, no interference on the part of the military authorities will be permitted. Several instances have recently been reported in which military officers claiming to act under the authority of the order above mentioned have taken from the custody of the civil authorities negroes arrested for theft and other misdemeanors, even in cases where the courts were willing to concede to them the same privileges as are granted to white persons. These officers have not been governed by the spirit of the order. The object of the government is not to screen this class from just punishment; not to encourage in them the idea that they can be guilty of crime and escape its penalties; but simply to secure to them the rights of freemen,

holding them, at the same time, subject to the same laws by which other classes are governed.

By order of Major General Slocum.

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In accordance with this order, where the judicial officers and magistrates of the provisional government of the State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color, and allow the negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts, officers of this bureau will not interfere with such tribunals, but give them every assistance possible in the discharge of their duties.

In cities or counties where mayors, judicial officers, and magistrates will assume the duties of the administration of justice to the freedmen, in accordance with paragraph VII, circular No. 5, issued from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and approved by the President, and will signify their willingness to comply with this request by a written acceptance addressed to the assistant commissioner for the State, no freedmen courts will be established, and those that may now be in existence in such localities will be closed.

It is expected that the officers of this bureau will heartily co-operate with the State officials in establishing law and order, and that all conflict of authority and jurisdiction will be avoided.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner Freedmen's Bureau for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 9.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 27, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Hood, surgeon United States volunteers, having reported in accordance with Special Orders No. 60, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, September 5, 1865, is hereby announced as chief medical officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi, *vice* Surgeon McCord, ordered away. Office at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner Freedmen's Bureau for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 10.]

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 30, 1865.

The following circular of the War Department is hereby republished for the guidance of officers of the bureau, who will strictly comply with its requirements:

[Circular No. 16.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

In future, every officer in charge of enlisted men absent from their regiments will report at the end of every month to the regimental or company commanders of the men under their charge, whether they are sick, in confinement, in hospital, on detached service, &c., their station, the duties which each man is performing, and the authority for detaining him, giving the number and date of the order. Also, whether they are sick or fit for service, and any other particulars about them which may be necessary for the information of their commanding officers in keeping a correct account of the pay, clothing, station, duties, &c., of each soldier. Without such reports men cannot receive the pay actually due them.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner Freedmen's Bureau for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant, A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 11.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 12, 1865.

Captain C. R. Tyler, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, having reported, in accordance with Special Orders No. 68, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, September 16, 1865, is hereby announced as chief quartermaster Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi, *vice* Captain John Toms, acting assistant quartermaster, relieved. Office at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

J. H. WEBER,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official :

J. H. WEBER,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 12.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 30, 1865.

The poll-tax levied by General Orders No. 34, headquarters department of Mississippi, and afterwards approved by the Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau,

at Washington, D. C., is hereby discontinued in Mississippi and that portion of Louisiana under the control of this office.

No tax of any kind will be levied or collected by officers or agents of this bureau.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

Official :

J. H. WEBER,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

J. H. WEBER,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 13.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 31, 1865.

I. The conditions of General Orders No. 8, from this office, and of the proclamation of his excellency William L. Sharkey, provisional governor, providing for the admission of the testimony of freedmen in the courts of the State, have been so generally accepted by the judicial officers, and carried out in such good faith, that the officers of this bureau have discontinued freedmen courts in nearly every locality.

II. That the duties of officers of this bureau may be more clearly defined, it is ordered, that all freedmen courts existing in this State, and in that portion of Louisiana under the control of this bureau, be hereby abolished. All unfinished business before such courts will be transferred to the proper officers of the civil government. Officers of this bureau shall not make any more arrests, nor in any manner interfere with the execution of State laws or the proceeding of the courts.

III. It is of the highest consequence, however, that on account of the ignorance and poverty of the freed people, they be assisted in presenting their causes in the courts, advised as to their rights and the proper modes of maintaining them before the tribunals, and even aided with professional counsel when justice can in no other way be secured. Sub-commissioners are directed, therefore, as *next friends* of the freedmen, to appear, or secure the services of an attorney, in the courts of Mississippi, whenever called on to do so; to give them suitable counsel and instruction, and, if necessary to the ends of justice, material aid.

IV. They will inform themselves as to the merits of causes thus brought to their notice, and advise parties who need it as to the best modes of procedure, and dissuade them from useless litigation of wrong or frivolous cases. They will see that witnesses are suitably instructed in the nature, obligations and responsibilities of the oath, that guards the purity of the witness stand, in order that they may not ignorantly expose themselves to the crime and peril of giving false testimony.

V. It is to be hoped that the same honorable determination to grant the freedmen of the State impartial justice, which induced the officers of the civil government to admit them to the witness stand and protect them in their rights before the courts, will continue now that the interests of these people are more fully committed to their care; and that new laws may be placed upon the statute books of the State regulating the subjects spoken of in this order, in accordance with the new condition of affairs.

VI. The vagrant laws of the State made for free people, and now in force on the statute books of the State, may be enforced against the vagrant freedmen by the civil authorities. Vagrants arrested by civil officers under this order may be put to work on roads, levies, or any public works, or turned over to officers of this bureau, who will secure employment for them.

VII. The counties, police districts and cities, will be required to provide for their own poor as the civil authorities become re-established and are enabled to collect the usual revenues for such purposes.

VIII. State laws with reference to the apprenticeship of free children may be applied to the children of freedmen by officers of the State government. Officers of this bureau will be regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen; and, upon the refusal of civil officers to act under this order, will apprentice freedmen children, as provided in circular No. 5, from this office.

IX. No marriage licenses will be issued by officers of this bureau to freedmen until the clerk of the court of the proper county has been applied to and refused to act in the matter.

X. Freedmen may contract to labor for the year 1866, but no contracts will be made to extend beyond December 31, 1866. No rules or regulations will be issued from this office regulating the price to be paid for labor, or the amount of food or clothing to be furnished. The demand in different localities will be allowed to regulate the price. Contracts will be filed with sub-commissioners of this bureau, who will carefully examine each contract, and protect the ignorant freedmen from imposition. Sub-commissioners will be governed in their estimates of the worth of freedmen's labor by the amount received by former owners for the hire of slaves in that locality. Of course the complete change in circumstances must be considered. In localities where no Freedmen's Bureau officers are stationed, magistrates are hereby authorized to act as agents of this bureau to receive and file contracts made with freedmen. Freedmen should be urged to contract for the coming year, secure good homes, and avoid the risk of being thrown out of employment.

XI. It has been reported to this office that many of the more ignorant freedmen are expecting that something will happen about the holidays that will be greatly to their interest, and for that reason are not willing to contract for work next year till after that time. Nothing of the kind will happen. What they gain in property or advancement of any kind will come after patient labor, by which they may merit such reward.

XII. All acts of lawlessness or violence by any body of freedmen will be suppressed by force. Officers of the bureau will, upon the discovery of any organization among the freedmen for resistance to law, or destruction of life or property, disarm all such dangerous persons, and use every possible measure to prevent any action on their part that would bring them nothing but misery and death.

XIII. Idleness and vagrancy will not be allowed among the freedmen. They must not expect peculiar immunities. No lands or property of any kind will be divided among them. The government will feed none but those who are utterly unable to care for themselves. All ideas of "a good time coming," when there will be no work to do, and the freedmen will be supported by the government, or by the division of the property of the citizens of this State, are foolish and wrong; calculated to injure the interests of freedmen, deprive them of good homes, make them unhappy and disappointed, and arouse prejudices against them as freedmen among the people who should be their friends, who will employ and pay them for their labor when it is honestly performed.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

J. H. WEBER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 14.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 14, 1865.

I. Owing to the failure on the part of the United States to secure to the lessees of abandoned lands that protection necessary to the full realization of the benefits of their contracts, Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, has ordered that their leases be so far modified as to require them to pay for the use of these lands two (2) cents per pound for all cotton raised, in lieu of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$.) stipulated in their contracts.

II. Captain J. H. Weber, acting assistant commissioner, is hereby appointed agent of this bureau for the collection of this rent for all lands leased in the State of Mississippi, and the parishes of Concordia, Tensas, Madison, Carroll, in the State of Louisiana.

III. All government lessees within the limits mentioned will call at his office, Vicksburg, Miss., and make a sworn statement as to the amount of cotton raised by them.

IV. In consideration of this deduction, and in order to secure the interests of the government, measures will be taken for the immediate collection of this rent. On the refusal or neglect of lessees to pay the same before the first of December, he will seize and hold, for the benefit of the government, sufficient cotton to pay the amount due, and all expenses attending the collection of the same.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 15.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 27, 1865.

The following letter of instructions, from the Commissioner of Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is hereby published for the information and guidance of officers of this bureau. They will comply strictly with its requirements, by rendering every assistance in their power to the work conducted by Major General Humphreys.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, December 14, 1865.

COLONEL: I am directed by Major General Howard to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter of instructions from the Secretary of War, bearing date December 11, directing the officers of this bureau to render such assistance to Major General Humphreys, in the work of reconstructing the levees along the Mississippi river, as may be in their power, and to request you to assist in carrying into execution the spirit and letter of these instructions.

You will please furnish each sub-agent of the bureau with a copy of these instructions, and will issue such specific orders as may be necessary to insure their compliance therewith.

Major General Humphreys will communicate with you, and make his requisitions for laborers (designating the points to which they are to be sent) directly upon you, and you will facilitate his operations, by giving an organization to the bodies of freedmen that you send to report to him, similar to that bestowed upon the "Pioneer Corps" of the army.

You will furnish transportation and supplies to these bodies of laborers, until they are committed to General Humphreys' charge, and subsequently if necessary.

You will require accurate returns to be made to you of the character and amount of assistance rendered to General Humphreys; and, after consolidating the reports from your several subordinate officers, will forward monthly a consolidated report of the amount of assistance rendered to him in your whole district.

All expenses incurred in organizing the working parties will be paid by General Humphreys.

Before taking steps to organize these parties, however, you will please consult with General Humphreys, personally or by letter, as may be most convenient.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX. WOODHULL,

Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel SAMUEL THOMAS,
Assistant Commissioner, &c.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

[General Orders No. 16.]

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 31, 1865.

The time has arrived when it is important that the freedmen of this State should make contracts for labor during the coming year, in order that a crop may be secured.

Some regulations must govern all classes, in order to secure to the freedmen the payment of wages, and to planters the labor for which they agreed to pay.

It is important that the freedmen should feel their obligations to society and civil government, as the time will come when their interests must be committed to the State, with no other agency to care for them. There can be no better time for the freedmen to familiarize themselves with business life and common forms of law under civil government, than at a time when officers of the general government are here, whose duty it is to see that their rights are respected.

In fact, we will fail in the discharge of our whole duty to them, if we do not take every means within our power to instil into their minds respect for the civil law and the sacredness of all contracts and obligations. There can be no

better time for the citizens of the State, who have not thoroughly recognized the present status of the freedmen, to accustom themselves, as officers of the State government, to lay aside their prejudices, grant the freedmen the rights to which they, as free men, are entitled, and protect them by just administration of law. The sooner they are protected by the power that must eventually be charged with the security of their persons and property, the better for both classes.

It is therefore ordered, that no rules or regulations will be issued by officers of this bureau with reference to the freedmen contracting. As the following clause of the State law is substantially what has heretofore been the regulation of this department of the general government, the attention of officers, planters, and freedmen is invited to its requirements :

SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all contracts for labor made with freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, for a longer period than one month, shall be in writing and in duplicate, attested and read to said freedman, free negro or mulatto, by a beat, city or county officer, or two disinterested white persons of the county in which the labor is to be performed, of which each party shall have one ; and said contracts shall be taken and held as entire contracts ; and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer before expiration of his term of service, without good cause, he shall forfeit his wages for that year, up to the time of quitting.

It will be seen that magistrates register contracts, and that the parties who contract are left to regulate the conditions, wages, &c.

It will be the duty of officers of this bureau to see that the freedmen are properly contracted with ; while they have no power to interfere with the action of the magistrate, or the administration of the State law, they will on all occasions act as the next friend of the freedmen, give them proper advice in all matters pertaining to contracts ; and, on complaint being made that the colored people are not being allowed to exercise all their privileges as freedmen, or that their ignorance is being taken advantage of in any way so as to inveigle them into oppressive contracts, a full statement of the matter will be forwarded to this office, that the proper action may be taken for their protection.

Officers of the bureau must not relax their vigilance in watching the exercise of authority by the State officials, and should be prompt in reporting all cases that need the interference of higher authority.

It is to be hoped that the civil officers to whom this is committed will be actuated by a spirit of justice and equity, and that they will take into account on all occasions the extreme ignorance of the freedmen in all business or legal matters, and explain in a spirit of kindness all the obligations that may come before them for approval.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 6, 1866.

Approved :

TH. J. WOOD,
Major General Volunteers, Commanding.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and A. A. G.

No. 2.

Files of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, War Department.

[Circular No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
*Washington, May 15, 1865.**

The following named officers are hereby announced as constituting my personal staff:

Brevet Major H. M. Stinson, aide-de-camp; Captain F. W. Gilbreth, aide-de-camp; Captain A. S. Cole, 22d Wisconsin volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieutenant J. A. Sladen, 14th United States colored troops, acting aide-de-camp.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Com'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Circular No. 2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1865.

By appointment of the President, I assume charge of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned lands.

I. Commissioners will be at once appointed for the different insurrectionary States. To them will be intrusted the supervision of abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen in their respective districts. All agents in the field, however appointed, are requested to report to them the condition of their work. Refugees and freedmen not already provided for will inform them of their wants. All applications for relief will be referred to them or their agents by post and district commanders.

II. But it is not the intention of government that this bureau shall supersede the various benevolent organizations in the work of administering relief. This must still be afforded by the benevolence of the people through their voluntary societies, no governmental appropriations having been made for this purpose. The various commissioners will look to the associations laboring in their respective districts to provide as heretofore for the wants of these destitute people. I invite, therefore, the continuance and co-operation of such societies. I trust they will still be generously supported by the people, and I request them to send me their names, lists of their principal officers, and a brief statement of their present work.

III. The demands for labor are sufficient to afford employment to nearly if not quite all the able-bodied refugees and freedmen. It will be the object of all commissioners to introduce practicable systems of compensated labor; and to this end they will endeavor to remove the prejudices of their late masters unwilling to employ their former servants; to correct the false impressions sometimes entertained by the freedmen that they can live without labor, and to overcome that false pride which renders some of the refugees more willing to be supported in idleness than to support themselves. While a generous provision should be made for the aged, infirm, and sick, the able-bodied should be encouraged, and, if necessary, compelled to labor for their own support.

IV. The educational and moral condition of these people will not be forgotten. The utmost facility will be afforded to benevolent and religious organ-

izations and State authorities in the maintenance of good schools for refugees and freedmen until a system of free schools can be supported by the reorganized local governments. Meanwhile, whenever schools are broken up by any authorized agent of the government, it is requested that the fact and attendant circumstances be reported to this bureau.

Let me repeat, that in all this work it is not my purpose to supersede the benevolent agencies already engaged in it, but to systematize and facilitate them.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Circular No. 3.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1865.

Whereas a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry: It is ordered, that all abandoned lands in said States now under cultivation by the freedmen be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures.

The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty; and the application for the restoration of their lands by this class of persons will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Com'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 29, 1865.

All officers and others having general superintendency or charge of freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands, and superintendents of schools for freedmen, within the department of Washington, are requested to call on Colonel John Eaton, jr., assistant commissioner of this bureau, as soon as practicable, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the office, corner of I and 19th streets.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner of Bureau.

[Circular No. 5.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, May 30, 1865.

Rules and regulations for assistant commissioners.

I. The headquarters of the assistant commissioners will, for the present, be established as follows, viz: for Virginia, at Richmond, Va.; North Carolina, at Raleigh, N. C.; South Carolina and Georgia, at Beaufort, S. C.; Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala.; Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn.; Missouri and Arkansas, at St. Louis, Mo.; Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Miss.; Louisiana, at New Orleans, La.; Florida, at Jacksonville, Fla.

II. Assistant commissioners not already at their posts will make all haste to establish their headquarters, acquaint themselves with their fields, and do all in their power to quicken and direct the industry of refugees and freedmen, that they and their communities may do all that can be done for the season, already so far advanced, to prevent starvation and suffering, and promote good order and prosperity. Their attention is invited to circular No. 2, from this bureau, indicative of the objects to be attained.

III. Relief establishments will be discontinued as speedily as the cessation of hostilities and the return of industrial pursuits will permit. Great discrimination will be observed in administering relief, so as to include none that are not absolutely necessitous and destitute.

IV. Every effort will be made to render the people self-supporting. Government supplies will only be temporarily issued to enable destitute persons speedily to support themselves, and exact accounts must be kept with each individual or community, and held as a lien upon their crops. The ration for the destitute will be that already provided in General Orders No. 30, War Department, series 1864. The commissioners are especially to remember that their duties are to enforce, with reference to these classes, the laws of the United States.

V. Loyal refugees, who have been driven from their homes, will, on their return, be protected from abuse, and the calamities of their situation relieved as far as possible. If destitute, they will be aided with transportation, and food when deemed expedient, while in transitu, returning to their former homes.

VI. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the assistant commissioners in the discharge of their duties towards the freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The assistant commissioners will, everywhere, declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the proclamations of the President and the laws of Congress.

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

VIII. Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, *bona fide* acts, approved by proper officers, and their inviolability enforced on both parties. The old system of overseers tending to compulsory unpaid labor and acts of cruelty and oppression,

is prohibited. The unity of families, and all the rights of the family relation, will be carefully guarded. In places where the local statutes make no provisions for the marriage of persons of color, the assistant commissioners are authorized to designate officers who shall keep a record of marriages, which may be solemnized by any ordained minister of the Gospel, who shall make a return of the same, with such items as may be required for registration at places designated by the assistant commissioner. Registrations already made by United States officers will be carefully preserved.

IX. Assistant commissioners will instruct their receiving and disbursing officers to make requisitions upon all officers, civil or military, in charge of funds, abandoned lands, &c., within their respective territories, to turn over the same in accordance with the orders of the President. They will direct their medical officers to ascertain the fact and necessities connected with the medical treatment and sanitary condition of refugees and freedmen. They will instruct their teachers to collect the facts in reference to the progress of the work of education, and aid it with as few changes as possible to the close of the present season. During the school vacations of the hot months, special attention will be given to the provision for the next year.

X. Assistant commissioners will aid refugees and freedmen in securing titles to land according to law. This may be done for them as individuals or by encouraging joint companies.

XI. This bureau being in the War Department, all rules and regulations governing officers under accountability for property apply as set forth in the revised regulations of the army. All other persons in the service of the bureau are also subject to military jurisdiction.

XII. Assistant commissioners will require regular and complete reports from their subordinates, and will themselves report quarterly, as directed by law, and correspond frequently with this bureau, directing to the commissioner in person.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen &c.

Approved June 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

[Circular No. 6.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, June 13, 1865.

The following named officers, duly assigned by orders from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, are announced on duty in this bureau, and will be respected accordingly:

Brevet Brigadier General (lieutenant colonel 12th Wisconsin infantry volunteers) William E. Strong, inspector general.

Brevet Colonel (lieutenant colonel) Joseph S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant general.

Lieutenant Colonel George W. Balloch, commissary of subsistence, inspector of subsistence department.

Brevet Major (captain) H. M. Stinson, aide-de-camp.

Brevet Major (captain) Fred. W. Gilbreth, aide-de-camp.

Captain Samuel L. Taggart, assistant adjutant general.

Captain A. S. Cole, 22d Wisconsin infantry volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, 14th United States colored troops.

Captain J. M. Brown, assistant quartermaster.

II. The following are announced as assistant commissioners of this bureau:
Colonel O. Brown, Virginia; headquarters, Richmond, Virginia.

Colonel E. Whittlesey, North Carolina; headquarters, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Brevet Major General R. Saxton, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; headquarters, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Brevet Colonel T. W. Osborn, Alabama; headquarters, Mobile, Alabama.

Chaplain T. W. Conway, Louisiana; headquarters, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Colonel Samuel Thomas, Mississippi; headquarters, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Brigadier General C. B. Fisk, United States volunteers, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Nashville, Tennessee.

Brigadier General J. W. Sprague, Missouri and Arkansas; headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri.

Colonel John Eaton, jr., District of Columbia.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, Commissioner of Bureau.

[Circular No. 7.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, June 13, 1865.

In accordance with section two of the act of Congress establishing this bureau, which provides for the issue of provisions, clothing, and fuel for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, the assistant commissioners of this bureau will at once make careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, &c., as may be needed for the present quarter for the supply of such class of persons as may be within their respective departments, and they will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates. All estimates must be approved by the Commissioner of the bureau prior to issue.

Rations, fuel, transportation, and quarters have been heretofore furnished to teachers of refugees and freedmen, and to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, by certain commanders of departments, posts, &c., while others have refused to furnish the same. Therefore, in order that there may be uniformity of action and a clear understanding in this matter, the following rules will be adopted, and will take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1865, to wit:

Rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen, or to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons; but such teachers as are authorized by the assistant commissioners of this bureau, while actually on duty in their fields of labor, may purchase rations of the government under precisely the same rules which apply to such purchases when made by commissioned officers of the army.

Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on government transports and military railroads only.

Public buildings, or buildings that may have been seized from disloyal owners, not required for military purposes, may be used for occupation for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives, and refugees.

O. O. HOWARD,

Maj. Gen., Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Approved :

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

[Circular No. 8.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, June 20, 1865.

I. The following ration, being substantially that established in General Orders No. 30, War Department, 1864, for issue by the subsistence department to adult refugees and to adult freedmen when they are not employed by the government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, is republished for the information of officers of the subsistence department who are issuing rations to the persons above mentioned:

RATION.

Pork or bacon, (in lieu of fresh beef,) 10 ounces; fresh beef, 16 ounces; flour or soft bread, (twice a week,) 16 ounces; hard bread, (in lieu of flour or soft bread,) 12 ounces; corn-meal, (five times a week,) 16 ounces; beans, peas, or hominy, (to 100 rations,) 10 pounds; sugar, (to 100 rations,) 8 pounds; vinegar, (to 100 rations,) 2 quarts; candles, adamantine or star, (to 100 rations,) 8 ounces; soap, (to 100 rations,) 2 pounds; salt, (to 100 rations,) 2 pounds; pepper, (to 100 rations,) 2 ounces.

Women and children, in addition to the foregoing ration, are allowed roasted *rye* coffee, at the rate of ten (10) pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen (15) ounces, to every one hundred (100) rations. Children under fourteen (14) years of age are allowed half rations.

II. Issues of provisions to the classes of persons above described will be made on ration returns for short periods of time, not exceeding seven days, signed by a commissioned officer and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station, and, when practicable, by the assistant commissioner, or one of his agents, for the State or district in which the issues are made.

At the end of the month these original ration returns will be entered on a separate abstract, compared, certified to, &c., as is described for issues to troops in paragraph 23, subsistence regulations of June 8, 1863. No subsistence stores will be turned over in bulk to any assistant commissioner or agent whatever to be by him issued.

III. In many cases the classes of persons above named are nearly able to subsist themselves, in which event only such parts and proportions of the ration as are actually needed will be issued.

O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen., Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Approved:

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

[Circular No. 9.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, July 6, 1865.

Whereas it is reported officially that a large number of destitute refugees, taking advantage of circular No. 5, from this bureau, have been transported south, against their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, in most cases, impossible to do so, except when provided by military

authorities, it is ordered that hereafter no transportation be granted to refugees, except where humanity evidently demands it, and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this bureau.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 10.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, July 11, 1865.

I. The following mentioned reports will be forwarded to this bureau by the assistant commissioners of the same, as hereinafter mentioned :

1st. *Monthly reports of refugees and freedmen*, whether they are self-supporting or not, who are in colonies, camps, depots, or hospitals, and on government farms or other lands, under the control of the assistant commissioners. These reports will contain statements of the number of persons in each colony, camp, depot, hospital, or on each farm; the number and value of rations that have been furnished to agents, employes, refugees, and freedmen, and of the amount and value of clothing that has been furnished, if any, and whether the same has been obtained by donation or purchase; also, of the number of refugees and freedmen who may not be in colonies, camps, depots, hospitals, or on farms, to whom rations and clothing may have been issued, and the number and value of such rations, and the amount and value of such clothing so issued, and whether such clothing was obtained by donation or purchase. The statistics of colonies, camps, &c., will be entered on separate lines in these reports. Blank forms for the same will be furnished from this bureau.

The first of these reports that the assistant commissioners make must cover the period from the time when they first entered upon their duties until the first of the month following the receipt of this circular.

2d. *Land reports*.—There will be forwarded, as soon as practicable, reports of all lands in the possession or under the control of assistant commissioners or their agents that are held for the use or benefit of loyal refugees or freedmen, if such reports have not already been made. They will contain statements as to whether such lands have been abandoned or confiscated, a brief or general description of each separate piece or tract, with its situation, and the name of the former owner or possessor of the same. After such reports have been forwarded, monthly reports of changes will be made, containing brief descriptions of any lands gained during the past month, with statement as to how the same were acquired, the situation, and names of former owners.

These reports will also account for all lands that have been lost since the last reports were made, with statements as to how the same were lost or given up. In column of remarks will be stated the number of refugees or freedmen on each farm or tract of land, how they are employed, and whether they are self-supporting.

3d. *School reports*.—Reports will be forwarded, as soon as practicable, of the number of schools, scholars, and teachers at present under the general direction of the assistant commissioners of this bureau in their respective districts, and afterwards monthly reports of changes in the same will be made.

4th. *Rosters of all officers and civilians* on duty with or employed by assistant commissioners as sub-assistant commissioners, staff officers, or agents, giving the names of such persons, and rank, if they are officers of the army; also stating

the duty performed by each, by what order officers were assigned to such duty, the rate of salary allowed civilians, and how the funds for paying such salaries have been raised. The roster will be forwarded as soon as possible, and afterwards monthly reports of changes of officers and agents will be made.

All monthly reports called for in this circular will be made and forwarded on the first of each month. All other reports heretofore called for by the Commissioner of this bureau will be made as usual.

II. Assistant commissioners will forward to this bureau copies of all circulars and orders that they have issued. They will also hereafter, at the time of issuing such, forward copies of the same.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 11.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, July 12, 1865.

Instructions to assistant commissioners and other officers.

Each assistant commissioner will be careful, in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in giving individual cases the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must, of course, consider the entire change of circumstances, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employes, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest post-master will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the assistant commissioner for the State.

Attention is specially called to section 4 of the law establishing the bureau, with regard to setting apart land to "every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman," &c., and the same arrangement is recommended, when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule—the assistant commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, when the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his own arbitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No assistant commissioner, or agent, is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree the necessary consequence of events.

In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (i. e., either holding the people by debt, or confining them, without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The assistant commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freed men. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying his field, and aid the assistant commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. Horner, chief medical officer of the bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The assistant commissioners will instruct their medical officers, as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the assistant commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws, and regulations of this bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the assistant commissioners to draw up in writing a careful summary to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 12.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C. July 14, 1865.

The United States Sanitary Commission having an established army and navy claim agency for the collection, gratuitously, of pensions and other government claims, and being desirous of extending the benefits of the same to the colored soldiers and their families without maintaining independent and expensive agencies, at certain points to be by it designated, assistant commissioners, superintendents of districts, or other officers in charge of freedmen's affairs connected with this bureau will act as agents of the Sanitary Commission in this particular, and cause all claims presented to them to be conducted on the blanks furnished by and according to the direction of the central office of the United States Sanitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency, at Washington, D. C.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Circular No. 13 not published.]

[Circular No. 14.]

Instructions to medical and other officers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1865.

The medical officer assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of each district will, without delay, ascertain and report to the assistant commissioner the number of persons in the district entitled to the benefit of this bureau requiring medical attendance. He will recommend the establishment of hospitals for such patients as cannot be otherwise properly accommodated, and will designate the number of medical officers and attendants required to supply their wants. Assistant commissioners will provide for the employment of civilians under contract. If a sufficient number of medical officers cannot be obtained in the district by detail or contract, they will be supplied on application to the chief medical officer of the bureau.

The Surgeon General having authorized the issue of medical and hospital supplies to this bureau in accordance with the standard supply table for refugees and freedmen, circular No. 5, Surgeon General's office, current series, is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The surgeon-in-chief on duty at the headquarters of each assistant commissioner will direct medical officers having charge of patients to forward to his office requisitions for the necessary medical and hospital supplies. The surgeon-in-chief will approve or modify the requisitions at his discretion, and, in ordinary cases, will approve and transmit them to the nearest purveyor for issue.

Requisitions for medical and hospital supplies are to be made in triplicate. In preparing them, medical officers will conform to the standard supply table for refugees and freedmen, both in the articles and quantities asked for, avoiding fractions in quantities. When increased quantities, or additional articles, are required, satisfactory reasons therefor must be assigned, or they will not be supplied.

Requisitions for medical and hospital supplies will exhibit the quantity of each article "on hand" of which more is "wanted," the number of beds to be supplied, and whether for hospitals, asylums, homes, or colonies; and, having constantly in view the strictest economy in medical affairs consistent with the interest of the service, the approving officer will reject all articles not deemed absolutely necessary.

The approval of the chief medical officer of the bureau, or surgeon-in-chief of the district, will be required for the transfer of medical and hospital supplies. An officer transferring medical and hospital supplies will furnish a certified invoice and packer's list to the officer who is to receive them, and transmit a duplicate of the invoice to the Surgeon General, and a triplicate to the chief medical officer of this bureau. The receiving officer will furnish a receipt to the officer making the issue, with a report of the quality and condition of the articles, and transmit a duplicate of the receipt and report to the Surgeon General, and a triplicate to the chief medical officer of this bureau. A medical officer who turns over medical supplies to a quartermaster for storage or transportation, will forward to the Surgeon General, with the triplicate invoice, the quartermaster's receipt for the packages.

Medical officers having charge of medical and hospital supplies will make, at the end of each fiscal quarter, and whenever relieved therefrom, returns to the chief medical officer of the bureau in the form prescribed by paragraph 1272, Revised Army Regulations, 1863. Invoices and receipts will be forwarded at the time of the issue or transfer of the property.

No officer shall drop from his return any medical or hospital property as worn

out or unserviceable until it has been condemned, after proper inspection, and ordered to be so dropped. Articles purchased with the hospital or freedmen's fund will not be accounted for on the regular return of medical and hospital property.

The surgeon-in-chief will require medical officers in charge of sick and wounded refugees and freedmen to forward to his office the weekly report on the last day of each week; and he will compile and forward on the following Monday the consolidated weekly report to the chief medical officer of the bureau. He will require the monthly report of sick and wounded soldiers under the treatment of medical officers of this bureau to be made, according to regulations, to the Surgeon General, through the medical director; and will also require the monthly report of sick and wounded refugees and freedmen to be forwarded to him within five days from the expiration of the month, and will promptly transmit them to the chief medical officer of the bureau. Surgeons-in-chief will see that the surgeons under their direction are kept duly supplied with blank forms necessary for the above reports and returns.

Surgeons-in-chief will promptly forward to the chief medical officer of the bureau a copy of all reports made, contracts made or annulled, circulars and orders issued, and requisitions approved.

[Circular No. 5.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1865.

Medical purveyors will issue medical and hospital supplies to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, upon requisitions approved by the chief medical officers on duty with commissioners thereof, in accordance with the following supply table.

Separate accounts of such issues will be kept and rendered to this office *semi-annually*, with a statement of the money value of articles so issued, a just reduction being made for those that have been already in use. No new articles of furniture, bedding, &c., will be purchased or issued while a sufficient supply of worn but serviceable property is on hand.

Medical officers receiving medical and hospital property under this order will make *semi-annual* returns to this office in the form prescribed by paragraph 1272, Revised Regulations, 1863. Invoices and receipts will be forwarded as directed by existing orders.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

Standard supply table for refugees and freedmen.

Articles.	ALLOWANCE FOR THREE MONTHS.		
	Post of 1,000, or hospital of 100 beds.	Post of 2,000, or hospital of 200 beds.	Post of 3,000, or hospital of 300 beds.
MATERIA MEDICA.			
Acaciæ pulvis, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 32	56	80
Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 16	32	48
" tannicum, in 1 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 4	6	8
" tartaricum, in 8 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 32	56	80
Æther fortior, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins, soldered.....	oz.. 64	112	160
Ætheris spiriti nitrici, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 48	96	144
Alcohol fortius, in 32 oz. bottles.....	bottles.. 24	36	48
Alumen pulvis, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	32	40
Ammoniac liquor, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 96	164	224
Argenti nitras fusus, in 1 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 2	3	4
Arsenii pottassæ liquor, in 4 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 4	8	12
Camphora, in 8 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	24
Cantharidis ceratum, in 8 oz. tins.....	oz.. 24	40	56
Ceratum adipis, in 1 lb. pots.....	lb.. 10	18	26
Chlorinium, (the materials for preparing,) in a package.....	no.. 1	2	3
Chloroformum, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins, soldered.....	oz.. 32	64	80
Copaiba, in 1 lb. bottles.....	oz.. 64	96	102
Creta præparata, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	24	32
Extractum belladonnæ, in 1 oz. pots.....	oz.. 1	2	3
" colchici seminis fluidum, in 4 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 8	12	16
" colocynthis compositum, in 8 oz. pots.....	oz.. 8	16	24
" gentianæ fluidum, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	32	48
" veratri viridis fluidum, in 2 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 2	4	6
Ferri chloridi tinctura, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 16	32	48
" iodide syrupus, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 16	24	24
" persulphatis pulvis, in 1 oz. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 1	2	3
Glycerini, (pure and inodorous,) in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 16	24	32
Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, in 1 oz. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 1	2	2
" " mite, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. g. s. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	16
" " unguentum, in 1 lb pots.....	lb.. 1	2	3
" " nitratis, in 4 oz. pots.....	oz.. 4	8	8
Ipecacuanhæ pulvis, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	16
" et opii pulvis, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	24
Magnesiæ sulphas, in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. papers and 8 lb. tins.....	lb.. 16	24	32
Morphiæ sulphas, in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. bottles.....	oz.. $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Olei menthæ pipertæ tinctura, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	24	32
Oleum Ricini, in 32 oz. bottles.....	bottles.. 10	15	20
" terebinthinæ, in 32 oz. bottles.....	bottles.. 5	10	15
Opii pulvis, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	16
" tinctura, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	32	48
Plumbi acetas, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	24
Potassæ acetas, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	24
" bicarbonas, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 8	16	24
" chloras, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	32	32
Potassii iodidum, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 24	48	64
Quiniæ sulphas, compressed in 5 oz. tins.....	oz.. 30	45	60
Rhei pulvis, in 4 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 4	8	12
Sapo, in paper.....	lbs.. 8	12	16
Scillæ syrupus, in 1 lb. bottles.....	lbs.. 8	14	20
Sodæ chlorinatæ liquor, in 1 lb. g. s. bottles.....	lbs.. 6	9	12
Spiritus frumenti, in 32 oz. bottles.....	bottles.. 72	120	168
Sulphur, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles.....	oz.. 16	24	32
Zinci sulphas, in 1 oz. bottles.....	oz.. 2	4	5

Supply table—Continued.

Articles.	ALLOWANCE FOR THREE MONTHS.		
	Post of 1,000, or hospital of 100 beds.	Post of 2,000, or hospital of 200 beds.	Post of 3,000, or hospital of 300 beds.
HOSPITAL STORES.			
Cinnamon, powdered, in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottles	lbs..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Corn starch, in tins	lbs..	10	15
Ale, in pint bottles	bottles..	96	168
INSTRUMENTS.			
Cupping tins, assorted sizes	no..	12	12
Pocket case	cases..	1	1
Probangs	no..	6	6
Scarificators	no..	2	2
Scissors, large and small	no..	2	2
Stethoscope	no..	1	1
Stomach tube	no..	1	1
Syringe, hard rubber, 8-ounce	no..	1	1
“ “ 4-ounce	no..	1	1
“ penis, glass, in cases	no..	6	6
“ vagina, hard rubber	case..	1	1
Teeth-extracting instruments	case..	1	1
Tourniquets, screw, with pad	no..	1	1
Trusses, inguinal, double	no..	1	1
Trusses, single	no..	3	3
Vaccine virus, issued as required, crusts			
DRESSING, ETC.			
Adhesive plaster, 5 yards in a can	yards..	10	15
Ichthyocolla plaster, 1 yard in a case	yards..	4	6
Lint, scraped	lbs..	4	6
Oiled paper, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ yard pieces	yards..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pencils, hair, (assorted sizes,) 12 in a vial	no..	12	24
Silk, saddlers', for ligatures	oz..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sponge, fine, small pieces	oz..	8	12
Suspensory bandages, cotton	no..	4	8
Towels	doz..	5	10
Towels, roller	doz..	2	4
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, ETC.			
Dictionary, medical	copies..	1	1
Dispensary	copies..	1	1
Hospital Steward's Manual, Woodward's	copies..	1	1
Blank books, cap, half bound, 4 quires	no..	4	5
Envelopes, printed, large 25, medium 25, small 50	no..	100	200
Ink, 2-ounce bottles	no..	3	6
Mucilage	bottles..	1	1
Order and letter book	no..	1	1
Prescription book, ward	no..	2	4
Register of patients	no..	1	1
Regulations, Army	copies..	1	1
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches	packs..	1	2
Paper, wrapping, white and blue	quires..	4	6
Paper, writing, cap 1 quire, letter 1 quire, note 2 quires	quires..	8	12

Supply table—Continued.

Articles.	ALLOWANCE FOR THREE MONTHS.		
	Post of 1,000, or hospital of 100 beds.	Post of 2,000, or hospital of 200 beds.	Post of 3,000, or hospital of 300 beds.
Pens, steel.....no..	24	36	48
Penholders.....no..	4	6	8
Pencils, lead, Faber's No. 2.....no..	6	12	18
BEDDING.			
Bed sacks.....no..	112	224	336
Blankets, white or gray.....no..	200	400	600
Counterpanes, according to pattern.....no..	112	224	336
Mattresses, hair, in two equal parts, to pack folded.....no..	10	20	30
Mattresses of straw, moss, or shucks, in lieu of bed sacks, where they can be readily supplied.....no..	100	200	300
Mosquito bars, when specially required.....no..	100	200	400
Pillows, hair.....no..	112	224	336
Pillow cases, cotton, colored.....no..	148	296	444
Pillow ticks.....no..	148	296	444
Sheets.....no..	400	800	1,200
HOSPITAL CLOTHING.			
Drawers, according to pattern.....no..	200	400	600
Gowns, dressing, according to pattern.....no..	100	200	300
Shirts, cotton, according to pattern.....no..	200	400	600
Slippers, according to pattern.....no..	100	200	300
Socks, woollen, according to pattern.....no..	200	400	600
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES—Class No. 1.			
Basins, tin, wash hand.....no..	10	20	30
Bed pans, delf, shovel-shape.....no..	3	5	6
Bedsteads, iron.....no..	100	200	300
Bed-ticket frames.....no..	100	200	300
Brooms.....no..	4	8	12
Brushes, scrubbing.....no..	4	8	12
Buckets, wooden.....no..	4	8	12
Candlesticks.....no..	8	16	24
Chairs.....no..	24	48	72
Clocks, wooden, small.....no..	2	3	3
Clothes-line.....feet..	300	500	700
Close-stools.....no..	2	4	6
Corks, assorted.....doz..	12	24	36
Corkscrews.....no..	2	3	4
Feeding cups, or sick feeders.....no..	4	6	8
Funnels, glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint.....no..	2	2	3
" tin, pint.....no..	2	2	3
Graters, nutmeg and large.....no..	2	2	2
Hatchet.....no..	1	1	2
Hone.....no..	1	1	1
Lanterns, glass.....no..	2	2	3
Litters, hand.....no..	4	4	4
Looking-glasses, small.....no..	4	8	12
Measures, graduated, glass, 4-ounce.....no..	2	3	4
" " minim.....no..	2	3	4
" tin, gallon to pint.....no..	1	1	1

Supply table—Continued.

Articles.	ALLOWANCE FOR THREE MONTHS.		
	Post of 1,000, or hospital of 100 beds.	Post of 2,000, or hospital of 200 beds.	Post of 3,000, or hospital of 300 beds.
Mills, coffee.....no..	2	2	3
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches.....no..	2	3	4
Pill boxes, turned wood.....no..	4	6	2
Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inch.....no..	2	2	3
Pots, chamber, delf.....no..	10	20	30
Pots, chamber, inodorous, army pattern.....no..	2	4	6
Razor and strop, in case.....no..	1	1	2
Sadirons.....no..	4	6	2
Scales and weights, prescription.....no..	1	2	2
Scales and weights, shop.....no..	1	1	1
Slates.....no..	1	2	2
Spatulas, 3-inch and 6-inch.....no..	2	4	6
Spit-mugs without tops.....no..	6	10	14
Spittoons.....no..	12	24	36
Stoves, cooking, size needed, with fixtures complete.....no..	1	1	2
Tables, bedside.....no..	25	50	75
Thermometer.....no..	1	1	1
Tubs, bath.....no..	1	1	2
Urinals, delf.....no..	2	4	6
Vials—6 6-ounce, 12 4-ounce, 3 2-ounce, 3 1-ounce.....doz..	8	16	24
<i>Class No. 2.</i>			
Bowls, delf.....no..	60	120	180
Cleavers.....no..	1	1	1
Dippers, tin, pint size.....no..	2	4	6
Dishes, assorted sizes.....no..	14	20	26
Flesh forks.....no..	1	1	1
Gridirons.....no..	2	2	2
Kettles, tea, iron.....no..	2	2	2
Knives and forks, of each.....no..	60	120	180
“ “ carving, of each.....no..	2	4	6
Knives, bread.....no..	1	2	3
“ butchers’.....no..	1	2	3
Ladles.....no..	2	2	2
Mugs, delf.....no..	60	120	180
Pans, frying.....no..	1	1	2
“ sauce.....no..	2	4	6
“ tin.....no..	2	2	3
Pitchers, delf, half-gallon.....no..	6	12	18
Plates, delf.....no..	60	120	180
Pots, coffee, tin.....no..	4	6	8
“ pepper.....no..	2	4	6
“ tea, delf.....no..	4	6	8
Salt-cellar.....no..	6	12	18
Spoons, table.....no..	60	120	180
“ tea.....no..	60	120	180
Steel.....no..	1	1	2
Trays, butlers’.....no..	2	4	6
Tumblers, glass.....no..	12	24	36

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 15.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, September 12, 1865.

I. Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this bureau, and all portions of circulars from this bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

II. This bureau has charge of such "tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise;" and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant, except as hereinafter provided.

III. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, as lands, "the lawful owner whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

IV. Land will not be regarded as confiscated until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto thus vested in the United States.

V. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale, or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

VI. Assistant commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves, and forwarding monthly to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions, in the manner prescribed in circular No. 10 of July 11, 1865, from this bureau.

They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this bureau, which selection must be submitted to the Commissioner for his approval.

The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to section 4 of the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner.

VII. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners, pardoned by the President, by the assistant commissioner, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

Each application must be accompanied by—

1st. Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

2d. Proof of title.

Officers of the bureau, through whom the application passes, will indorse thereon such facts as may assist the assistant commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

VIII. No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for their expenditures.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved:
H. Ex. Doc. 70—13

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

[Circular No. 16.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, September 19, 1865.

The following named officers are announced as assistant commissioners of the bureau for the States respectively set opposite their names:

Brevet Major General R. Saxton, for Georgia and South Carolina, at Charleston, South Carolina; Brigadier General Davis Tillson, acting assistant commissioner for Georgia, (reporting to Brevet Major General R. Saxton,) at Augusta, Georgia; Brigadier General C. B. Fish, for Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville, Tennessee; Brigadier General J. W. Sprague, for Missouri and Arkansas, at St. Louis, Missouri; Brigadier General Wager Swayne, for Alabama, at Montgomery, Alabama; Brevet Brigadier General E. M. Gregory, for Texas, at Galveston, Texas; Colonel O. Brown, for Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia; Colonel E. Whittlesey, for North Carolina, at Raleigh, North Carolina; Colonel Samuel Thomas, for Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel T. W. Osborn, for Florida, at Tallahassee, Florida; Rev. T. W. Conway, for Louisiana, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 17.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, September 20, 1865.

The following regulations are established for the government of the financial affairs of this bureau:

I. Every assistant commissioner is held accountable for all moneys received and disbursed in the State or district under his control.

II. The forms laid down in the regulations of the quartermaster's department, governing the receipt and disbursement of money, will be followed in the settlement of accounts in this bureau, as nearly as practicable.

III. All sub-agents or officers on duty under the assistant commissioner will turn over to him, or a bonded officer of his selection, all funds now or that may hereafter be in their hands, taking his receipt therefor in triplicate, one of which will be forwarded direct to the Commissioner at Washington, the other to be retained for the settlement of their accounts at the treasury. These receipts should specify, if possible, the source from which the money has been derived.

IV. All sub-agents, or officers requiring funds, will make a monthly estimate in duplicate, similar to form 9, regulations quartermaster's department, and forward the same, through the assistant commissioner, to the Commissioner at Washington for approval. If such estimate, or any part of it, is approved, the assistant commissioner will be ordered to turn over the funds to such agent or officer, holding him accountable therefor. No money will be disbursed except it has been drawn in this manner.

V. Assistant commissioners will require all sub-agents or officers under their control, having in charge public funds of the bureau, to render to them, in addition to the required account to the Treasury Department, a monthly account with vouchers, similar to form 10, regulations quartermaster's department. These several accounts the assistant commissioner, after examination and approval, will consolidate and forward to the Commissioner at Washington, on a similar form.

VI. Assistant commissioners will also forward a consolidated monthly report.

similar to form 2, regulations quartermaster's department, giving the name of each officer employing the persons reported.

VII. Assistant commissioners will keep all funds for which they are accountable in some authorized depository of public funds, and the same are not to be drawn out except to fill the estimates required in the 4th paragraph of this order.

VIII. Vouchers should be taken and given in triplicate, one of which will accompany the account rendered the Commissioner at Washington, the two remaining copies to be used in the usual settlement with the Treasury Department.

IX. This order will take effect from date of its reception.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 18.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, October 6, 1865.

Issues of subsistence stores to hospitals now existing, or hereafter established by authority of this bureau, will be made upon the same principle as are issues to the hospitals of the army. The hospital fund may also be expended in the same manner, and the cost of the hospital ration will be computed by the same method, the ration being that established for refugees and freedmen.

By order of the Secretary of War :

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved :

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

[Circular No. 19.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, November 27, 1865.

Paragraph II, circular No. 8, current series, from this bureau, is so far modified as to allow the assistant commissioner of a State to draw, upon proper ration returns, supplies for a month, according to his estimate, and have the stores sent to such sub-depots as he may designate, for issue in accordance with existing instructions.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL SUBSISTENCE,
November 27, 1865.

Approved :

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

[Circular No. 20.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, November 30, 1865.

It is reported that in some cases, upon the restoration of lands and tenements, under orders from this bureau, refugees and freedmen have been summarily excluded from their homes by the owners of the lands. Hereafter, officers and agents of the bureau will prevent everything of this kind, and sections 7 and 8 of circular No. 15, current series, will not be construed as authorizing the restoration of lands and buildings before complete and careful provision shall be made for the resident refugees and freedmen.

In all cases of doubt on this point, careful reports will be forwarded to this office, with the opinions of the assistant commissioners, based on the facts of the case, before any order of restoration is made.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved :

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Circular No. 21.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, December 11, 1865.

All officers and agents of the bureau, in addition to the monthly and quarterly returns of property and stores, required to be made direct to the chiefs of the different bureaus of the War Department, will mail, or otherwise forward, within ten (10) days after the expiration of each successive month, to the assistant commissioners, a complete monthly return of "Stores pertaining to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands," with abstracts and vouchers similar to forms 23 to 45 and 52 inclusive, Regulations of the Quartermaster's Department. This return to embrace *all* stores and clothing belonging to the bureau, *i. e.*, purchased from the funds of the bureau, or received from any source other than the quartermaster's, subsistence, ordnance, and medical departments.

The revised army regulations will govern the transfer, issue, expenditure, loss, &c., of all property and stores belonging to the bureau.

Issues of clothing belonging to the bureau, when made to dependent refugees and freedmen, will be receipted for by them on a receipt roll similar to form 52, quartermaster's department, witnessed by a third party. These rolls are to be entered on voucher 42, (stores expended,) abstract L, of the monthly return, and filed therewith as a sub-voucher.

All accounts and vouchers are to be made in duplicate—one copy to be forwarded as above required, the other to be retained by the officer for his own protection. Two returns, form 23, will be forwarded—one with the abstracts and vouchers, one without them.

The assistant commissioners on receipt of the monthly returns of stores, &c., after causing them to be examined, will, if made out in proper form, accompanied with the requisite vouchers, promptly transmit them to the Commissioner at Washington; otherwise, return for correction.

Clothing and equipage received from the quartermaster's department for issue to dependent refugees and freedmen is to be accounted for to the Quartermaster General in the same manner as that issued to soldiers—that is, on form 51—with vouchers as per form 52.

When the recipient cannot write his name, his mark must be witnessed by a disinterested party.

All requisitions requiring the approval of the Commissioner are to be forwarded only on the first and fifteenth of each month, except in special cases.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 15, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders No. 91, War Department, I enter immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

The bureau contemplated in the order will be located at the corner of I and 19th streets. All commissioners, however appointed, who have the charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report, as soon as possible, of the character and extent of their work. The commissioners or superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for the use of freedmen. The department commanders in the insurrectionary States will do me a favor by transmitting a copy of the different orders issued by themselves or by their district commanders, relating to the government and employment of freedmen.

Whilst it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit co-operation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Comm'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

[Circular letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, October 4, 1865.

State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this bureau, provided they make no distinction of color; or, in case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored.

Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts.

The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township or city, shall care for and provide for its own poor.

Vagrant laws made for free people, and now in force on the statute-books

of the States embraced in the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen.

Assistant commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States, in accordance with the foregoing principles.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 22.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, December 22, 1865.

The attention of assistant commissioners is called to the report of the Lieutenant General, dated December 18, 1865. The most thorough inspection will at once be made, and the evils complained of corrected. No order from the War Department makes the bureau "independent of the military establishment," and agents should be furnished with complete instructions, according to the orders and circulars issued from this branch of the War Department.

Any agent or officer who presumes to act contrary to such instructions will be forthwith removed or reported to the department commander for trial by court-martial.

In all matters of a military character the officers and agents within a military department are under the direction of the department commander, in the same manner as an officer of engineers building a fort in the same department, who reports directly to the chief engineer.

Every assistant commissioner will constantly seek co-operation with the department commander, and must keep him furnished with all information in his possession. His formal approval must be secured, when possible, to all orders and circulars issued by the assistant commissioners.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Jackson, Miss, November 11, 1865.

It is constantly reported to the Commissioner and his agents that the freedmen have been deceived as to the intention of the government.

It is said that lands will be taken from the present holders, and be divided among them next Christmas or New Year's. This impression, wherever it exists, is wrong. All officers and agents of this bureau are hereby directed to take every possible means to remove so erroneous and injurious an impression. They will further endeavor to overcome other false reports that have been industriously spread abroad, with a purpose to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering. Every proper means will be taken to secure fair written agreements or contracts for the coming year, and the freedmen instructed that it is for their best interest to look to the property-holders for employment. The Commissioner deprecates hostile action, and wishes every possible exertion made to produce kind feeling and mutual confidence between the blacks and the whites.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner

[Circular letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, February 23, 1866.

Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the government with regard to the new freedmen's bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the duties devolving upon you under the law and regulations already existing. That you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents, and, it may be, an increased restlessness among the freedmen.

The President has assured the Commissioner that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the bureau at least a year from this time.

Please ascertain and report what steps have been taken in your district, by the State and municipal authorities, to provide for the absolutely indigent and suffering refugees and freedmen that have been and are being thrown upon the general government for support.

Continue to use every possible effort to find good homes for orphan minors who are dependent, and to reduce, by means of employment offices, any accumulations of people in the different cities and villages; aiding the unemployed to find homes and places of labor.

You have succeeded in allaying strife, settling labor, and promoting education in the midst of great difficulties. Continue with your utmost energy and ability to pursue the same course, so as to demonstrate to the people of your district the good intentions of the government, and the complete practicability of the system of free labor.

Give a thorough inspection of every agent for whom you are responsible.

Immoralities, corruption, neglected duty, and incapacity, are sometimes complained of, against officers and agents of this bureau. If either of these charges be sustained on investigation, the guilty agent will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not.

Thanking you, heartily, for the energy and fidelity you have thus far displayed, the Commissioner is pleased to express an unwavering confidence in your ability to cope with any new difficulties that may arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD.

Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

It is with the deepest feelings of sorrow that I record the death of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Stinson, aide-de-camp on my staff. In 1861 he entered the army, as a private soldier, in the 5th Maine volunteers. At the first battle of Bull Run, while binding up the wounds of a beloved brother who was mortally wounded, he was taken prisoner, and retained for nearly a year in the different prisons of the south—in Richmond, in Salisbury, and New Orleans. As soon as he was released, he was promoted to a lieutenancy and soon after detailed upon my staff. Just before the severe battle on the 27th of May, near New Hope church, Ga., while reconnoitring, he was shot through the lungs, the ball passing entirely through his body. His chances for recovery seemed doubtful.

when he was taken from the field back to Cleveland, East Tennessee, where a kind family nursed and cared for him. He returned to the army so as to participate in the operations and battles near Jonesboro', below Atlanta, Ga. The premature exposure to the dangers and hardships of that campaign brought on *hemorrhage of the lungs*, from which he never fully recovered. He kept, on duty, however, for the most part till the time of his death, which took place in Florida, on the 22d of February, ultimo.

An uncomplaining sufferer, he continued to render useful public service in the field, and in the bureau work.

The government has lost no officer more able, more patriotic, more pure and unselfish, than Lieutenant Colonel Stinson. His numerous friends and sadly afflicted family have the best of consolation in the contemplation of his past uniformly useful Christian life, and in the complete assurance of a happy immortality.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

[Circular letter.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 2, 1866.

Attention is called to paragraph VIII of circular 5, series of 1865, from this office, with regard to marriages. The Commissioner deemed those regulations sufficient to enable the assistant commissioner to draw up more specific rules.

The Commissioner directs that each assistant commissioner consult the State laws with regard to marriage and divorce of white persons, and embody them for the benefit of freedmen, so far as this can be done, in a circular.

It is desirable to frame such a system of marriage rules as would be approved by the State authorities. It is, therefore, advisable to procure the formal approval of the governor to your circular on this subject.

The Commissioner would simply suggest several points that require immediate settlement:

1. Parties eligible to marriage.
2. Who shall grant certificates of marriage.
3. Parties authorized to solemnize marriages.
4. Dissolving marriages.
5. Registry of marriages.
6. Regulations with reference to persons who had lived together without marriage.

The greatest care must be taken to instruct all the free people what the law demands of them in regard to marriage, and all clergymen and magistrates who are authorized to give certificates, or solemnize marriage, must be earnestly solicited to aid the bureau officers in rectifying existing evils on this subject.

The assistant commissioners will forward to these headquarters a copy of their regulations with reference to marriage, as soon as they shall be drawn up, for file in this office.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Official copy:

MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 3.

Inspector's report of affairs in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, March 5, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received from this department directing me to proceed to the city of Lexington, Kentucky, to examine into the condition of the freedmen in that part of the State, I have the honor to report that I visited Lexington and vicinity, and prosecuted my investigations for the period of about one month, adopting the following method: In all cases of extreme cruelty to the freedmen, I have relied upon the best and most reliable evidence I could procure, *taken under oath*.

In regard to minor acts of cruelty, either to persons or property, and in reference to the economical, social, and moral condition of the race, I have been controlled by personal observations, aided by information received from intelligent and trustworthy sources.

From the depositions taken by me, and herewith transmitted, I have compiled the facts in the more extreme cases of cruelty and outrage for reference, and make the same a part and portion of my report.

An examination of this sworn evidence on the abstracts made therefrom will reveal to you sixty cases of outrage in a limited district and period, unparalleled in their atrocity and fiendishness; cruelties for which in no instance, as developed by the testimony, is there the least shadow of excuse or palliation.

You will observe I have been able in most instances to give you the *names of the injured*; in many, the *names of the offenders*, with dates and localities.

I have classified these outrages as follows: Twenty-three cases of severe and inhuman beating and whipping of men; four of beating and shooting; two of robbing and shooting; three of robbing; five men shot and killed; two shot and wounded; four beaten to death; one beaten and roasted; three women assaulted and ravished; four women beaten; two women tied up and whipped until insensible; two men and their families beaten and driven from their homes, and their property destroyed; two instances of burning of dwellings, and one of the inmates shot.

Of these victims, twelve men were Union soldiers, and three women the wives of Union soldiers.

And yet, I regret to say, that these cases constitute but a portion of the catalogue of cruelties. I heard of quite a number of additional cases, but did not succeed in obtaining the proof, for want of time and proper facilities. White men, however friendly to the freedmen, dislike to make depositions in these cases, for fear of personal violence. The same reason influences the black—he is fearful, timid, and trembling. He knows that since he has been a freedman he has not, up to this time, had the protection of either the federal or State authorities; that there is no way to enforce his rights or redress his wrongs. The civil authorities will give him no relief, and this department, up to this writing, has been powerless.

Of the offences reported, there has been but one arrest by the civil authorities, and that was a case of murder—the murderer released on light bail, and now at large, no effort having been made to bring him to trial.

The arm of the civil law has, however, been brought in requisition quite recently to release and protect offenders.

On the night of the 16th of February, 1866, a gang of white men, residents of Bath county, entered the house of Joseph Balls, a person who had been a freedman for several years, humble and inoffensive and much respected, the owner of forty acres of land, and beat and most terribly mangled him; his body was burst open, his intestines protruding. He lingered two days in agony and died. At the same time they set upon another old colored man named Thackel,

who was at the house of Balls, beating him for some time, putting out an eye, and then very deliberately placed him over the fire, roasting him first upon one side and then upon the other.

Upon the same night, and as is presumed, by a portion of the same gang, an attack was made upon the house of Pate Burns, about four miles from the residence of Balls. Burns was a most exemplary man, and a preacher of the Gospel. They robbed him of his bacon, clothing, and money, shot him in the head, severely wounding him, and then in his presence ravished his wife. Two other persons who were at the house of Burns at this time were severely beaten, and one of them shot in the head. Two of the offenders were arrested by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau of Bath county, and while removing them for safe-keeping to a military camp a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Apperson, of Montgomery county, and the men discharged and set at liberty, he holding that the Freedmen's Bureau has no legal existence in Kentucky, and that the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended in this State.

These views are sought to be impressed upon the people by leading men, and are the source of much difficulty. The fact should be impressed upon the minds of the people, not only that the bureau has a legal existence in Kentucky, but that it also has a real one.

It does me pleasure to report that the freedmen exhibit an earnest desire for education.

One of the most humane and excellent gentlemen of Lexington, long a resident of Kentucky, told me he was astonished to see such an intense desire for information, and that he thought the freed children were learning faster than the whites of the same age. Persons at the age of fifty are learning to read and write.

In Lexington they are well provided with schools, but sadly deficient in country places.

In some of the counties there are organized bands of men called "rangers," "moderators," "nigger killers," who have driven the freedmen entirely out of certain sections, and begin at last to threaten and intimidate Union white men.

In the city of Lexington the freedmen receive fair wages, and this is the case I think in some other sections, but there are counties and portions of counties where they are forced or intimidated to work as low as six or seven dollars a month, and in other counties induced to work without a stipulated price. In Jessamine county alone are contracts to any extent brought under the supervision of the agents of the bureau, and there its beneficial effect is beginning to be felt by all interested.

Until the system is fairly carried out, there will continue to be a great amount of oppression and injustice.

A thorough organization of this department in the Lexington sub-district of Kentucky is also necessary, in many parts, to protect those truly loyal and humane citizens who would gladly do much to aid the freedman in his present trying situation, but are now intimidated by local prejudices or the fear of personal injury.

Respectfully submitted :

P. BONESTEEL,

Special Inspector for Kentucky and Tennessee.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, &c.

A true copy :

H. S. BROWN,

Captain and A. A. G.

Official :

MAX WOODHULL,

Colonel and A. A. G.

Abstract of outrages committed upon colored persons in certain counties in the eastern district of Kentucky, and referred to in the foregoing report :

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Peter Hughes, a returned Union soldier, living upon and working the farm of James Neglor, about three miles from Carlisle, was badly beaten and bruised in the early part of January, 1866, by a gang of twenty white men, most of whom were farmers in that vicinity. Peter was shown to General Fisk while at Lexington in January, 1866.

At the same time and place, and by the same gang of men, three other colored men were terribly bruised and beaten, one of whom was a returned Union soldier. Names of some of the perpetrators given. (See affidavits of Henry Farrall and J. H. Seeley.)

WOODFORD AND SCOTT.

Negro man, former slave of Mr. Bailey, Woodford county, knocked down and severely beaten, latter part of December, 1865, by his former master, for not paying over his wages. (See affidavit of John T. Gwin, Lexington.)

Two Union soldiers severely injured, one in Scott county, by his former master, early part of January, 1866, his face badly swollen, and one eye it was supposed he would lose.

These three men were seen in Lexington in January, 1866. (See affidavit of John T. Gwin, Lexington.)

JESSAMINE COUNTY.

January, 1866, a returned negro soldier was shot at twice and wounded, without the least provocation, by George Rowland, of Pekin, in said county the son of the former master of this negro, and a returned rebel soldier. (See affidavit of J. C. Randolph.)

Captain R. C. Farwell, of Camp Nelson, in said county, by affidavit, states that at the time General Fisk was at Lexington, January, 1866, he presented a colored Union soldier to General F., at the request of the colored man. His head and face were badly cut and mutilated. He stated that he had returned to his old home to see his family, and was set upon by some of the white people of the family.

Reuben Atkins, a discharged soldier of the 123d United States colored infantry, was, in February, 1866, robbed of about \$50 of property, probably by his former owner. (See same affidavit.)

Clarissa Burdette, (colored,) the wife of Elijah Burdette, while her husband was serving in 1865, as volunteer in the 12th United States colored heavy artillery, her former master, Smith Alford, Garrard county, tied her up and whipped her until she was insensible. Her back still shows the injuries. The man was arrested and fined by the bureau. (Captain Farwell's affidavit.)

Charity Smith, wife of David Smith, colored soldier in the 5th United States colored cavalry, in 1865, was living with her former owner, Henry Thomas, Estell county. Marcus Thomas, son of Henry, became enraged at her, stripped her entirely naked, extended her hands and feet as far as possible from each other, tied each of them, took a cowhide and whipped her till insensible. Before whipping her he knocked her down with a chair. Her person shows the terrible effects of the punishment up to this day. (See Captain Farwell's affidavit.)

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

William L. Visscher, police justice at Owingsville, makes the following statement under oath:

February 10, 1866, Joseph Ralls, a freedman for a number of years, humble and inoffensive and much respected, the owner of forty acres of land, was assaulted at his residence, four miles from Owingsville, by a gang of white men from that vicinity. He was terribly mangled, his privates were mashed by kicking, his bowels protruded. He died from the effects of the injuries two days thereafter. No sort of provocation; no action taken by the civil authorities; no white persons present except the ruffians.

At the same time and place, by the same persons, an old colored man, by the name of Macket, was burned and roasted before the fire, and one of his eyes destroyed; at last report he was still living. (Witnesses, wife and daughter of Ralls.)

Same night, five miles from Ralls's house, a colored preacher, and a most exemplary man, named Pate Burns, was robbed of his bacon, money and clothing, shot in the head, *and his wife ravished.*

Two other colored persons were severely beaten at the same time, and one of them *shot* in the head.

Two of the perpetrators of this last outrage were arrested by the agent of the bureau, and while removing them for safe-keeping, were brought before Judge Apperson, of Montgomery county, under writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged. The men are now at large.

About the first of February, 1866, Minor Allen, (colored,) at Polkville, was robbed and shot at.

In this county many of the whites proclaim it openly that no negro shall remain here.

COVINGTON AND VICINITY.

Amanda Bishop, daughter of Henry Bishop, (colored,) sergeant of the 124th United States colored infantry, was at work about the 1st of October, 1865, for Wm. Bishop, a Union citizen of Kenton county, when Lewis Conner and his son waited upon her and told her she must leave and work for Conner; upon her refusing they struck her with a club and tied her, took her to Burlington, Kentucky, and hired her to a man by the name of Glover, and told her if she refused to go they would blow her d——d brains out. (See affidavit of Charles P. Oyler, witnesses and residences given.)

Another daughter of the colored sergeant, Henry Bishop, was, about 1st of August, 1865, maltreated by Allen Conner, for whom she was working; she left and was followed by John Conner, who beat her severely and made her return. (Names and residences of witnesses given. See affidavit of Oyler.)

About 1st of July, 1865, a party of citizens, vicinity of Boone county, Kentucky, made an attack upon the house owned by Jordan Finney, and drove his family therefrom, damaged his house very much, destroyed his household effects and property to the amount of five hundred dollars, and told the family they would be shot if they returned.

Finney and family dare not return to take possession of the property. Two of the daughters of Finney were wives of United States soldiers. The perpetrators were returned rebel soldiers, and said that they didn't allow government niggers to live in that county. (Names and residences given. No action taken. Affidavit of Oyler.)

About the last of January, 1866, a gang of men calling themselves *moderators*, of Grant county, made an attack upon the following colored persons of said county: Wm. Sleet, Eliza Sleet, Jessie Best, Edward Alexander and wife, and Carter Rorst, and beat them in a most cruel and inhuman manner, and drove

them from their homes, and are not permitted to return to settle the business or dispose of their property under penalty of death.

Carter Rorst was most terribly punished; the gashes cut in his body were over six inches long and an inch deep, and his wife thinks some poisonous substance was put upon the cowhide, as the wounds do not heal. Both men and women were severely beaten. All industrious persons, from forty to sixty years old. (Names of witnesses and residences given.)

Henry Gaines, a discharged (colored) Union soldier, was residing with his family in Benjamin Allen's house, his former master, and he and his family were working for Allen under contract. He received a notice to leave the State in three days. Under the advice of Mr. Allen he did not do so, and on the 10th of February, 1866, a gang of armed men, with their faces blacked, made an attack upon him at his house, stripped him, and, in the presence of his family, whipped him with terrible cruelty, and compelled him to leave, and he dare not return. (Witnesses and residences given. See affidavit of Oyler.)

BOONE COUNTY.

Jacob Rile, colored soldier, living on farm of Hogan Rile, former master, February 18, 1866, a band of armed men came to his house, took his family out and told them to stand while they burned the house, and the negro in trying to escape was shot at several times and wounded in the heel. They then made the soldier and his family leave the county. (Witnesses given. Affidavit of Oyler)

The following is a copy of a notice sent to different freedmen in this county through the post office:

"As you have been running at large for some time, you had better gather up your duds and leave for parts unknown, as you will get hell under the shirt, and that by the 10th of the next month. Don't fail to go. Look out for the rangers." (Affidavit of Mr. Oyler.)

Harrison Griggs, (colored,) residing with Mr. E. Baker, near Hamilton, Sunday night, 18th of February, was taken from his bed and beat with white thorn sticks for an hour. Many of the thorns broke off and are still in his head, his face, and back. They drove him off, and said they would kill him if he ever returned. (See supplemental affidavit of Oyler.)

The case is fully stated in his affidavit, and is of the most inhuman character. (Names of witnesses given.)

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The following are obtained from Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, of Lexington:

Robert ———, a freedman, about Christmas, 1865, went to the residence of his wife's former master, Hamilton Headly, where his wife was working, to see if he wished to hire his wife for the coming year, when Mr. Headly assaulted him with a club, beat him severely, and then fired a pistol at him twice; so injured that he was not able to work for six weeks. In this case there is white testimony.

Lewis Dandy, (colored,) of Lexington, states, under oath, that on January 17, 1866, he had an empty pistol which he wished to sell; showed it to a number of different persons, one of whom offered him five dollars. The pistol being worth double that, he refused to take it. This man then arrested him, under the laws of Kentucky; was kept in prison all night, and in the morning the negro was brought before a magistrate. The pistol was given to the complainant, and the negro was fined five dollars and costs, making \$15 90.

Armstead Fowler, (colored,) of Lexington, states, under oath, that he owns a house and lot in Lexington, upon which he pays \$12 60 tax; that he keeps a wood-yard, for which he pays \$50 tax, and a dray and cart, for which he pays \$7 tax. That on the 29th day of January, 1866, an officer en-

tered his house and took an unloaded pistol. He was taken before a magistrate fined five dollars, besides nine dollars costs, and the pistol given to the man.

In November, 1865, a young man about eighteen years old, by the name of Sneed Martin, of wealthy parentage, about six miles from Lexington, had occasion to reprove a negro who was intoxicated. The negro told him that it hadn't cost any of his money, whereupon the young man drew his pistol and shot him dead.—(Lexington Observer, November, 1865.)

This case was well known to the authorities, but no action has ever been taken. The murderer is living at home unmolested. There have been in this county a great many cases of petty injuries to blacks, and the failure to deal justly by them or pay obligations, but the bureau is powerless; no process emanating from it can be executed, and the civil courts pay no attention to negro grievances.

January 3, 1866, at about 4 o'clock p. m., in Short street, Lexington, without provocation, Frank Moulton, a white man, did deliberately shoot and kill Jack Sparrow. This man was arrested by the civil authorities, held to bail in a small amount, and no attempt made to try him.

January, 1866, Sally Hunt (colored) was threatened with shooting, if she attempted to move her family or her furniture from her former home, by Thomas Scott, (white.) That he owed her husband \$36 borrowed money, and told her if she ever said anything about that he would put her in a place where she could say nothing. He at one time placed a pistol at her head.—(See affidavit of Sally Hunt.)

February 5, 1866, Cora Dorsey and Martha Green were assaulted and beaten at Lexington, without provocation, by white men.—(See affidavit of theirs.)

BOYLE COUNTY.

From Captain William Goodloe, of Danville:

A band of men infesting the southern part of Boyle County have for some time been committing robberies and burglary upon the line of the Lebanon branch railroad. I have no means of arresting or bringing the perpetrators to justice.

Leony Trowbridge killed a negro man, August 7, 1865, at Danville. The man was old and used a cane. Trowbridge met him in the street and took his cane from him; the negro made no resistance, but walked into the store of J. D. Latimer. Trowbridge followed him into the store and shot him, killing him. There was no sort of provocation.

In September, 1865, a feeble-minded negro, and perfectly harmless, named Henry Crotchfield, was killed in the streets of Danville by Richard Shindlbowers; no provocation.

Captain Goodloe orally reported several other extreme cases in that vicinity, and was requested to obtain definite statements of them by affidavits.

He made the attempt, and made the following reply:

"I found it impossible; to obtain affidavits from the witnesses some of them were not accessible to me, and others would not do so except by due process."

MADISON COUNTY.

The affidavit of Thomas Rice, of Richmond, in this county, gives an account of the situation of the black man in this county.

He says there are exceptional cases where the negro is properly and humanely treated; but more generally the treatment is tyrannical and inhuman. That his attention has frequently been called to extreme cases of cruelty, in some instances resulting in death. That great advantages have been taken in making contracts,

forcing them to work for about half-price. He reported the names of four being whipped, and two deaths, one shot and killed; said there were other cases, and would send particulars.

FAYETTE COUNTY, NEAR LEXINGTON.

While John Taylor, a Union (colored) soldier, and child, were returning to the city in a buggy, they were run into by a white man named Leary, who broke his wagon by the collision, and then compelled the colored man to turn around and take him, which he did. When he arrived at his house he attempted to shoot John Taylor with a pistol, but it missed fire. He then beat him with a club in a terrible manner.—(See statement of L. L. Pinkerton.)

D. P. Goodloe, of Lexington, states that about January 1, 1866, at Lexington, he saw a colored soldier from Woodford county, who had been severely beaten by his former master, who threatened to kill him if he ever came upon his place. He called upon him for protection.

Upon the next day another (colored) Union soldier called upon him, at Lexington, and said he had been beaten by his former master because he wanted his children. This man had been terribly punished.

The next day, another, in federal uniform, called at Lexington, and represented that he had been badly beaten by some men who were ducking his little boy in a pond, and when he attempted to rescue the boy they fell upon him and beat him.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Affidavit of J. H. Seeley states that on Sunday, the 4th of March, 1866, a white person of Flemingsburg assaulted and ravished a colored girl named Cynthia Victor, between eleven and twelve years of age, in a public highway, near Carlisle, and then warned her if she told he would shoot her.

About January 1, 1866, at Talbott's farm, three miles from Carlisle, three white persons named Ham, residents of said county, called at the house of a colored man, took forcible possession, and in his presence each one ravished his wife, a woman fifty years of age.—(See affidavit of J. H. Seeley.)

BATH COUNTY, NEAR OWINGSVILLE.

February 16, 1866, the house of a colored person, named Burns, who had some land to work of a Mr. Hamilton, was entered by five white men, robbed of its contents, and took from him thirteen dollars in money, shot and hit him, and shot and severely wounded a returned colored soldier.

In the same county, about the 10th of February, 1866, a colored soldier was robbed of all his money by some white men. Mr. Price remarks, "This passes as a matter of no moment here."

COUNTY.

I have received from Burlington, from what I consider a most trustworthy source, but which I am bound in honor not to disclose until I have the consent of the informant, the following: There have been several cases of colored people being severely whipped, and one case of house-burning. The colored people have generally left the country after the bad treatment. No civil officer has made any inquiry about these outrages. Threats against Union white men are frequent.

A true copy:

H. S. BROWN, *Capt. and A. A. G.*

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS LEXINGTON SUB-DISTRICT,
Lexington, Kentucky, March 5, 1866.

I hereby certify, on the honor of an officer, that the cases of outrage and cruelty mentioned in the abstracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, herewith annexed, made by Peter Bonesteel, esq., special inspector Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, States of Kentucky and Tennessee, are sustained by the oral and written testimony of residents of this State, both white and colored, of the highest respectability and truthfulness of character in their respective neighborhoods, and so far as I have been able to investigate each case reported since assuming charge of this sub-district, February 14, 1866, I have found them true.

JOHN ELY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., &c.

No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COM'R BURRAU REFUGEES FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, March 7, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Major General O. O. Howard,
Commissioner.

R. K. SCOTT,
Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

Report of bureau affairs in Edgefield, S. C.

ACTING SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Edgefield District, Hamburg, S. C., February 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that on my arrival in this district I immediately put myself in communication with persons most likely to give me reliable information as to the condition of affairs therein; also with the military authorities in Augusta, Georgia. I have elicited many facts of importance, and respectfully invite attention to the following points:

1st. The total military force in Edgefield district is nineteen enlisted men, of the 25th Ohio veteran volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Biggerstaff. Seven men are stationed at Edgefield Court House, and twelve at Hamburg. Edgefield being one of the largest and most unruly districts in the State, this small force is entirely inadequate to exact the proper respect for the United States authorities.

2d. There are two organized bands of outlaws, one consisting of eight men, and the other of thirteen men, led by an ex-confederate major, named Coleman, at present raiding this district, and committing, with impunity, the most fiendish outrages on Union men and negroes. They have murdered a number of negroes and one white man without provocation, and robbed and driven from their houses several northern men who have property here. Coleman, the leader, is a desperate character; he has exhibited to several persons whom I saw, eight ears, cut from colored persons; he carries them in an envelope and shows them as trophies. This man is a native of Edgefield, but the rest of the gang consists of Texans and others from different localities. The property owners,

as far as I have conversed with them, say they regret these outrages very much, and certainly, when called upon, have turned out to defend the property and lives of northern settlers who were threatened; but it is my decided opinion that nothing will restore the supremacy of the laws and render the lives of Union men and freedmen safe in this part of the country but the hunting down and extermination of these desperadoes by a respectable force of cavalry, as they are mounted in the best manner and belong to the class mis-called gentlemen, (in the south,) and no doubt are harbored and kept well posted by many of the inhabitants. A small force of mounted infantry, sent out by General Brannan, returned yesterday, but failed to make any captures. If I can procure a copy of the report of the officer in charge I will forward it with this report. General King was dismounted and robbed within one mile of the city of Augusta. One of the soldiers on duty near Edgelyield Court House was driven in, and Coleman's men, last week, came into Hamburg and robbed the hotel-keeper in broad day-light. I have taken pains to investigate this matter thoroughly; have seen and talked with Mr. Beaton Smith and others who are sufferers from this gang, and you may rely implicitly on the statements I furnish you. I trust General Scott will inform the commanding general of the condition of this district, and request him to order a force (cavalry if possible) to be sent here to restore order, and to protect Union men and unoffending negroes, otherwise the operations of the bureau will be of no avail, and its authority not respected. Nothing but the arm of military power will bring these people to their senses.

3d. As to the disposition and condition of the freedmen of this district, I am able to report favorably, as far as I can observe during the short time I have been here. The freed people are generally at work under reasonably fair contracts; are giving satisfaction to their employers, and are contented themselves.

Of course I speak in a general sense, and time and closer inspection may indicate desirable changes. Many persons are working for their former masters, and do not desire to be removed. The fact that the bureau has an officer here to look after the interests of the freedmen will have a salutary effect, I believe, in causing planters to keep their contracts and treat their hands well. The first case of personal abuse that can be substantiated I will cause the offending party to be arrested and forwarded to Charleston, with charges and specifications, for trial by a military court. I have caused the inhabitants of Edgelyield to be informed of General Sickles's intimation in case these outrages are not promptly stopped.

The small-pox prevails to some extent in Hamburg, and I shall direct Dr. Turner to remove all cases to a suitable place, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease.

In conclusion, allow me to ask that my request for authority to rent a suitable building for offices and a storehouse, and office furniture, may meet with prompt attention, as I can do but little until I have an office. There is no abandoned property here that I can use.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN DEVERAUX,

Brevet Lieut. Col. V. R. C., Acting Sub-Ass't Comm'r.

Major H. W. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

H. W. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

backs, can properly or safely conduct bureau affairs in Kentucky. It shall be my endeavor to so cope with any new difficulties that may arise as to meet your continued "unwavering confidence."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, &c.

Official :

MAX WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

NASHVILLE, March 7, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to Major General Howard, Commissioner, for his information. This law will become operative in forty days from the adjournment of the present legislature *sine die*. The legislature has not adjourned, and it probably will not adjourn for some time to come. Whenever the act becomes operative, our subordinates will be directed to aid the freedmen in securing justice through the civil courts.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Breret Maj. Gen., Ass't Commissioner.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The following is the law which was recently enacted by the legislature of Tennessee :

AN ACT to do justice and render persons of African or Indian descent competent witnesses in the courts of this State.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That persons of African and Indian descent are hereby declared to be competent witnesses in all the courts of this State, in as full a manner as such persons are by an act of Congress competent witnesses in all the courts of the United States, and all laws and parts of laws of the State excluding such persons from competency are hereby repealed : Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to give colored persons the right to vote, hold office, or sit on juries in this State ; and that this provision is inserted by virtue of the provision of the 9th section of the amended constitution, ratified February 22, 1865.

Passed January 25, 1866.

WILLIAM HEISKELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOSHUA B. FRIERSON,

Speaker of the Senate.

Official copy :

H. S. BROWN,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

MAX WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 5.

Report of General Fisk relative to Tennessee and Kentucky, and bill relative to negro testimony.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATE OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your "circular letter" of date the 23d ultimo. I had already been governed by its most excellent counsels, and had "steadily and firmly" continued to administer the bureau affairs, notwithstanding the excitement that followed the action of the government with regard to the "new freedmen's bill." I am rejoiced to receive the Executive assurance that the bureau, as now constituted, continues by law at least one year longer.

I have to report that, in Tennessee, there has yet been no provisions made either by State or municipal authorities for the suffering poor freedmen or refugees. In the cities of Nashville and Memphis all offences committed against the municipal ordinances by colored persons are adjudicated in the "freedmen's courts," and all fines assessed and collected in such cases are used in providing for the suffering classes. It is hoped that the legislature of Tennessee, now in session, will, before its adjournment, enact laws applicable to the new order of things.

The Kentucky legislature have by law provided for taxing the colored people for the support of their own paupers. The act is sent you this day in another communication. But no provision whatever has as yet been made by the State, or any county, city, or town in Kentucky (so far as I can learn) for the "absolutely indigent and suffering;" and I am pained to add that the disposition is too general to turn the poor, sick, infirm, aged, and children out upon the world to starve and die, except they be cared for by the government. To so great an extent is this the case that, on the 3d instant, I ordered the superintendent of the district of Lexington to prohibit planters from the compulsory removal of that class of freedmen from their old homes until the civil commissioner for the poor should make provision for their support.

Every possible effort is continued to find good homes for "orphan minors" who are dependent, and such is the demand for labor that there are few unemployed freedmen in the district.

My subordinates receive frequent inspection. At Chattanooga only have I found that we have particularly suffered through "immorality," "corruption," "neglected duty," "and incapacity." I am sorry to conclude that our late assistant at that point, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Lucas, was immoral, corrupt, unfaithful, and weak. I am thoroughly sifting the complaints against him, and have a most excellent successor to the position, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Totten, veteran reserve corps, who is being installed under the eye and supervision of my own assistant adjutant general. Complaints have come up from Memphis. General Runkle, the new superintendent there, will soon report results of investigation. Mr. R. C. Scott, of Brownsville, Haywood county, Tennessee, is opposed by the extremes of *both parties*. I think he is about right. No other subordinates in Tennessee have been the subjects of complaint.

Colonel Wm. P. Thomasson, of Louisville, the noblest Roman of them all, has by his administration of impartial right invoked a perfect storm of wrath. He has been somewhat imprudent, has set his coulters too deep, subsoiled a little too much, but has in the main done right. He is worthy of all confidence and esteem. He has been "indicted" under the late law, and been sued for damages. Major General Palmer is a good adviser, and gives our superintendents all needed support and counsel; but military officers only, with the ample force at their

amputated at the shoulder. He is now fast recovering. I regret to say that no clue has been found to the guilty parties.

Mr. White, secretary of state, has just returned from a tour in that part of the State, where he has been endeavoring to infuse the breath of life into the civil authorities. He went *accompanied by a strong military escort*.

Public sentiment, I regret to report, has not been improving of late. Whatever may be the cause, it is evident that the intolerance towards Union men, and expressions of hatred towards them and all Yankees, are more frequent and fierce than a few months ago.

Finance.—Captain Skinner, assistant quartermaster, has funds on hand as follows:

First National Bank, Memphis.....	\$11,665 00
Second National Bank, St. Louis.....	9,968 00
Cash on hand.....	6,120 00

Total.....	27,753 00
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67 bales of cotton in the hands of W. S. Humphries, St. Louis ;	
96 bales in the hands of Farrington & Howell, Memphis; 163	
bales, say 73,350 pounds, estimated at 35 cents.....	25,672 00

Aggregate.....	53,425 00
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As the funds are not needed at present, the cotton in store in St. Louis and Memphis will be held in store for a few months. A few more bales of cotton may yet be collected for rents, but this is uncertain, as the parties claim rent should not be paid.

The figures given show very nearly our resources for the present year, and as nearly all productive abandoned lands have been returned to former owners, our revenue will be very limited.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPRAGUE,

Brig. Gen., Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

No 7.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Augusta, Ga., March 5, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from an extended tour among the sea islands of this State, whither I went for the purposes mentioned in my letter dated 20th ultimo, at Savannah. I am gratified to be able to report that, with a very few unimportant exceptions not yet reached, all the questions in dispute between the freed people on the islands and the former white residents have been amicably settled. In many instances the former owners have returned to their homes, being welcomed by the freed people not having grants of land, who have gone to work for good wages and are happy and contented. Those having grants have had them consolidated on one part of the estate upon which they were given, as directed in Special Field Orders No. 3, a copy of which was forwarded to your office, and are also

satisfied. In addition to these results a saving of from 6,000 to 8,000 rations per month to the government has been effected. I regret to add, that from my own observation, as well as from the reports of Mr. Eaton, agent of the bureau at St. Simon's, who has had the matter in charge, I am thoroughly convinced that the very lavish and unnecessary distribution of rations on these islands has produced mischievous consequences. There are really but a few cases where rations should have been issued.

I fear that in many, in fact most instances, from lack of means to obtain seeds, implements, animals, and food, the freed people having grants of land will fail to raise a fair crop. I do not think there are ten freed families on the sea islands of Georgia to whom their grants of land are of any value whatever. Land is very abundant, but labor is scarce and commands a very high price. It is perfectly apparent to any one acquainted with the condition of things on these islands, that the freed people would be much better off at the end of this or next year to go to work for wages, than to attempt to cultivate the lands assigned them with inadequate means.

I am fully convinced, from personal examination, that the question over which there has been so much dispute, as to whether or not the freed people shall retain these lands for a few years, has ceased, from the cheapness of land and the scarcity of labor, to be of the slightest consequence to them; and I earnestly recommend that, if this be an obstacle in the way of the passage of some suitable bill to enlarge or perfect this bureau, it be at once dismissed from any further consideration, as of no practical value whatever.

The real want of the bureau in this State is a sufficient military force to insure the prompt arrest of criminals, and such an organization of the United States courts as shall enable the people, white and black, to stand on an equality before the law and to obtain justice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers & Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

*Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 8.

Reports of sub-assistants of affairs in Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COMM'R BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, March 8, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith official copies of reports of assistant superintendents for the month of February.

These reports are from the different districts of the State, and fairly represent all sections except the peninsula.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU REFUGERS, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Surry County, Va., February 28, 1866.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the feeling of the white citizens of this county towards the freedmen is cruel and unjust.

With a few honorable exceptions they are disposed to be exceedingly disloyal, and nothing but fear of the power of the United States government prevents outrages. They have a report circulating in this county that by next December they will have their freedmen again slaves, and act on this belief.

They desire to keep the freedmen with them by force, pay them as little as possible, beat them, &c.

I am able to state that since I have been in the county the condition of the freedmen has been improved. The freedmen know that they can report and receive justice for any outrage done to them, and are therefore more contented.

The white citizen knows that any injustice or cruelty on his part will be punished, and is therefore from interest disposed to be more just and merciful.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BURDE,

Lieutenant and Ass't Superintendent for Surry County, Va.

Captain STUART BARNES,

Superintendent District No. 2.

Official copy:

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and A. A. G.

Official copy:

MAX WOODHULL,

Colonel and A. A. G.

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
 SUB-DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,
Lynchburg, Va., February 28, 1866.

COLONEL: I have the honor, in obedience to circular No. 6, headquarters assistant commissioner, State of Virginia, Richmond, January 29, 1866, to make the following report of the bureau affairs in the sub-district of which I am superintendent, comprising the counties of Campbell, Bedford, and Appomattox.

There has not been, during the month, any apparent change in the feeling existing between the whites and freedmen.

A few cases have been reported of white persons turning away from their former homes old people who have no means of support.

The freedmen in the country are working well. Very few have been reported for breaking their contracts. The demand for farm help is greater than last month. The reason that so few applications have been made at the intelligence office is that those who did apply were not successful.

Those who made application for work were not willing to go away from the city. There are many in the city who might go into the country to work, who refuse to go because the wages offered are not enough. A farmer offered ten dollars per month for the remainder of the year, and found but one man in three days who would go.

There has been considerable complaint made by the farmers against the

freedmen for stealing their stock. I think the guilty parties mostly go from the city. Twenty freedmen have been convicted by the freedmen's court in this city for larceny, and sentenced to work from five to ninety days on the streets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC P. WODELL,

First Lieut. V. R. C. and Ass't Sup't Sub-district of Lynchburg.

Colonel O. BROWN,

Assistant Commissioner.

Official copy :

MAX WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Orange Court House, Va., February 28, 1866.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with circular 6, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, headquarters assistant commissioner, Virginia, Richmond, January 29, 1866, of the condition of bureau affairs, the state of feeling existing between the whites and freedmen, and other facts connected with the welfare of the freedmen in Orange county, Virginia.

I was assigned to this station January 23, 1866, and found the office of the assistant superintendent in fair working order. The freedmen in this locality are, as a general thing, all employed at fair wages for the year 1866. Some of them are working with the farmers on shares of the crops, and prefer working in that manner. There is still a demand on the part of the farmers for more labor. There are some few instances where the freedmen violate their contracts, and but very few; perhaps they are enticed away by some farmers who are short of hands, and offer to them a bribe of some description.

The facilities for enforcing the contract on the part of the freedmen are very limited, (save by moral suasion,) for they cannot be fined, not having any money to pay the fine, and the jail is not in a condition to place any one in it for confinement.

The freedmen's court meets weekly to adjudicate such cases as may come before it. The most troublesome cases are those arising out of the demands of the freedmen on their former masters, they not having made contracts from the fall of Richmond to the end of the year 1865.

These cases are rapidly diminishing as the farmers in this locality being disposed to deal justly with the freedmen. During the month I have made twenty-four contracts between the whites and the freedmen, and each contract is fully explained to the freedmen before signing.

The state of feeling existing between the whites and the freedmen is good, and shows an improvement of general respect. I have not heard of any one freedman being misused by the whites in this county during the month, although there is a feeling against the United States government.

There is a great need of a few men (I being alone) being sent to this station to assist in summoning witnesses in cases of trial, also to assist in the issuing of rations to the disabled and aged freedmen and children. During the past

month I have issued rations to twenty-nine adults and twenty-seven children, all freedmen, and I have indentured five orphans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. W. BARNES,

Captain 20th V. R. C. Ass't Sup't Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Captain T. F. P. CRANDON,

*Ass't Quartermaster and Sup't 4th Dis't Virginia,
Gordonsville, Virginia.*

Official copy :

MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEATHVILLE, VA., *February 26, 1866.*

SIR: In compliance with circular No 12, office of superintendent 10th district of Virginia, I have the honor to report : That the freedmen of the counties of Northumberland and Lancaster (a sub-district of the 10th) have, with a few exceptions, made contracts for the year 1866. Most of the contracts are for the hire of lands at about the same terms as are usual at the north ; others are for labor at prices higher than were generally paid before the war. A few of the freedmen are working for themselves at cutting cord-wood, catching oysters, making gardens, &c. ; for the latter they are generally paid by the day.

The feeling existing between the freedmen and their former owners is one of greater cordiality than could be expected. The dependence of the land-holders upon the labor of their former slaves has been generally recognized, and has tended in a great measure to discourage litigation and discord, and to promote the settlement of all claims for wages due the freedmen for the year 1865.

In cases of claims for wages due made before me, a notice to the parties that a just and amicable settlement would prevent trouble and expense has almost invariably succeeded in securing the rights of the freedmen without reference to the courts, and prevented much of the ill feeling that would otherwise have existed between the parties.

So far as I can learn, after diligent inquiry, there have been no cases during the last month in which a fine could have been justly imposed.

There has been *no conflict* of authority between the officials of the bureau and the "State laws." The authority of the bureau has not been questioned, and all decisions of the "freedmen's court" have been unhesitatingly complied with.

All freedmen who were too old to labor have been taken care of by their former owners, frequently at great inconvenience to themselves, as many of them have been impoverished by the war to such an extent as to be unable to procure more than the bare necessities of life for their own use.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. BUSBY,

Second Lieut. V. R. C. and Ass't Sup't. 10th Va. Sub-district.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

Bureau of Refugees, &c.

OFFICE OF ASS'T SUP'T REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
Fredericksburg, Va., February 28, 1866.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular No. 6, dated Richmond, Va., January 29, 1866, I have the honor to transmit through your office to the assistant commissioner the following report, showing the condition of bureau affairs in this county:

I find the majority of whites willing to treat the negroes with fairness; others would oppress and defraud them were they permitted.

But one case of assault upon freedmen has been brought to my notice. There is plenty of labor for all the freedmen in this sub-district, and the demand for laborers is not easily supplied, owing in a great measure to their leaving their former masters and seeking homes in cities and in other places.

A disposition of distrust has been and is still shown regarding the making of contracts by the year, and will be so long as the question of labor and wages is in its present unsettled condition.

The majority of contracts made under my supervision and otherwise have been made for portions of the crop. There is in successful operation a school numbering from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred scholars; also a church and Sabbath-school. The hospital, under the direction of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Harris, is well organized, and ample provision made the sick in this and surrounding counties.

The opening of spring will relieve much want and destitution, as it will afford to the old and infirm work that cannot be performed by them during the winter months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MORSE, *V. R. C.*

Brevet Major and Ass't Sup't.

Capt. T. F. P. CRANDON,
A. Q. and Sup't 4th District Va.

Official copy:

JAMES A. BATES,
Capt. and A. A. G.

Official copy:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Col. and A. A. G.

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
 BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Culpeper C. H., Va., February 28, 1866.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular No. 6, dated Headquarters Assistant Commissioner, Virginia, Richmond, Va., January 29, 1866, I have the honor to make the following statements: The workings of the bureau are in a very fair condition. The freedmen are, almost without an exception, going to work, most of them by the year.

The worst feature I have to contend with is, that freedmen are often interfered with by unknown parties who coax them away from their employers to break their contracts, by the promises of better wages, &c.

This is often on account of personal feuds, and often to embarrass the workings of the bureau. All the labor of the freedmen is used, and more are coming from Alexandria, brought by farmers that want labor. This village was overrun

with freedmen when I took charge here, but I have succeeded in getting the most of them out into the country on farms.

Very few of the citizens come to me to have their contracts made, but make them among themselves, rather, as they say, "than to have anything to do with a Yankee;" but if a freedman breaks his contract they are sure to come to me for redress.

The State of feeling between the whites and the blacks is not as good as it might be. Very few whites are willing to give them any chance for themselves.

The freedmen themselves behave very well. The soreness consequent to the late war grows worse every day and I believe the people, as a mass, are as disloyal as ever they were.

There was a freedmen's school started here on the 19th inst., under the direction of an agent of the New York National Freedmen's Relief Association, and is doing finely; it numbers about fifty scholars. There was some trouble anticipated at first from a set of bar-room loafers, who threatened the teacher and school; but this I think is dying away, although they are still disposed to be turbulent and are rather upheld by some of the better class of citizens.

The county court rescinded its order in regard to disarming the freedmen, but I understand some of the court rather doubted the right of the military to interfere.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. CHASE,

2d Lt 18th V. R. C. and Ass't Sup't.

Capt. T. F. CRANDON,

A. Q. M. and Sup't 4th District, Va.

Official copy:

JAMES A. BATES,

Capt and A. A. A. G.

Official copy:

MAX. WOODHULL,

Col. and A. A. G.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, AND PROVOST MARSHAL,
Suffolk, February 28, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with circular C. S., I have the honor to report:

1st. Freedmen's court.

I have associated with me a worthy magistrate, who I believe means to be just. We do not disagree. The third member chosen by the freedmen declined, from prudential reasons, to sit. I discourage litigation, the tendency being to widen the breach between whites and blacks. It is one of the unpardonable sins for a "nigger" to complain to the "Yankees," and terrible threats are muttered against him. The people are poor, and can ill afford to pay costs. The principal claims for the blacks are for labor between the date of "Lee's surrender and Christmas." Where they were well fed and clothed, well treated, and felt they could leave at any time, I have allowed them but little, unless something has been said in regard to competent wages, for said period. I allow witnesses nothing, and generally make the costs of a suit \$2 50.

2d. State of feeling between the whites and freedmen.

The purpose of a majority of the whites is to keep the freedmen intimidated, and they succeed; but few of the latter who come to me for redress dare convey my summons to the defendant. The customary reply to a request to act as messenger is, "He shoot me, sartain sure." After leaving the employ of any one of the whites, the freedman, in many instances, dare not return for his humble wardrobe or stock of house-keeping articles. The women are more courageous than the men. Many of the farmers pursue a suicidal policy in this intimidation, and, ere long, will be left without a single laborer, and then say the "nigger won't work." There is quite a mania among the negroes of the interior to hang around the oyster-beds and fisheries, and to cut wood and "maul" rails in the Dismal swamp; consequently, on Saturday night and Sunday, Suffolk is full of them. I believe, in proportion to the whites, they are two to one. Here they are a helpless and selfish set; as a class, they are like the man who, after being aided to get out of the mire, asks his deliverer to clean the mud from his clothes. I cannot induce them to make the least effort in the matter of schools, although anxious to send their children, provided they are not required to contribute a cent. I had great difficulty in finding one of them unselfish enough to board, at any price, a colored teacher recently arrived. They do not want the trouble.

3d. In the matter of schools in Nansemond county.

On the Holy-Neck Chapel road, about twelve miles from Suffolk, the Society of Friends have a colored school, of from 50 to 108 scholars, with two teachers. In my next monthly report I hope to add to the list one of about the same number here. The Friends, in opposition to the African Methodist Society, insisted on the right of patronage to this school. Things are somewhat delayed; but I trust Miss Snicley will soon have all requisites for a successful school on hand, and enable me to give an encouraging account of the rising generation of freedmen in this town. I can learn of no other schools in the country; but there are other localities where they can be started under favorable auspices, and I propose calling the attention of the Friends to the subject.

I have many aggravated reports from Gates county, North Carolina. No doubt there should be an energetic, courageous officer at Gatesville, aided by a small force. I have recently reported some cases to the authorities at Raleigh.

I have issued no clothing or rations here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. STONE,

Brevet Major, Ass't Sup't B. R. F. and A. L.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain JAMES A. BATES, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
BUREAU REFUGERS, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tappahannock, Essex County, Va., February 24, 1866.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward through your office to the headquarters of the assistant commissioner the following report, showing the condition of bureau affairs in this sub-district.

There is employment enough for all the freedmen in this district, but there are two or three hundred of the freedmen engaged in fishing and oystering, and in consequence of which the farmers are obliged to go abroad for laborers, and

those freedmen that are oystering will be out of employment by the first of April. They rent small cabins by the river side, and are paying exorbitant rents for them, ranging from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year; they pay it for the sake of being near the river. The freedmen have complained to me about their having to pay such high rents, but I know of no way to stop it; the whole people will take advantage of them.

In regard to contracts, the people will not come to me and have a contract executed and filed in this office. Before I came to this district they were in the habit of going to a lawyer and get the contract executed, and would charge the freedmen from seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents for the contract. I have prohibited that from being done again, but they will not come to me and have a contract executed and filed. The white people of this district are unwilling to compensate their former slaves in any way for last year's service. I have from twenty-five to fifty complaints made to me every day by the freedmen in regard to that.

The most of them this year are working the farms on shares, and have nothing for their services last year to live upon until they can raise more. I have asked them why they did not come to the officer who preceded me, and have their claims adjusted; they say he would not allow them anything for their services last year, and that they were not allowed an agent in this court; that the agent chosen by the white people has had his own way, and settled claims outside of his office. Since I arrived here the freedmen have chosen an agent, and I think a good one, and as soon as possible all claims that freedmen have against their former masters shall be adjusted. I have charge of Essex, King and Queen counties; it is so far from King and Queen that I hear nothing from there. I have been here but a few days, and have not had a chance to get there; but as soon as I am furnished with a horse, I will visit King and Queen, and have two agents chosen, and hold a court there two or three days at a time.

The whites in this district are somewhat prejudiced against the freedmen, but no more than I have seen in other districts, though I think that as soon as spring opens and they are fairly at work on the plantation it will greatly decrease.

Otherwise than I have stated, bureau affairs are progressing as well as could be expected.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WATSON R. WENTWORTH,

Lieut. and Ass't Sup't Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Captain T. F. P. CRANDON,

Ass't Quartermaster, Sup't 4th District, Virginia.

Official:

MAX WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.



BUREAU OF REFUGRES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASS'T SUP'T, MADISON CO., VA.,
Madison Court House, Va., February 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with Circular No. 6, dated headquarters assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Virginia, January 29, 1866, to make the following report:

Owing to the short period of time that I have been on duty in this sub-district, I am unable to make as full a report as I would wish. With few exceptions, there seems to be a very good feeling existing between the whites and freedmen, although the whites seem to expect greater diligence in the freedmen than when the latter were in a state of servitude. The freedmen, in almost all cases, seem willing to abide by their contracts, and ambitious to work and support themselves and families. There are no freedmen in this county unemployed who are able to work, and there is still a demand for labor. Many of the freedmen remain with their former masters, some of them having contracts, made in this office, but the greater number have no contracts; or if they have, they are made between the parties without applying to this office, and I am unable to judge of the fairness of them. There seems a disposition on the part of a very few of the whites to assist the bureau in its operations. These are some of the most intelligent, among a large portion who are more ignorant, and seem determined to remain so. There exists a great prejudice against the bureau and its officers, and a disposition to obstruct its operations, if not openly, at least indirectly. I think there is less of this than there has been formerly in the sub-district. Owing to want of transportation I have been unable to visit other portions of the county, which, if I could have done, I have no doubt I could have obtained much information as to the state of bureau affairs of which I am now ignorant. I hope and expect, if still on duty here, that my next report will be as full and complete as can be desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. CARPENTER,

Captain 16th Veteran Reserve Corps, Ass't Sup't.

Captain T. FRANK P. CRANDON, A. Q. M.,

Superintendent Fourth District, Virginia.

Official copy :

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

MAX WOODHULL,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU REFUGEES FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT, PRINCE WILLIAM CO., VA.,

Brentsville, February 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with circular No. 6, from your office, dated January 31, 1866, requiring report of condition of freedmen's affairs, &c., that there is a good understanding between whites and blacks generally, but the feeling of the blacks is that of distrust of the whites, and that of the whites is "you are my niggers by right; you ought to be my slaves, and then you would be happy; but see what a condition you are in now. You have no master to look after you, &c, &c. But if these d—d Yankees ever leave us, we will see what will then be." The blacks look to us to protect them from outrage, and are industrious, contented, and self-supporting.

The whites fear us and hufrah for the "President's policy," which, they say, will restore them "as they were" and "leave them to manage the nigger," instead of us, who "don't understand him." I have no particular suggestions to

make. Things are going on as well as could reasonably be expected, taking all things into account.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. S. HOPKINS,
1st Lieutenant V. R. C., &c.

Major JAMES JOHNSON,
Sup't 10th Virginia District.

Official copy:

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Goochland Court House, Va., February 28, 1866.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular No. 6, C. S., headquarters assistant commissioner of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, I have the honor to report, that circulars and orders of this bureau are for the most part being cheerfully obeyed and respected by citizen whites and freedmen.

The condition of freedmen is full as good as could be expected, and it is reasonable to infer from present indications that the close of the coming summer will find them all with support for winter. Their conduct for the most part has been good.

Rations have been issued to but fifteen destitute during the past month.

There is rather a feeling of distrust which is reciprocal between the whites and freedmen.

There is rather a scarcity of labor, and many freedmen are yet leaving this county for other places.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. WILSON,
2d Lieutenant V. R. C., Ass't Sup't.

Captain T. F. P. CRANDON,
A. Q. M. and Sup't 4th Dist., Va.

Official:

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF ASS'T SUP'T REFUGEES FREEDMEN &c.,
King George Court House, Va., Feb. 28, 1866.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular No. 6, of date of January 31, 1866, from office of assistant superintendent 10th Virginia district, Fredericksburg, Virginia, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the condition of freedmen in this sub-district:

As a general thing there appears to be quite a good feeling at present existing between the two races. The whites generally appear to be willing to do

justice to the blacks, although a great many cases come before the freedmen's court at this place for settlement. There seldom appears to be much ill feeling between the parties, and when the cases are decided the white man generally abides the result of such decision without murmuring, and in almost every instance appears to be willing to do that which is right. I find there exists a considerable reluctance on the part of the blacks to enter into contracts with the whites for any long period, notwithstanding I make every effort to encourage them to do so, yet I am unable to prevail on them to make many contracts; nevertheless all the blacks who are able to work appear to be working. Large numbers of them are only working by the month; such cannot be prevailed upon to contract for a longer period. I know of no person who is able to work who is not at work in some way, and, as a general thing, farmers prefer to employ their old servants in preference to the Germans, whom some farmers are endeavoring to introduce as laborers in this county. The colored population of this county consists of about fifteen hundred (1,500) people. A large portion of them are women and children, who are unable to perform much labor; consequently farm hands are very scarce, and as the people of this county have suffered very severely by the war, they are unable to offer any great inducements for laborers from other portions of the country to come among them, and will be compelled to let a large portion of these farms go untill the present season.

I am still issuing rations to some twenty-four (24) old and destitute men and women who have no means of supporting themselves, and on account of old age are unable to do anything towards their own support.

There are several women in this county with large families of small children dependent on them for support, who frequently get into very needy circumstances, but they are generally managing to support themselves without any support from the government. Occasionally I find it necessary to issue a few rations to such persons to relieve a temporary necessity.

The blacks all appear to be quiet and orderly, and I am happy to be able to say that I seldom hear of any difficulties between the two races. There has been only one case during the month just past, come to my knowledge, where a black person was assaulted by a white person, and in that case the white man was brought before the freedmen's court at this place and promptly punished.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. ROBERTS,

*First Lt. V. R. C., Ass't Sup't R., F. & A. L.,
King George County, Virginia.*

Major JAMES JOHNSON,

Sup't 10th Va. Dist. B. R., F. and A. L., Fredericksburg, Va.

A true copy:

JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official:

MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Bowling Green, Caroline Co., Va., February 27, 1866.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular No. 6, C. S., headquarters assistant commissioner Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, I beg leave to report, that at

H. Ex. Doc. 70—15

present nearly all the freedmen are at work in this county. Some of the farmers are without the necessary labor to cultivate their plantations, and I am sorry to say are rather inclined to seduce the freedmen from their contracts; otherwise, affairs in the bureau in this county are getting along very well. As to the "state of feeling existing between the whites and freedmen," I would state that it is a very distant, cold sort of feeling—a feeling of distrust on both sides. The whites, with very few exceptions, are inclined to show them little or no favor, and only respect their rights when they cannot help themselves. In some instances, I find the freedmen claim that their contracts were not read to them, or that there was more written in the contract than *was read* to them, and they offer that as an excuse to break them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O. DWYER,

Captain V. R. C., Ass't Sup't F. B. and A. L.

T. FRANK P. CRANDON,

Captain and A. Q. M. and Sup't 4th Dist. Va.

Official :

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official :

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT 8TH DISTRICT, VA.,

Salcm, Roanoke Co., Va., February 28, 1866.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in reference to bureau affairs in my sub-district, that everything seems to progress in a peaceable, quiet manner. The freedmen have most all found homes for the coming year.

But few contracts have been made during the month of February, most all contracts for the year 1866 having been made about the 1st of January.

My sub-district being a large one, (six counties,) much business has been and is continually coming before the freedmen's court here in the shape of claims for labor in 1865; a great many of the masters seeming to feel that their former slaves are not entitled to pay during that year.

I know of nothing further to report at present in relation to the interests of the bureau or of the freedmen here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM L. HUNT,

Lieut. and Ass't Sup't 8th Dist. Va.

Colonel O. BROWN,

Assistant Comm'r, Bureau of Freedmen, &c.

Official copy :

JAMES A. BATES,

Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official :

MAX. WOODHULL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT SUP'T, STAFFORD CO., VA.,
Stafford Court House, Va., February 28, 1866.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular No. 6, headquarters assistant commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated January 29, 1866, I have the honor to report that the condition of bureau affairs in my sub-district is very good.

As to the state of feeling existing between the whites and blacks, I have to say, as a rule, they have no good feelings for each other. The whites appear to really *hate* the freedmen. For instance, William Armstrong, president of the board of overseers of the poor for Stafford county, Virginia, when asked, in case the United States ceased to issue rations to the poor freedmen, whether the county would feed them or not, he answered: "Not a damn bite will I give them; I would choose hell first."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HECTOR SEARS,
*Second Lieut. 7th V. R. C., Asst Sup't B. R., F. and A. L.,
and Act'g Provost Marshal, Stafford County, Va.*

Colonel O. BROWN,
Assistant Commissioner, State of Virginia.

Official copy: JAMES A. BATES,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Official: MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the communication of this date of Major General Howard, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., transmitting the remainder of the information called for by the House resolution of the 8th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit through you to the House of Representatives the remainder of the information called for by the House resolution of the 8th instant.

It embraces public document No. 27, and the report of General Fullerton for Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT NO. 27.

Message from the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 27th of February last, a communication from the Secretary of War, together with the reports of the assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau made since December 1, 1865.

MARCH 6, 1866.—Read, referred to the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 27th ultimo, I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of War, together with the reports of the assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau made since December 1, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of the assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau made since December 1, 1865, called for by the Senate's resolution referred to this department, and herewith returned.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 27, 1866.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in his judgment inconsistent with the public interests, the reports of the assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau made since December 1, 1865.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your indorsement of the 28th ultimo, referring to the "Senate resolution" of the 27th ultimo, requesting the reports of the assistant commissioners of this bureau received since December 1, 1865, I have the honor

transmit herewith the reports as called for. As these reports are withdrawn from the files of this office, I have the honor to request that they may be returned as soon as they have been used and printed by the Senate.

List of papers.

1. General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, January 6, 1866, report of affairs in Kentucky.
2. General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, January 23, 1866, report of affairs in Kentucky.
3. General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, February 14, 1866, report of affairs in Kentucky.
4. General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, February 14, 1866, report of affairs in Tennessee.
5. Colonel E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner, January 15, 1866, report of affairs in North Carolina.
6. General R. Saxton, Assistant Commissioner, January 15, 1866, report of cruelties in South Carolina.
7. General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner, February 21, 1866, report of affairs in South Carolina.
8. General J. W. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner, January 10, 1866, report of Missouri and Arkansas.
9. Colonel S. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, December 28, 1865, forwards report of an outrage in Carroll county, Mississippi.
10. Colonel S. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, January 10, 1866, report of affairs in Mississippi.
11. Colonel S. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, February 6, 1866, report of lands in Mississippi.
12. Colonel S. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, January 31, 1866, report of tour in Mississippi.
13. Colonel T. W. Osborne, Assistant Commissioner, December 31, 1865, report of affairs in Florida.
14. Colonel T. W. Osborne, Assistant Commissioner, February 5, 1866, report of affairs in Florida.
15. General Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner, January 31, 1866, report of affairs in Alabama.
16. General Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner, December 26, 1865, report of affairs in Alabama.
17. General Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner, January, 1866, report for last quarter 1865, in Alabama.
18. General Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner, February 7, 1866, report of Chap. Buckley's tour in Alabama.
19. General E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner, January 31, 1866, report of affairs in Texas.
20. General W. E. Strong, Inspector General, January 1, 1866, inspection report, Texas.
21. General Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner, fifteen letters relating to the affairs of the bureau from December, 1865, to February 20, 1866.
22. J. W. Alvord, inspector of schools, and finance report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 STATES OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA,
Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report progress in Kentucky. My "circular" and "address to the freedmen" were both well received by a large majority of the people. There are some of the *meanest unsubjugated and unreconstructed, rascally rebellious revolutionists* in Kentucky that curse the soil of the country. They now claim that although the amendment to the Constitution forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery has been ratified, and proclamation thereof duly made, yet Congress must legislate to carry the amendment into effect, and therefore slavery is not dead in Kentucky. Others cling to the old barbarism with tenacity, claiming that the government must pay Kentucky for her emancipated slaves. There are few public journals in the State which afford great comfort to the malcontents, but the majority of the people of Kentucky hail the dawn of universal liberty, and welcome the agency of the bureau in adjusting the new relations arising from the *total abolition of slavery*. I have succeeded in obtaining the services of many first-class judicious popular citizens to act as superintendents at the important points. The "Blue Grass" region is in the best of hands. General Hay, at Hopkinsville, was a *bad failure*. He has been removed. I have consulted General Palmer in the appointment of every agent. I return to Kentucky on the 10th instant, by invitation of the governor, and shall meet the principal planters of the State at Frankfort, in convention, on the 11th. I hope to do good unto them, and make the bureau a blessing to all Kentucky.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

[Circular No. 10.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1865.

The ratification of the constitutional amendment forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the United States having been officially announced to the country by proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865, this bureau extends its supervision over persons recently held as slaves in Kentucky.

On the basis of impartial justice this bureau will promote industry, and aid in permanently establishing peace and securing prosperity in the State.

Agencies of the bureau will be established at points easy of access, and while superintendents will be cautioned against supervising too much, the fair adjustment of the labor question will receive their earnest attention. They will see that contracts are equitable and their inviolability enforced upon both parties.

No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed by the bureau, nor will any community or combination of people be permitted to fix rates. Labor must be free to compete with other commodities in an open market.

Parties can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves; and so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people, to deprive them of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, either in stipulated wages or a share of the products, there will be no interference.

Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws guaranteeing to the freedmen ample protection in person and property, freedmen's courts will be established for the adjudication of cases in which they are involved.

The assistant commissioner earnestly invites the cordial and hearty co-operation of the civil authorities, and of all good citizens of Kentucky, in the important work of adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Louisville, December 27, 1865.

The foregoing circular of Brevet Major General C. B. Fisk, assistant commissioner, meets my cordial approval, both in its spirit and in its excellent suggestions.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major General, Commanding.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., December 26, 1865.

Freedmen of Kentucky:

The Constitution of the United States has been so amended that hereafter no one can be held as a slave anywhere in the country, except in punishment for crime. All the colored people, therefore, in the State of Kentucky are free, and your friend, the assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, desires to address you a few plain words:

1. First of all you should be grateful to your Heavenly Father, who has broken your bonds and conferred upon you the inestimable boon of freedom.

2. You should recognize your high obligations to the federal government, which, in its mighty struggle with the great rebellion and in its triumph, has been true to the interests of freedom, and has fulfilled its pledges to the oppressed.

3. You should love Kentucky, for it is a noble old State—your native State, your home and the home of your children, and now a free State.

4. I advise you to remain in your old homes, and that you enter into good contracts with your former owners and masters. You have been associated with them for many years; you are bound to the old home by many ties, and most of you I trust will be able to get on as well with your late masters as with any one else. If your former owners will not make good contracts with you—giving you good wages, or a share of the crop—you will have a perfect right to go where you can do better.

5. Let me warn you specially against flocking into the towns and cities. There are too many people in the towns and cities already. Hundreds, unless they speedily remove to the country, will, I fear, fall victims of pestilence. The small-pox is now prevalent, and in a few weeks the cholera may be among us. In the crowded cities you will wear your lives away in a constant struggle to pay high rent for miserable dwellings and scanty allowances of food. Many of your children, I greatly fear, will be found wandering through the streets as vagrants—plunging into the worst of vices, and filling the workhouses and jails. By all means seek healthy homes in the country.

6. Now that you are free and will enjoy the fruits of your own industry, enter upon your new life with a hearty will. You begin it with little besides

your hands, but by patient industry and economy you may soon earn and save enough money to purchase a home of your own, and to furnish it with many of the comforts of life.

7. Let each man turn his heart and his thoughts toward providing a good home for his wife and children, and to aid in the care of his aged and dependent parents; carefully guard and keep sacred the marriage relation; be lawfully wedded: "taking up with each other" is an abominable practice, and must perish with the institution which gave it birth.

8. Early attention should be given to the education of your children. Purchase books for them, and employ good teachers. You have numerous friends in the country who will aid you in the establishment of schools. Be resolved that all your children shall be taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

9. Let the past be forgotten. Treat all men with respect; avoid disputes; demonstrate to Kentucky and to the world, by your faithful observance of the laws, by your sobriety and good morals, and by your thrift, that you are not only qualified for the precious blessing of freedom, but for the high and responsible duties of citizens of the Commonwealth.

10. Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws giving you full protection in person and property, impartial justice will be secured to you by the strong arm of the national government.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 2.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,

Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., January 23, 1866.

GENERAL: Kentucky.—I have the honor to report progress in the State of Kentucky, where for the last two weeks I have devoted myself to the establishment of agencies and an inspection of the condition of the freedmen. I spent five days at Frankfort, the State capital, where I mingled freely with the members of the legislature. On the 11th instant I was present at a convention of the most prominent agriculturists of the State. I declined taking any part, publicly, in said convention, but met the State agricultural board in private session. I had very satisfactory interviews with them and other leading planters in the State. I convened the freedmen in large numbers at Frankfort, Lexington, and other points, and enlightened them as well as I could in reference to their new relations, their duties, and obligations.

I have made forty-one (41) appointments in the State; all of them are citizens excepting three. I selected the best men I could find for the positions. I consulted the governor of the State, the department commander, senators, representatives, and the freedmen. In many instances our superintendent is the county judge. Hon. William P. Thomasson, our superintendent at Louisville, is an old citizen, of good solid character, age, experience, heart, conscience, faith, and courage. He was formerly in Congress, and is an able lawyer. He will, in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, discharge his duty fearlessly.

On the part of many of the politicians in Kentucky there is a bitter opposition to the bureau. Governor Bramlette is most cordial in his expressed approval of my official action, and, I think, earnest in his desire that the assembly so legislate as to give to the freedmen impartial justice. A majority of the legislators officially denounce the bureau, and pronounce its presence in Kentucky a usurpation of power, and the act of Congress by which it was established

unconstitutional. Just now there is at Frankfort a heated canvass for a United States senatorship in progress. Candidates for the position vie with each other in denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau. Men who have fought gallantly for the honor of their country's flag are willing to purchase promotion to the United States Senate at the expense of justice to thirty thousand of their fellow-citizens and fellow-soldiers too. The legislature makes no progress in the enactment of laws applicable to the new condition of things, but lengthy resolutions denunciatory of the bureau, and requesting the President to immediately withdraw the odious institution from the State, are discussed in protracted debate, and voted upon affirmatively with astonishing unanimity. Neither myself nor any of my subordinates are accused of much wrong-doing. We are even complimented as being just and conservative gentlemen; but the Freedmen's Bureau and *every soldier* of the United States must be immediately removed from Kentucky to prevent *irritation*, &c. If all the States were to so solemnly protest against the presence of United States troops within their borders, and the country should think best to gratify the clamor for immediate and entire removal that we hear from so many States, the government would necessarily be compelled to rent a parcel of ground in Canada on which to erect barracks for the accommodation of its withdrawn troops.

I assure you that in no portion of the country is this bureau more a positive necessity than in many counties of Kentucky; and for the sake of the nation's plighted faith to her wards, the freedmen, and in behalf of humanity and justice, I implore you and the President to listen to no request for its withdrawal from the State until the civil authorities in the enforcement of impartial laws shall amply protect the persons and property of those for whose protection and defence this bureau is set.

I saw with my own eyes our fellow-soldiers, yet clad in the uniform of their country's army, fresh from their muster out of service, who within the last ten days were the victims of fiendish atrocity from the hands of their former masters in Kentucky. These returned soldiers had been to their old homes for their wives and children, and had for this offence been knocked down, whipped, and horribly bruised, and threatened with *shooting*, should they ever dare to set their feet on the premises of the old master again and intimate that their families were free. On the very day last week that Garrett Davis was engaged in denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States Senate, his own neighbors, who had fought gallantly in the Union army, were pleading with myself for the protection which the civil authorities of Kentucky fail to afford. The civil law prohibits the colored man from bearing arms; returned soldiers are by the civil officers dispossessed of their arms, and fined for violation of the law.

I would not be understood as representing all Kentucky as in resistance to freedom and justice—by no means. A large majority of her citizens will *say* they disapprove of this outrageous conduct, but *they do* nothing towards bringing the perpetrators of the crimes of brutality to justice. The mass of the people are *passive* in the presence of these great wrongs.

The freedmen of Kentucky are desirous of remaining in the State if they are permitted to do so on just terms. They are staying at their old homes marvelously well; but few comparatively have removed to the cities and towns.

The colored refugee home at Camp Nelson is rapidly closing out. I have about four hundred persons on my hands at that point now, and they are a precious lot of octogenarians, cripples, orphans, &c. I have received requests from several officials to take *from* their counties and *provide* for all the aged, infirm, sick, and orphans. The bureau is a good thing when burdens are to be borne. It is odious when it enforces justice.

I shall continue to conduct the bureau's affairs in Kentucky with as much prudence as possible, and hope to make its presence a blessing to the State.

I enclose herewith copies of two letters just received from Meade county. Mr. Stewart is circuit judge. It would, I fear, do great harm were the bureau to be withdrawn from any portion of the country where slavery has ceased to exist, as the result of the war, until the people shall have had ample time under the guardianship of the government to adjust their new relations on the basis of *impartial justice* to all men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

Memorandum of report of General Fisk of January 23, 1866.

Kentucky.—Has spent two weeks in examining affairs in this State, and mingled freely with the members of the legislature and the prominent planters, and convened the freedmen together at various places, when he addressed them in regard to their new relations. Has made forty-one appointments in the State; all citizens but three. Has consulted the governor, department commander, senators, representatives, and freedmen. Selected Mr. Thomasson, a firm, honest, capable man, for Louisville. Governor Bramlette is in favor of the bureau, but the mass are bitterly opposed to it and clamorous for its withdrawal, denouncing the act creating it as unconstitutional. This is probably caused by the fact that they are now canvassing for United States senatorship. If all the States were so clamorous for removal of United States troops, and their wishes gratified, ground would have to be rented in Canada for barracks.

In no portion of the country is the bureau more necessary than in some parts of Kentucky, and General Fisk implores the President and Commissioner to listen to no request for withdrawal till impartial laws are made. Soldiers of United States colored troops are beaten, whipped, &c., and threatened with *shooting*, for going to their old homes for their families. On the day that Garrett Davis was pleading for the withdrawal of the bureau from Kentucky, his neighbors, lately United States soldiers, were pleading with General Fisk for its continuance. By civil law they are deprived of their arms and fined for carrying them. Those citizens of Kentucky who are not openly against the bureau are passive, and allow outrages to go unpunished.

Camp Nelson is nearly closed. Has been requested by several county officials to provide for all their aged, cripples, sick and orphans. The bureau is a good thing to bear burdens, but to enforce justice is *odious*.

Enclosed letters from J. Stewart and W. F. Denton relative to the riotous proceedings of the late rebels towards freedmen at Meadeville, Kentucky, where not even the former owners of negroes are allowed to hire them.

BRANDENBURGH, Ky., *December 29, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the freedmen of this county have been grossly imposed on by former rebel owners. Whether they are rebels at present is for you to judge upon the information given me by the freedmen. I will state one circumstance, given me by Mr. Patterson, a member of company K, 118th United States colored infantry. He was honorably discharged the service on the 15th day of September, 1865. He came to this place and sent to the country for his wife and children. Their former owner, Shacklett, of

rebel notoriety, refused to give them up to their father and husband, and notifies the soldier if he comes on his lands for the purpose of getting them he will shoot him. He has not got them yet. Please inform me what course should be pursued in regard to the freedmen. We have no agents for the Freedmen's Bureau at this place. The disposition of the *would-be-rebels* is to persecute the freedmen to the utmost extent.

Sir, another thing I wish to call to your attention is the oppression of returned Union soldiers. On the 18th of December, 1865, a Union soldier, formerly of the 17th Kentucky cavalry, came to this place, and was grossly beaten by a former rebel soldier (guerilla) and his friends; reason, that he had set negroes across the Ohio river. He was beaten for obeying an order issued by you to his officer and by his captain to him. The civil authorities have taken no notice of the disgraceful riot on the Sabbath. Such things have occurred on several occasions. The civil law here is in the hands of the rebels.

For character I refer you to Colonel E. W. Crittenden, United States army; Colonel James T. Bramlette, inspector general of Kentucky.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. DENTON,

Former Lieut. 12th Kentucky Cavalry.

Major General PALMER.

BRANDENBURGH, KY., *January 4, 1866.*

I wrote some sort of letter to General Palmer. I was up there, having just come out of a scrimmage. I now can state to you more circumstantially matters that lie within your jurisdiction. There is a place about nine miles from this called Meadeville, formerly a guerilla headquarters. At that place there has been a reign of terror for two weeks. The pretence of the rascals concerned in it is to expel all the freedmen. They have made the declaration that no one shall hire a negro, not even the former owners of them. One man's houses were burned some days ago on the faith of a rumor that he was about to hire his former slaves and put them there to live.

The family of a certain John Blant Shacklett, together with a Jesse Murray Shacklett and Bill Shacklett, attempted to carry out their purpose here day before yesterday. They, with cocked pistols, paraded several negroes about the street, and went in search of some who had been in the army, and would undoubtedly have killed them if they had been found. Some of us (very few) went into business about this point, and they were soon cleaned out, two being badly wounded.

I learn that yesterday they were assembled in force at Meadeville. No process of law can be served upon them. Now, what are we to do? I cannot undertake the business, for I have been thumped to death nearly heretofore.

Please inform me what may be looked for at once.

Obediently, &c.,

J. STEWART.

General FISK.

I just hear that yesterday at Meadeville a certain Mayor Harrison proclaimed that any one who hired a negro deserved to hang, and should be hung. This is a fellow they had charged as a spy, and I unfortunately lent a hand in getting him clear. It is certain that he went to pilot Berry and his gang through here last fall, and ought to be had up for that.

No. 3.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
 STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., February 14, 1866.

GENERAL: *Kentucky*.—I regret that I am unable to report the bureau affairs progressing as smoothly in Kentucky as in Tennessee.

The freedmen of the State are very generally disposed to enter into labor contracts for wages or a share of the crop, and most of them prefer remaining in their own State to emigration elsewhere. On the part of a large majority of the whites, I believe there is an honest desire to adjust on a fair basis the new relations arising from the abolition of slavery, but the bureau is not a popular institution with them. They regard its presence among them as unauthorized—denounce its officials as usurpers and despots, and clamor for its immediate removal from the State.

In obedience to orders, immediately upon the ratification of the constitutional amendment forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery, I extended over the more than two hundred thousand (200,000) freedmen of Kentucky the supervision of this bureau, and appointed agents in a few counties only. Superintendents were selected from the citizens, and appointed upon the recommendation of the best men I could consult. The Kentucky legislature has, by numerous resolutions, called upon government to remove the bureau from the State—propositions to forever disqualify any citizen from holding an office in the State who might act as an agent of this bureau were introduced and discussed. The official State paper (*Louisville Democrat*) has declared that, by the ratification of the constitutional amendment, the slavery question has become more unsettled than ever, and many of its readers, believing its doctrines, practice accordingly, and still hold freedmen *as slaves*. These influences in opposition to freedom have rendered it difficult to conduct the bureau affairs in Kentucky with that harmony and efficiency which have elsewhere produced good results.

More than twenty-five thousand colored men of Kentucky have been soldiers in the army of the Union. Many of them were enlisted against the wishes of their masters, and now, after having faithfully served their country, and been honorably mustered out of its service, and return to their old homes, they are not met with joyous welcome and grateful words for their devotion to the Union, but in many instances are *scourged, beaten, shot at*, and driven from their homes and families. Their arms are taken from them by the civil authorities, and confiscated for the benefit of the Commonwealth. The Union soldier is *fined* for bearing arms. Thus the right of the people to keep and bear arms as provided in the Constitution is *infringed*, and the government for whose protection and preservation these soldiers have fought is denounced as meddling and despotic when through its agents it undertakes to protect its citizens in a *constitutional right*. Kentuckians who followed the fortunes of John Morgan, and did all in their power to destroy the nation, go loaded down with pistols and knives, and are selected as candidates for high positions of honor and trust in the State. The loyal soldier is arrested and punished for bringing into the State the arms he has borne in battle for his country.

That you may have a bird's-eye view of the protection afforded the freedmen of Kentucky by the civil law and authorities, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following extracts from communications received from our correspondents in that State.

C. P. Oyler, of Covington, writes as follows:

"Jordan Finney and family (freedmen) lived in Walton, Kentucky; they owned a comfortable home. Two of the daughters were wives of colored soldiers, and lived with him. Returned rebel soldiers hereinafter named com-

bined to drive this family from the State. They attacked the house three times, abused the women and children, destroyed all their clothing, bedding, and furniture to the value of five hundred dollars, (\$500.), and finally drove them from their homes. The names of the perpetrators, so far as known, are Allen Arnold, John Arnold, Franklin Yowell, Woodford Fry, L. Snow, and Robert Edwards; all live in Walton, Kentucky. An attempt was made to bring these parties to justice, but it failed, as *colored testimony could not be received*. This same man Finney has a daughter held as a slave by Mr. Widen Sheet, of Boone county, whom he values at one thousand dollars, (\$1,000.) Sixteen armed men resisted Mr. Finney and an expressman when they went for the girl, and beat them cruelly with clubs and stones."

"An old colored man, named Baxter, was shot and killed by James Roberts, for refusing to let Roberts in his house. The civil authorities will neither arrest nor punish said Roberts, as there is no testimony except of colored persons." (Reported by Thomas Rice, Richmond, Kentucky.)

"Lindsley Taylor, of Richmond, stabbed a negro on the 30th of January, for no cause save that the negro did not wish said Lindsley to search his house. The civil authorities tried Taylor and acquitted him." (Reported by Thomas Rice, superintendent.)

L. L. Pinkerton, superintendent of Fayette county, at Lexington, reports that, "in his and the opinion of all whom he has consulted, the freedmen cannot receive their just rights without a considerable military force."

C. P. Oyler, Covington, writes: "The civil officers, after the late action of the Kentucky legislature in regard to the Freedmen's Bureau, refused to co-operate with me, and manifest a disposition to drive the bureau out of the State. It will be impossible to secure to freedmen their just rights without the aid of a military force. Colored people are driven from their homes and their houses burned."

William Goodlow writes: "The counties of Boyle, Lincoln, and Mercer are infested with guerilla bands. Outrages are mostly committed upon colored persons. The evidence of colored persons is not taken in court. I am powerless to accomplish anything without soldiers."

"Peter Branford, a returned colored soldier, in Mercer county, was shot by James Poore, a white man, without cause or provocation."

Judge Samuel A. Spencer, of Green county, writes: "A great many colored men are beaten, their lives threatened, and they refused the privilege of returning home, *because they have been in the army*. I cannot accept the agency on account of the action of the Kentucky legislature."

E. P. Ashcraft, of Meade county, writes: "Richard, William, Jesse, and John Shacklett and Martin Taylor, returned rebel soldiers, have on different occasions attacked negroes with fire-arms, and say they intend no d—d niggers shall live on this side the Ohio." "The civil authorities are powerless."

R. W. Thing, of Warren county, writes: "An old negro was killed by gunshot while attempting to run from a white boy eighteen years of age, to escape a whipping."

"A freedman was attacked in his cabin and shot. He and his wife ran to the woods, with bullets flying thick and fast around them from five or six revolvers, the woman escaping with her life by tearing off her *chemise* while running, thereby presenting a darker-colored mark."

"A woman was stabbed by a white woman in the neck, the knife penetrating the windpipe, for giving water to a Union soldier in a tumbler."

"A woman and her son were horribly cut and mangled with the lash and then hung by the neck until so nearly dead that water had to be thrown in their faces to revive them to make them acknowledge that they had set a house on fire."

"A woman received a severe cut in the head from a club in the hands of a man, who drove her from her home because her husband had joined the army."

"There are several cases of robbery of colored persons by returned rebels in uniform, in Russellville, Kentucky. The town marshal takes all arms from returned colored soldiers, and is very prompt in shooting the blacks whenever an opportunity occurs."

"I have a case in hand to-day where a white man knocked down an old man eighty years of age because he asked for and urged the necessity of his pay for cutting eight cords of wood."

"There has been a large number of cases of women and children being driven from home on account of their husbands enlisting."

"It is dangerous for colored people to go into Logan, Todd, Barren, and the north part of Warren counties, after their children."

"A freedman's wife left her former master and came to live with him, (her husband.) She was followed and shot at."

"A furloughed soldier of the 12th United States colored artillery was murdered at Auburn, Kentucky, while sitting on his bed. The civil authorities do nothing in the case."

"An old freedman in Allen county was shot and killed because he would not allow himself to be whipped by a young man."

"Major Lawrence, of the 17th Kentucky cavalry, reports that a negro was shot in one of the streets of Russellville last night. No cause whatever for it. Several negroes came to me to know what they should do, saying they had been robbed by a party of men wearing the Confederate States uniform. The judges and justices of the peace in almost every instance are rebels of very strong prejudices, who will not even take notice of the most *hideous outrages*, and if a case is turned over to them they will not administer justice. The action of the courts in southern Kentucky indicates that the day is *far distant* when a negro can secure justice at the hands of the civil law."

"In Grant county a band of outlaws, styling themselves 'moderators,' made an attack upon the colored citizens for the purpose of driving them from the State. They went late in the night to their homes, took them from their beds, stripped and whipped them until they were unable to walk."

Colonel William P. Thomasson, of Louisville, Kentucky, writes that "outrages and wrongs upon freedmen are numerous, especially upon returned colored soldiers. A few nights since a colored soldier just mustered out, with his money in his pocket and a new suit of clothes on his back, was waiting for the cars at Deposit station, a few miles from Louisville; four or five young rowdies of the place set upon him to rob him. He was a light-colored man, and one of the robbers said to his fellows, 'He is a *white* man; let him alone.' A dispute arose as to his color, and he was taken into a grocery, a lamp was lit, and the question of his color settled. He was then robbed of his money, arms, and clothing, was stripped to his shirt, and told to run. He did run, and was shot at while escaping, and the shot took effect in his hand."

I am in daily receipt of similar reports from our superintendents, judges, sheriffs, and military officers. Some of the writers dare not be known as giving this information, fearing assassination as the consequence.

For narrating at a freedmen's commission anniversary meeting in Cincinnati, on the 18th ultimo, what I had myself seen of brutalities in the "Blue Grass," I have been denounced in the Kentucky legislature as a liar and slanderer. A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. I have furnished them the names of witnesses, and requested that their powers be enlarged, and they authorized to investigate the condition of the freedmen throughout the State; but I have good reason for believing that the committee will simply make a report that General Fisk is a great liar, and should be removed from office, &c. It is well to remember that a more select number of vindictive, pro-slavery, rebellious legislators cannot be found than a majority of the Kentucky legislature. The President of the United States was denounced in the senate as a

worse traitor than Jefferson Davis, and that, too, before the bureau tempest had reached them.

The entire opposition is political, a warfare waged against *loyalty, freedom, and justice*.

I have endeavored to administer the affairs of the bureau in Kentucky precisely as in Tennessee; have studied to be conciliatory in every particular and not to interfere in the least with the civil affairs of the State, except my duties and orders imperatively demanded it. As yet, the legislature have enacted no laws securing impartial liberty and right, and I very much fear they will not at this session. The late letter of Major General Palmer, on Kentucky affairs, is truthful and candid. I wish her good people would heed his counsel, and her lawmakers follow his wise suggestions.

There are many old, infirm, and sick, and orphans, in Kentucky, who have been thrown upon the government for support. Rations were issued to this class in December at a cost of four thousand nine hundred and ninety-three and fifty-six one-hundredths dollars (\$4,993 $\frac{56}{100}$)—eight-fold the cost of sustaining the same class of persons in Tennessee the same month. In the latter State the people have much more generously treated the unfortunate freedmen, especially the families of fallen soldiers, than have the Kentuckians; hence the cause of the increased expense to the government of providing for the destitute freedmen. Every effort is being made to secure homes for the widows and orphans in other States. A large number have been kindly received and provided for in Ohio and Indiana. The "Western Freedmen's Aid Commission" have rendered me valuable service in locating this class in comfortable permanent homes.

In making this extended report of Kentucky affairs I wish nothing to "extenuate or aught set down in malice." It is best that you understand the case fully. I rejoice that there are so many persons in the State who treat the freedmen justly and generously. Outlaws in different sections of the State, encouraged by the pro-slavery press, which daily denounces the government and its officials, make brutal attacks and raids upon the freedmen, who are defenceless, for the civil law-officers disarm the colored man and hand him over to armed marauders. In neither Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, nor Arkansas, where I have had an opportunity of observation, does there such a fiendish spirit prevail as in some portions of Kentucky. I trust that ere long the better portion of the people will rise in their indignation and demand that justice be done to all the citizens of the State.

It has fallen to my lot to officially stand by the death-bed of slavery in the United States. Kentucky's throes are but the expiring agonies of the great barbarism.

I trust the government will insist upon strict justice for every man, woman, and child who through the Red sea of civil strife has marched from slavery to freedom.

I will try to do my whole duty regardless of denunciations, jeers, and threats of assassination. I will give cheerful heed to your admonitions and counsels.

While I remain in this position I desire the power to protect the poor, the weak, and the ignorant, who confidently look to this bureau for the protection which the State, made rich by their unrequited toil, yet fails to afford them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 4

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., February 14, 1866.

GENERAL: *Tennessee*.—I have the honor to report continued improvement in our bureau affairs in Tennessee. In industry, education, good order, and justice, there is steady advancement. There are but few able-bodied idle freedmen in the State. The emigration from town and city to plantations in the country has been large. Our superintendents, chosen generally from the citizens, have earnestly and successfully labored to place the freedmen in good homes, at fair wages, or for a share of the crop raised.

There are in the State but few dependents, to whom government rations are issued. The cost of subsistence furnished by the government in the month of December to the aged, infirm, orphans, and sick in the entire State, was only six hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$620 28.)

Organizations among the freedmen themselves, for the relief of their own poor, have rendered valuable service. The "Nashville Provident Association," a society conducted by the colored people of that city, has its coal and wood depots, soup-house, physician, &c. This society relieves the suffering poor without distinction of color, and its daily reports exhibit that a greater number of white than of colored persons are its beneficiaries; many widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers fell fighting to perpetuate slavery, have been fed and warmed through the kindly offices of the Freedmen's Association for the Relief of the Poor. Various benevolent societies of the northern States, through their agents and teachers, have contributed largely to the personal relief of the suffering. The legislature has, by recent enactment, admitted colored persons to the rights of suitor and witness in the courts of the State, and the law will become operative at an early date.

Through the rich agricultural districts preparations are being made with vigorous industry the present year; fences are being rebuilt, plantations stocked with teams, implements, and seeds, and a determination manifested generally to redeem the waste places, repair the desolations of war, and again place the Commonwealth on the high road to prosperity. It shall be my constant aim to so conduct the affairs of this bureau as to aid in the good work of complete restoration and substantial progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COM'R, STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., January 15, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the various operations of this bureau for the quarter ending December 31, 1865. The figures and facts speak so plainly for themselves that I need add but very few remarks. Defective as our organization is in some respects, hampered by its dependence upon and subjection to other branches of the War Department, yet, having got established and its machinery put in motion, it is doing its work with vigor and success. Many changes among my subordinate officers have

been caused by the muster out of their regiments, but the losses sustained have been partially compensated by details from the Veteran Reserve Corps. My efforts to secure the services of citizens as agents of the bureau have not met with success. Immediately after your visit here in October I addressed a note to each member of the constitutional convention, requesting him to give me the name of some suitable person in his own county to be appointed to this office. But though so many promised to you their hearty co-operation in organizing this agency, not one replied to my request. I have, however, by other means, found a few who were willing to accept the position, and some of them have done good service; others have proved unfit for the duties required, not being able to comprehend that a negro can be a free man, or can have any rights which a white man is bound to respect. My experience so far is against the appointment of any other than military officers. Even these, after being mustered out, are not as efficient as when in the military service; they fail to command respect; they do not inspire the freedmen with confidence.

As the year has drawn to a close all the officers of the bureau have been busy settling up claims for labor during the past season. The old story has been repeated thousands of times: no definite bargain made, no wages promised; but "Massa said stay till the crop is made and he would do what was right;" on that point, "what is right," arises the dispute. But when the parties can be brought together and all the facts heard, it is in most cases easy to make a satisfactory decision. Captain Evans reported that as many as one hundred and fifty claims and difficulties of this kind were brought before him, in Warren county, at the close of the year. So long as these claims and questions of wages were unsettled, it was natural that the freedmen should refuse to enter into any new contracts for another year. They wanted a little experience to give them faith. And it gives me great pleasure to state that in a large majority of cases a fair settlement has been effected. I have put the question to officers in all parts of the State, "How large a proportion of the white people are willing to treat the negroes with fairness?" The answer is, "From three-fourths to four-fifths." The other fourth or fifth would oppress them or defraud them, if permitted; perhaps a larger proportion might show a disposition to do this were it not for the restraining presence of a military force. One sitting a few days in one of our offices and listening to complaints, from morning till night, might suppose that the whole laboring population was unsettled. But such is not the case; the great mass have made their bargains for the coming year, and trains are seen moving from the towns to the farming districts. So generally have the freedmen sought employment and obtained it, that the demands for laborers cannot be easily supplied. If in some instances they leave their employers, it is no more than we should expect, and often it will not be difficult to discover a good reason. By an arrangement with L. B. Olds & Co., land agents, I have an intelligence office in nearly every county.

The expectation that lands would be granted by government—a hope first kindled by rebel politicians in their efforts "to fire the southern heart," and afterwards increased by the confiscation act—has now passed away. All officers of the bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars, widely scattered; but so fixed had they become before the war closed that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and that they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So, also, on the other hand, have the idle and conscience-begotten fears of insurrection passed away; the holidays have gone by and no outbreaks have occurred. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct, in similar circumstances, as the freedmen have thus far maintained.

During the quarter thirty-seven (37) cases of violent assault upon freedmen, or other criminal acts, have been reported to the military authorities for trial, or such action as might be deemed proper. Of these thirty-seven cases, the only ones brought to trial, so far as this bureau has information, are those of "Isaac and Wiley, freedmen, of the town of Salisbury, Rowan county," on the charge of "larceny," of which they were found "not guilty," and discharged. Several cases reported during the previous quarter have been tried; among them are—

1. Emanuel Baxter, (colored :) "Assault with intent to commit rape." Not guilty.

2. John W. Gorman, (white :) "Assault and battery." Guilty; fined \$50, and imprisoned thirty days. Fine remitted by reviewing officer.

3. Stephen C. Lee, (white :) "Murder." Found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. Sentence remitted by reviewing officer on the ground that malice was not proved.

4. Joseph Corpening, (white :) "Assault with intent to kill." Found guilty of "shooting with intent to maim." Sentence five hundred dollars' fine and ninety days' imprisonment.

5. George A. Pitts, J. A. Propst, William Ristler, Alfred Sitaker, Thomas Williford, Gibson Kline, and Dwight Russell, (white :) "Riot and assault and battery." Pitts, Propst, Ristler, Williford, and Sitaker found guilty, fined, and imprisoned; Kline and Russell acquitted.

6. Shock, (colored :) "Rape on colored girl." Finding, guilty; sentenced to be hung. Sentence mitigated to one year's hard labor.

7. Monroe Davis, (white :) "Riot and assault and battery." Guilty, and imprisoned four months.

8. Privates Bloom, Shannon, and Lims, 128th Indiana volunteers: "Assault upon freedmen," &c. Guilty, and sentenced to loss of six months' pay.

9. Henry Brown, (colored :) "Theft." Guilty, and imprisoned two months.

10. Guion Earp, (white :) "Maltreatment of freedman, and assault and battery." Guilty; sentenced to hard labor on the public works two years.

Some of the cases reported during the last quarter are as follows:

1. Willis P. Moore, charged with the murder of a colored man.

2. Reddick Kearney and others, Pitt county. Riot and murder of two freedmen.

3. Magistrates of Brunswick county sentenced two colored men to be sold into servitude for five years. This case was acted upon promptly by General Crook, and the freedmen released.

Contrary to my fears as expressed in a former report, there is no increase of dependents as winter advances. The rations issued have steadily diminished.

The demands for clothing have been great, but the supplies now on hand from the quartermaster's department are ample for men and boys. It is more difficult to furnish what is needed by women and children. There are many cases of great destitution among whites, which I should be glad to relieve; but as they are not "loyal refugees," they do not come within my jurisdiction.

While there has been a decrease of dependents there has been a gratifying increase of schools and of pupils attending them, as will be seen in the admirably prepared report of Mr. F. A. Fiske, superintendent of schools, showing that though the novelty of the privilege of learning is now gone, the interest of the people in the education of their children has not abated. In some instances planters have established schools for their employés, as a means of promoting good order and contentment. It is also very gratifying to see a few churches organizing Sabbath schools for colored children. The Baptist church in this city, setting a noble example, has already a large freedmen's Sabbath school in successful operation.

By means of the apprenticeship system, comfortable homes have been provided for a large number of orphans and other destitute children. The system

is popular, but I am very suspicious of it. The practice of binding out children is dangerous, inasmuch as it fosters the old ideas of compulsory labor and dependence. Still, with proper safeguards, it may be useful as a temporary expedient.

Under the direction of Surgeon Hogan, the hospital department is now well organized. His report exhibits fully the sanitary condition of freedmen, and the means used for the relief of the sick.

In the land reports forwarded herewith will be found a complete list of all farms and town lots restored, with their estimated value, and another list of those remaining in the possession of the bureau. The lands remaining are of but little value, and will afford but small revenue. But the balance in the treasury will pay current expenses, until it shall be determined by Congress whether the bureau is to be continued or not; and if so, by what means it shall live.

For convenience of reference, I present the principal facts gathered from the reports of staff officers and superintendents of districts in the following tabular form:

Land report.

	No.	Aggregate No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Farms or plantations restored during the six months ending December 31, 1865.....	149	70,000	\$693,920
Town lots restored during the six months ending December 31, 1865.....	422	.....	1,900,288
Farms or plantations remaining on hand January 1, 1866	87	13,650	108,200
Town lots remaining on hand January 1, 1866.....	33	.....	100,000

Statistics.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1865.	Previous quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1865.
Contracts witnessed.....	327	257
Freedmen employed by contract.....	3,488	1,847
Schools established.....	86	63
Teachers employed.....	119	85
Scholars attending.....	8,506	5,624
Cases of difficulty reported in full.....	325	257
Cases of crime reported for trial.....	37	12
Cases not reported in writing.....	3,043	Several thousand.
Rations issued.....	333,834	508,924
Value of rations issued.....	\$73,443 48	\$106,865 11
Hospitals.....	12	14
Sick in hospital.....	3,132	5,441
Orphans apprenticed.....	393	42
Deaths in hospital.....	555	2,642

Financial report for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last quarterly report.....	\$11,001 48	
For rents, &c., in October, 1865.....	1,241 38	
For rents, &c., in November, 1865.....	2,074 85	
For rents, &c., in December, 1865.....	863 88	
		<u>\$15,181 59</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses in October, 1865.....	\$1, 767 99	
Current expenses in November, 1865	2, 131 38	
Current expenses in December, 1865	3, 484 06	
		<hr/>
		\$7, 383 43
Balance on hand January 1, 1866.....		<hr/>
		7, 798 96

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
*Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.*Major General O. O. HOWARD, *Commissioner.*BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
Raleigh, N. C., December 31, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the bureau for the three months ending on the 31st day of December, 1865.

On reporting as surgeon-in-chief of the district on September 1, I found that there were no medical officers on duty with the bureau. A request was immediately made to Surgeon Horner, chief of the medical department of the bureau at Washington, to have surgeons ordered here, none being obtainable in this State. While waiting the arrival of medical officers, I made an inspection of the several camps of the eastern and southern districts.

The following acting assistant surgeons are employed under contract, and paid out of the funds of the bureau:

Assignment of medical officers.

Name.	Rank.	Assigned.	Station.
H. R. Curtis	A. A. Surgeon	Sept. 28, 1865	Beaufort.
J. E. Winants	A. A. Surgeon	Oct. 9, 1865	Wilmington.
Louis Masson	A. A. Surgeon	Oct. 14, 1865	Raleigh.
J. K. Fleming	A. A. Surgeon	Oct. 14, 1865	Newbern.
A. B. Chapin	A. A. Surgeon	Oct. 18, 1865	Roanoke island.
D. H. Abbott.....	A. A. Surgeon	Oct. 30, 1865	Charlotte.
S. A. Bell.....	A. A. Surgeon	Nov. 23, 1865	Greensboro.'

The following regimental officers were detailed to attend the sick and wounded refugees and freedmen by the medical director of the department :

Name.	Rank.	Assigned.	Station.
M. F. R. Hoffman	Surg. 128th Indiana vols...	Nov. 4, 1865	Salisbury.
D. Salisbury	Asst. Surg. 128th Ind'a vols.	Dec. 18, 1865	Morganton.

Instructions were issued to each surgeon on his assignment to duty to immediately make a requisition for a three months' supply of medical and hospital stores for the number of persons under charge of the bureau at his post.

In obedience to these instructions, medical stores have been drawn in accordance with circular No. 5, Standard Supply Table for Refugees and Freedmen, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, August 3, 1865, for seven thousand (7,000) persons, and outfits drawn to establish hospitals for six hundred patients.

Hospitals are now in operation with accommodations for four hundred and sixty-five (465) patients.

[Hospital outfit drawn.		Capacity of hospitals established.	
		Non-contagious diseases.	Small-pox.
	<i>Beds.</i>	<i>Beds.</i>	<i>Beds.</i>
Wilmington	100	50	25
Raleigh	100	75	40
Beaufort	100	50	25
Newbern	100	100	.....
Roanoke island	100	50	.....
Charlotte	25	.....	.....
Salisbury	25	25	.....
Greensboro'	25	25	.....
Morganton	25	.....	.....
Total	600	465	

At Wilmington we have had to use the buildings at Camp Jackson as a hospital until better could be obtained. Those buildings are too small and ill-proportioned, each 12 by 16 feet, to answer the proper requirements of a hospital. Frequent efforts have been made since last September to obtain the government buildings at Camp Lamb, (five buildings, each 100 by 25 feet,) to have them converted into a hospital. The bureau has lately got possession of them through the district commander at Wilmington, and they are now being fitted up for hospital purposes by Brevet Major Mann, assistant quartermaster. At Charlotte no hospital has as yet been established, owing to our inability to obtain buildings. An order issued some time ago by the department commander, transferring government buildings at that point to the bureau, will in a very short time enable us to open a hospital there. Application was made on the eleventh of the present month to the department commander for two of the buildings now used as a United States hospital at Morehead City for hospital purposes for freedmen. No reply has so far been made to the application.

DISPENSARIES.

Dispensaries have been established at Raleigh, Newbern, and Wilmington, from which large numbers of poor, both white and colored, receive medical aid.

REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Tabular statement of sick and wounded from October 1 to December 31, 1865.

Date.	Remaining under treatment.	Gain during the month.	Total under treatment during the month.	Discharged during the month.	Died during the month.	Percentage of deaths during the month.	Remaining at end of the month.
October 1	299	1, 151	1, 450	612	274	19	564
November 1	564	911	1, 475	964	152	10	359
December 1	359	1, 070	1, 429	788	129	9	512
Total .....	.....	3, 132	.....	2, 364	555	.....	.....

Months.	Average No. of beds.		Average attendance.		Births.		No. vacci- nations.
	Occupied.	Vacant.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
October.....	100	151	8	12	3	2	488
November.....	155	182	10	22	5	6	511
December.....	200	202	16	28	27	39	378

On examining the above table of sick and wounded it will be seen that there were sick, on October 1, two hundred and ninety-nine (299) cases. Taken sick and treated during the three months, 3,132; total number of cases treated, 3,431; discharged from treatment, 2,364; died, 555; remaining under treatment at date of this report, 512. Two hundred and thirty-four (234) of the above cases were small-pox.

I proposed, towards the end of last month, to the medical director of the department, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, United States army, that surgeons on duty with the bureau, when stationed where there were detachments of troops unprovided with medical officers, could be ordered to attend them, requesting at the same time that medical officers stationed with troops would, in return, be ordered to take care of freedmen. This Surgeon Coolidge readily assented to. As a consequence, the troops stationed on Roanoke island, at Charlotte, and at Greensboro', are attended by surgeons employed by the bureau. The freedmen at Salisbury and Morganton are taken care of by surgeons belonging to the army.

TRANSPORTATION.

Medical officers in some of the sub-districts have, from time to time, found it very difficult to obtain ambulances, or other transportation, for the use of the sick, from the quartermaster's department. To provide against a recurrence of this inconvenience in future, I would recommend that officers of the bureau who are qualified to hold such property be instructed to do so, when it is deemed necessary to the better working of the bureau, as authorized by General Orders No. 147, Adjutant General's office, Washington, October 10, 1865.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. HOGAN,

Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Surgeon-in-Chief.

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extract.]

RALEIGH, February 26, 1866.

DEAR COLONEL: I have not had time to make a collection of papers for you. The enclosed are from the Raleigh Progress, the most loyal paper in this State. I think. There is no doubt in my mind about the sentiment of the people. All, with very few exceptions, hail the veto with delight, but when they find it does not suspend our operations, nor modify them, they will cool down. I am not at all disturbed by it, but go right on just as before.

* * * * *

Yours, truly,

E. WHITTLESEY.

Colonel WOODHULL.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Standard devotes nearly three columns to extracts from the northern press, and comments thereon, concerning the President's veto message, all of which only proves that what has been called the democratic or copperhead press supports the President, while the republican press has broken with him and adhere to their party and its principles.

Of the message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Standard says: "We have carefully read the late message of the President. We indorse every word of it. The President has taken a true position in relation to the constitutional power of the government on the subject, and so far as the operation of the measure vetoed is concerned, he has shown that it would have been a fruitful source of corruption, and that the patronage which such a measure would necessarily have carried with it would have been too great to be placed in the hands of one man. He is ready and willing to do anything reasonable, just, or proper to protect the free colored people of the south, but he could not give his assent to this bill. We believe the practical workings of the bill, instead of benefiting the colored race, would have resulted in their lasting injury.

"Nor is there anything in the veto message of which a Union man can justly complain. The President simply insists on the principle of his plan for restoring the States, and he urges the full admission at this time of no State except Tennessee, whose past action has been such as to justify the fullest confidence, and whose members elect to Congress can take the prescribed oath. All that part of the message relating to the admission of the States turns upon the necessity that the members of Congress presented by them for admission shall be unmistakably loyal men, or, in other words, 'representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.'

"We have frequently heard the question asked, Will Andrew Johnson stand firm? There need be no apprehension on this score. He will devote all his nerve and all his energies to the restoration of the Union on a just basis, and in doing this he will not desert the Union men of the south."

The Sentinel devotes much of its space to the banking question, which is rather too heavy for our columns. That paper indorses the veto message of the President in the warmest terms. The Sentinel says: "We appropriate considerable space to-day to the able message of President Johnson, on returning the Freedmen's Bureau bill without his signature. The document is so marked by sobriety, clearness of argument and justness of conclusion, and withal so fully accords with the teachings of the fathers of the republic, that one in reading it almost imagines he is listening to the messages of some of the earlier Presidents. If we do not wholly mistake the temper of the people of the north, the honest masses everywhere will indorse it. All honor to Andrew Johnson. The circumstances under which he takes the step eminently point to him as the man for the times—indicate a firmness of purpose seldom exhibited, and that he is to prove the breakwater against the radical waves which dash madly against the Constitution. Let the people everywhere sustain the President, by the most careful avoidance of everything which would weaken him before the masses of the north, and by the prompt adoption of a policy which will give him all the moral support possible. The message will bear re-reading and careful pondering."

We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the vetoing of the Freedmen's Bureau bill will delay the admission of members of Congress from the southern States, and render more distant the day of final, satisfactory restoration. With 30 to 18 in the Senate, and 109 to 40 in the House of Repre-

sentatives, against the President, he cannot expect his policy, when in antagonism to that of the majority of Congress, to succeed. The Executive may counsel and advise, but cannot expect to control the legislative department of the government.

We fear that the union of these States is much further from being accomplished than many persons imagine, and that we are nearer to the beginning of another revolution than the most reflecting are willing to admit. The scenes recently enacted at the capital of Kentucky, and the blood-heat excitement prevailing at Washington, bode no good. The staid and steady National Intelligencer, the reputed organ of the President, speaks of the majority of Congress as a "revolutionary cabal;" and several members of the Kentucky legislature have expressed their readiness to take up arms again against the government.

The generals and their brave followers of the great national armies have done their work well, and as far as arms could go crushed the rebellion and restored the peace of the country; but there is evidently a want of patriotism and statesmanship both at Washington and the State capitals. The end of our troubles is not yet.

The President's policy.—The people must come up to the support of the President. However we may differ on minor points, or on some that are important, we cannot afford to permit those differences to cause us to hesitate one moment in yielding to him, in the coming struggle with the radical majority in Congress, an unswerving support. We are powerless to do more than to give the mere support of our approval. We have no votes in Congress to rally around the small band of his supporters, and swell their numbers, but the united sentiment of a people so intelligent as those of the southern States must carry with it a tremendous power.

Since writing the above, we have received despatches from Washington city announcing that the President has vetoed the amendment to the bill for the increase of the power of the Freedmen's Bureau. Here the issue between the radicals and the President is fairly joined.

Let the south as one man sustain the Executive. Before this decisive step on the part of the President was taken, the people of Virginia had begun to assemble in mass meetings to approve the policy of reconstruction. Let the people of North Carolina in like manner move. Shall an initiatory move be made in Wayne county during the present court week?

What say the people?—*Goldsboro' News.*

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, South Carolina, January 15, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to herein submit a brief made up from reports received from the A. S. A. commissioners and agents of the bureau in South Carolina during the month of December, 1865. It shows, as far as can be ascertained, the state of affairs as existing during that month in the several districts of the State.

Anderson District.—Here, in July last, a planter proposed to his hands that they should sign a contract to work for him during their lifetime. They refusing, the planter drove them away without food or compensation for labor done. Four (4) of them, three (3) men and one (1) woman, went towards Columbia, but

before reaching there they were overtaken by two (2) white men, mounted and armed, whom the planter had sent in pursuit, asking the freedmen where they were going; and being told, they seized them, and taking them to the adjacent woods, tied two (2) of the men by their hands and feet to trees, leaving the third man to hold their horses. The whites then each fired a shot at each of their two victims, killing them instantly. The third escaped by running to and jumping into a creek near by, the whites firing at but not hitting him. They then stripped the woman naked, gave her fifty (50) lashes on the bare back, and compelled her to walk back to the plantation. She was then put at the plough by day and confined by night for a week without anything to eat. At this time an officer happened at the place to whom the woman told her situation. The officer took her and her children to the place where her husband and the other man had been killed, found remnants of the bodies and buried them, then sent the woman and her children to Charleston. On her arrival she gave birth to a dead infant; her sickness preventing her from telling her story until this time. The planter paid the two murderers for their services with twenty (20) yards of cloth, three (3) bushels of rice, two (2) bushels of salt, and a government wagon. The case has been referred to the department commander with the request that the murderers be brought to justice.

Beaufort District.—Agent on St. Helena island reports two decisions of pro-vost court. In the first case, a freedman was found guilty of ordering the former owner off the place, and threatening to shoot him if he did not leave. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) and costs, ten dollars, (\$10.) In the second case, two white men went to the place they formerly owned. They were charged by the freedmen with threatening their lives unless they left the place. They turned out one man, threatening to shoot him if he came back. Notwithstanding strong evidence against them, they were acquitted, but advised to be more careful in future. The inference is, that the color of the parties affected the decision of the court. Large numbers of the old and infirm, utterly destitute, are coming into the district from the upper country.

Charleston District.—A freedman reports that his employer beat him violently, and then, being irritated against the freedman because the court decreed seventy-five dollars (\$75) damages for the assault, refused to give him any portion of the crop. The owner was in the rebel army and returned to the place some months after the working of the crop had been commenced by the freedmen. In another part of the district a young woman, big with child, was, without any provocation thereto, tied up by the thumbs, and while in that position was brutally kicked by the overseer, the family of the woman being then all ordered off the place. From another part of the district a planter took his old hands into North Carolina, and after working them nearly all the year, sent them with little or no compensation to make their way to their old home as best they might. On another place two of the hands (a man and woman) were stripped naked and brutally whipped; and another who left on that account was deprived of a horse (his personal property) and refused any share of the crop. In another part a planter had one hundred (100) people on his place who have made for him a good crop, of which he refuses to give them any part, even for their immediate use and support.

Columbia District.—The officer reports alarming destitution. Numbers of aged and infirm are coming in. There have not been as many complaints as formerly of brutal treatment. He thinks many contracts will be made for 1866, as both planters and freedmen seem disposed to come to terms, and a better feeling and understanding has arisen between employers and employés. Schools are flourishing and the number of scholars is increasing.

Georgetown District.—Here the number of applicants for support is increasing as the cold weather comes on and the slender crops of the freedmen

become exhausted. No more rations are issued, however, than is actually necessary. Every contract made in 1865 has been broken by the freedmen, the crops raised being barely sufficient to keep them from starving. No contracts have been made for 1866, though the planters generally are anxious to agree to any reasonable terms, and the officers try to induce the freedmen to contract. The idea that they are to receive lands still prevails, in the face of orders and verbal explanations to the contrary. The officer thinks they may contract on finding that they are to receive no lands; reports that many freedmen are supporting themselves by shooting game, and that stealing is becoming prevalent; states that the whites apprehended an outbreak during the holidays, and that proper precautions were accordingly taken, but that such caution was quite unnecessary, as the freedmen were perfectly quite. They have no confidence in the planters' word, and the presence of an officer is imperative in every transaction. Small-pox still prevails to a considerable extent.

Orangeburg District.—All here is very quiet. No disturbances of any kind are reported. Crops are being satisfactorily divided, but are generally very small. Few contracts are being made for 1866. Some freedmen are desirous of contracting, but receive little or no encouragement from the planter. Some planters refuse to contract because they fear orders from the bureau conflicting with State legislation on the subject. They desire, in fact, and are working for the abolishment of the bureau, as they want to manage the freedmen without its assistance; but it is doubtful whether their management would be a judicious one. The freedmen have no faith in their late masters, but rest it solely in the bureau. Much difficulty and distress is anticipated in consequence of the planters' disposition to drive away the aged and infirm on account of their inability to work. Schools are doing well. Many utterly destitute refugees are in the district.

Besides those cases specified in the report, where freedmen have been driven away by their employers without pay for labor done, a report has been received from one of the agents on the coast, giving a list of seven planters who have thus defrauded their employes out of pay to the amount of over seventeen hundred dollars, (\$1,700.)

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,

Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

Memorandum of report of cruelties in the several districts of South Carolina.

Anderson District.—In July last, a planter proposed to his hands that they should contract to work for him during their lifetime; they refusing, he drove them away without food or pay. Three men and one woman went towards Columbia; they were overtaken by two white men, who shot and killed two of the men; the third escaped; they then stripped the woman naked and gave her fifty lashes, and compelled her to return to the plantation, where she was put at the plough by day and confined at night for a week without food, until an officer happened that way, to whom she told her situation; he took her and her children to the place where her husband and the other man had been killed, found remnants of the bodies and buried them, then sent the woman and children to Charleston, where, on her arrival, she gave birth to a dead infant, her sickness preventing her from telling her story until this time. The planter paid the mur-

derers 20 yards cloth, 3 bushels rice, 2 bushels salt, and a government wagon for their services; case referred to department commander with request that the murderers be brought to justice.

Beaufort District.—Agent on St. Helena island reports two decisions of provost court: 1st, a freedman was guilty of ordering the former owner off the place and threatening to shoot him if he did not leave; sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined \$100 and costs, \$10. 2d, two white men went to the place they formerly owned; they were charged by the freedmen with threatening their lives if they did not leave the place; they turned out one man, threatening to shoot him if he came back; notwithstanding strong evidence against them, they were acquitted, but advised to be more careful in future.

Charleston District.—A freedman reports that his employer beat him violently, and then, being irritated because the court decreed \$75 damages for the assault, refused to give the freedman any portion of the crop. He was in the rebel army, and returned to the place some months after the working of the crop had been commenced by the freedmen. In another part of the district a young woman, big with child, was tied up by the thumbs and brutally kicked by the overseer, and the family of the woman were ordered off the place. From another part, a planter took his old hands into North Carolina, and after working them nearly all the year, sent them back with little or no compensation. On another place, a man and woman were stripped naked and brutally whipped, and another who left on that account was deprived of a horse (his personal property) and refused any share of the crop. In another part, a planter had 100 people on his place, who made for him a good crop, of which he refuses to give them any part, even for their immediate support.

Columbia District.—The officer reports alarming destitution; numbers of aged and infirm are coming in. There have not been as many complaints as formerly of brutal treatment. Many contracts will be made for 1866, as both planters and freedmen seem disposed to come to terms, and a better feeling and understanding has arisen between employers and employes.

Georgetown District.—The number of applicants for support is increasing as the cold weather comes on and the slender crops of the freedmen become exhausted. Every contract made in 1865 has been broken by the freedmen, the crops raised being barely sufficient to keep them from starving. No contracts have been made for 1866, though the planters are anxious to agree upon any reasonable terms, and the officers try to induce the freedmen to contract. The idea that they are to receive lands still prevails, notwithstanding contrary orders and explanations. Many freedmen are supporting themselves by shooting game; stealing is becoming prevalent. The whites apprehended an outbreak during holidays and proper precautions were taken, but the freedmen were perfectly quiet. They have no confidence in the planters' word, and the presence of an officer is imperative in every transaction. Small-pox prevails to a considerable extent.

Orangeburg District.—Is very quiet, no disturbances reported; crops are being satisfactorily divided, but are generally small. Few contracts are being made for 1866; some freedmen are desirous of contracting, but receive little or no encouragement from the planters, who fear orders from the bureau conflicting with State legislation on the subject. They desire and are working for the abolishment of the bureau, as they wish to manage the freedmen without its assistance. The freedmen have no faith in their late masters, but rely solely upon the bureau. Much difficulty and distress is anticipated in consequence of the planters' disposition to drive away the aged and infirm who are unable to work.

Besides cases specified above, a report has been received from an agent on the coast, giving a list of seven planters who have defrauded their employes out of pay to the amount of over \$1,700.

No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, South Carolina, February 21, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to herein submit a brief made up from reports received from the A. S. A. commissioners and agents of the bureau in South Carolina during the month of January, 1866. It shows, as far as can be ascertained, the state of affairs as existing during that month in the several districts of the State.

Beaufort District.—The officer in this district, who has charge of the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, reports that as yet it has not been necessary to issue either rations or clothing to the freedmen, and that there are no refugees. The question of land grants to the freedmen is a great difficulty there, as it is in many other places, and prevents in a great measure contracts being made. As usual, the freedmen have no confidence in their former owners and prefer to work for strangers, which disposition on their part disturbs in a great degree the system of labor.

Charleston District.—Here the planters generally are desirous of making fair contracts with the freedmen, but the latter in several instances have the impression that if they sign the contracts it will bind them again as slaves. In one case, the freedmen, though willing to work, refused to sign the contract, they having been told by some persons that if they did, they would be bound as slaves seven years. This unwillingness to sign papers of any description, in which their former masters are in any way concerned, is quite common among the freedmen. The officer in charge believes that some unprincipled men are exciting hostility on the part of the negroes against the planters, or persuading them not to make contracts, on the ground that they will either receive land from or be fed by the government, doing this with a view to preventing the freedmen from working until late in the season, when these men will themselves employ the freedmen at a low rate. Every endeavor is made to induce the people to go to work and earn money to buy land, instead of waiting for it to be given to them.

In many cases good feeling is established between planters and freedmen, and they have gone to work on fair contracts. Many planters are in want of provisions, and fear to make contracts, lest they should not be able to keep their laborers supplied till the crop is harvested. Should the plan of furnishing rations to needy planters (taking a lien on their crops) be carried out, many will be enabled to plant who otherwise cannot. The Cooper river is infested with a class of roving traders who sell liquor and other useless articles to and cheat the freedmen out of their crops. Measures are being taken to break up these gangs. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining medical attendance for the freedmen, as the country is thinly settled, and the people much scattered. In making contracts, the employer is held responsible that medical attendance is furnished the employé, who is, however, required to pay the cost thereof. On plantations where the planter has left without making provision for the freedmen, one man is selected to manage the place, and the people told to work, with the understanding that if the owner returns they are to make a reasonable contract with him. In St. Stephen's parish there are a large number of freedmen on vacant plantations, who as yet refuse to work, but efforts are being made to reduce their number.

Colleton District.—The officer in charge here has visited several plantations where there was no agent or owner, organized the people for work, putting a foreman over them till an authorized person should present himself to offer contract, the government, in the mean time, furnishing the people with rations. On

five plantations the freedmen declined contracting with the planter at any price, certain parties having assured them that the planter would be obliged to lease his land to them. As the contracts offered are reasonable ones, those who refuse to contract are ordered to leave the place. It is thought that in view of this alternative about half of them will change their minds and go to work under the contracts. The officer believes there is a combination along the Combahee river to refuse to work at any price.

Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, and Marlboro' Districts.—General Richardson reports a favorable state of affairs. Freedmen are entering into contracts as rapidly as it is possible to do, and are receiving almost universally much better wages than any one expected would be offered. The planters generally are hopeful, and are exerting themselves earnestly in establishing between them and the colored people, by just and even generous treatment, mutual relations of confidence and respect. Cotton will be cultivated to an equal if not greater extent than at any former period, and there is every reason to believe with equal or increased success. The only apparent impediment to complete success is the want of sufficient capital by many of the land-owners to plant as extensively as they otherwise would. The propriety and necessity of educating the colored children is felt and expressed by all. It is believed the people will, whenever permitted, give such attention to this matter as they should. The quiet and orderly conduct of the people in the absence of the usual restraints of civil law is truly astonishing. The roads are as safe by night or day as in any other part of the country, north and south. There is little destitution existing.

The officer forwards a letter from a planter in Marlboro' district, who states that everything is working to their entire satisfaction; that the negroes are not only working, but working better than when they were slaves, and are as respectful and deferential as ever; that he is agreeably surprised at the success of the experiment as far as it has gone; that this is not only his own experience, but that of all without exception with whom he has conversed. One of the largest slaveholders remarks, that he is so well pleased with the freedmen that he would not have them slaves again if he could, and that similar remarks had been made by other, though smaller, slaveholders.

I give a full brief of this letter as coming from a southern man of calm, unprejudiced judgment, who, as he himself says, has yet misgivings on the subject of free labor, and is opposed to the social equality of the races.

Edgefield District.—Quite a number of affidavits in regard to outrages and unjust acts occurring in Edgefield district during the months of November and December, 1865, were received after the December report had been forwarded; but matters are now more quiet and orderly. Two officers have just been sent to that district that good order may be maintained and the system of labor properly carried out.

Orangeburg District.—Here it is stated that the disposition of the white people who have education is to let the negro take care of himself. They take delight in seeing him suffer, because it is a reflection on the government which has liberated him. If he dies they are still better pleased. Some poor white and black people need and get aid; but less is heard of colored than of white poor. All well freed people are at work for the year. Small-pox appears in every part of the district. It is believed that the freedmen work well and faithfully, and are honest wherever they are kindly treated. The emigration to the coast from the interior has been in a measure prevented by refusing transportation, although many have gone down paying their own way. Some have broken their contracts for the purpose of going to the islands. Two teachers and one hundred and forty scholars are at Orangeburg, and one teacher at Barnwell, both schools doing very well. Division of last year's crop is nearly completed, and the officers are occupied in the revision and approval of con-

tracts, the number of which is very large. The officer has ordered his subordinates to take up colored vagrants and put them at work on the roads. All is quiet and orderly. A few entirely destitute refugees are having rations issued to them.

Richland District.—Here also a favorable state of affairs is reported. Most of the planters have made contracts with the freedmen on favorable terms, and a general satisfaction seems to prevail. The only difficulty is to provide for those that cannot earn a living, and have no one to care for them. Two plantations have been established for people who cannot find homes elsewhere, and the officer has been furnished with some tools for their use, it being believed that this course will be cheaper for the government in the end than simply giving them rations without their working. Great interest is manifested by even the planters on the subject of education of the colored children, and the prospect in regard to schools is improving. Two hundred and seven contracts, including one thousand four hundred and twelve freed persons, have been made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. K. SCOTT,

Brigadier General Volunteers, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Washington City.

No. 8.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, FOR MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Arkansas, January 10, 1866.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending December 31, 1865.

Circular 16, from these headquarters, dated October 26, 1865, approved by Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding department, and by his excellency Isaac Murphy, governor of the State, provides for the appointment of civilians as superintendents for this bureau. This provision became a necessity, as it was found to be impossible to obtain a requisite number of officers of the army to supply the demand for superintendents, and which were necessary to discharge the duties devolved upon this bureau. Numerous applications from all parts of the State have been received, asking for the appointment of agents of this bureau. In most of these applications a decided preference is expressed that *officers of the army* be selected to fill these positions, showing clearly that the purposes and intentions of the bureau are now better understood by the people than formerly.

For obvious reasons it was necessary to proceed with caution in the appointment of civilians to discharge the responsible and delicate duties devolving upon the superintendents, for, under the present laws of the State, the prejudices and unsettled condition of the people, both white and black, very much depends upon the action of the superintendent in the preservation of order, bringing into harmony the different classes, and making it possible that the industrial interests of the State can be resumed.

There are now on duty as superintendents in this State (9) nine officers of the army and (16) sixteen civilians. Some of these have served in and received honorable discharge from the United States army; these officers generally have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The want of means of communication with the interior portions of this State

has been from the first a source of embarrassment. In the southern portion of the State, and particularly the southwestern part, the sentiment of the people towards the government has not been and is not now such as we should desire. Where our armies did not penetrate before the "surrender," very many people in their ignorance seem to have even yet lingering doubts about the suppression of the rebellion. The Hon. E. W. Gantt, a prominent and well-known citizen of Hempstead county, once a bitter rebel, but who long since repented and has "shown works meet for repentance," and now entertains enlarged and liberal views with regard to the policy of the general government, has consented to act as an officer of this bureau without salary. He is by my orders exercising a general supervision over the southwestern portion of the State. Being deeply interested in the welfare of that portion of the State, and, indeed, the whole State, he is by his address and good management doing much to remove the bitterness and disorder that have reigned there. The freedmen regard him as a friend on whom they can rely, and he has been able to give them such assurances of protection as have removed their apprehension, and consequently they are making contracts and commencing their labor for another year, *feeling* they are *free* and will be protected in their freedom. Thus the best interests of *all* are promoted.

Mr. Gantt, in his report just received, says: "I am pressing the point vigorously upon our people that *bodily coercion* fell as an incident of slavery. Many of our best farmers confess that I am right; others growl and wish to be allowed to *enforce* their contracts, the simple English of which is to '*whip the nigger*,' and that I tell them they can't do.

"I see by the act of Congress organizing the bureau that its existence is limited to one year after the war. If it should not be extended, there is no hope for the freedmen of Arkansas, Texas, and that portion of the south remote from railroads and telegraphs. They will be starved, murdered, or forced into a condition more horrible than the worst stages of slavery. Our people's wrath over defeat would be poured upon the heads of the helpless ones once their slaves. I say this sorrowfully of our people, yet I know it is but too true—their prejudices give way slowly. By extending the existence of the bureau, what education and thought failed to do might be supplied by an influx of liberal-minded people."

This is the language of a citizen whose intelligence and opportunities for judging entitle his statements to consideration. His statements are corroborated by all the testimony that reaches me from other parts of the State, and what is said of the southwestern portion is in the main true of the whole State. I give it as my deliberate opinion that if the military was withdrawn from the State not a school for colored children would be allowed within its borders, and I doubt if an outspoken Union man would be allowed to remain. In this sparsely settled and isolated country the process of "reconstruction" will necessarily be slow, and I am sorry to add that the influence and example of some of the men who have received special pardon was much better before their pardon than since; yet there is a perceptible improvement in the temper and sentiment of the people at large.

Laborers are in great demand, and good wages are offered. First-class hands readily obtain twenty dollars per month and board, cabins, fuel, medicine, and medical attendance. The freedmen being advised to give preference to those employers and localities where their children can attend schools, many of the planters have thus been compelled to give them these privileges on the plantations; some do it willingly and some grudgingly. The freedmen are able and willing to pay the expenses of schools, but cannot establish them without the approval of their employers. Many schools are being opened in this way on plantations, but we shall not be able to get returns from but a few, consequently our school report will not show anything like the number really in operation.

Circular No. 22, dated December 22, 1865, has been received and cheerfully complied with. I have from the first been governed by the spirit of its instructions. So far as I know, all my official acts have met the approval and sanction of the department commanders. Major General Pope, commanding department of Missouri, and Major General Reynolds, commanding department of Arkansas, have both afforded me every facility in their power to aid me in the discharge of my duties. I have, when possible, advised with them freely, and have been sustained by them and by all officers serving under them; I have not regarded the bureau as in any sense "independent of the military establishment."

By the report of schools forwarded herewith, it will be seen that there are in this State eighteen (18) schools, with nineteen (19) teachers, and fifteen hundred and sixty-nine (1,569) scholars. This is exclusive of schools on plantations. Many such have already been established, and many more will be as soon as teachers can be obtained. This is a favorable and encouraging feature, and gives promise of a permanent system by which the children of freedmen can be educated. When the negro will seek to obtain labor *only* where his children can have the privilege of attending school, such privileges will be provided on every plantation.

During the quarter just past there has been no disturbance of note throughout the State. There have been a number of communications received, some of them numerous signed, representing that the negroes were organizing for insurrection, &c., and in some cases it was represented that the whites were greatly alarmed. Officers were sent where there seemed to be some little probability that there was cause for such reports, but in every case it was found that such representations were without *excuse* or *foundation*—simply fabrications for some base purpose.

The number of individual outrages is growing less, and it is believed that better order is maintained throughout the State than at any former period.

At this time (15th January) the freedmen are contracting to labor for the coming year freely; they are leaving the towns and going on to plantations, under contract, of their own accord; no compulsion, or even threat of compulsion, has been permitted.

There is great destitution and some actual suffering, mostly among the refugees and resident whites in the western part of the State. I am putting a liberal construction on the term "*refugee*," and as far as possible relieving the distress of helpless women and children. The issue of rations in that part of the State will of necessity show an increase. The monthly issues of rations to refugees and freedmen, respectively, during the quarter have been as follows:

	No. of refugees.	No. rations to refugees.	No. of freedmen.	No. rations to freedmen.
October.....	1,593	12,658	1,517	26,583
November.....	869	11,935	1,227	25,173
December.....	1,356	19,352	714	15,350
Total.....	3,815	43,945	3,458	67,106

Owing to the absence of Captain Skinner, assistant quartermaster, who is at Pine Bluff on duty, the financial report for December is unavoidably delayed for a few days.

J. W. SPRAGUE,

Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 9.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COM'R NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISS.,
Jackson, Miss., December 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT : I would respectfully state that information was received at this office, on the evening of the 19th instant, of a horrible outrage having been perpetrated upon some freedmen at Shongalo, Carroll county, in this district, whereupon Chaplain Smith was ordered to the place to investigate the matter and report to this office. A copy of his report is herewith enclosed, which exhibits a spirit of fiendishness on the part of the perpetrators that is almost without parallel, even among savages; and his Satanic Majesty could scarcely ask for more accomplished villains than those who perpetrated the outrage upon the boy at the hotel.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. DONALDSON,

Lieut. Col., Acting Ass't Commissioner.

Lieutenant STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Ass't Adj't General, Vicksburg, Miss.

Official:

STUART ELDRIDGE, Lt., A. A. A. G.

OFFICE ASS'T COMM'R FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, STATE OF MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 28, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major General O. O. Howard for his information.

SAM'L THOMAS,

Col. and Ass't Comm'r, Freedmen's Bureau, State of Miss.

Memorandum of report of Colonel Thomas for December, 1865.

Having given the organization and manner of conducting the bureau in previous reports, states that there are many complaints made that the freedmen failed to work well last year, and are unreliable as laborers. The freedmen complain of the planters failing to pay, as per contracts, and abusing them as in days of slavery. Time alone will teach the negro his duty and the capitalist his true interest. Encloses General Order 16 and Circular 2 in address to freedmen. The labor question is a constant topic, but it is hard to convince the people that the laboring force has decreased. Has been attempting to remedy this by transporting freedmen from the poorer portions of the State to the Mississippi bottoms. His order for transportation would not cover this, but after consultation with Major General Wood, commanding department, decided to follow this course rather than allow them to suffer. Business in the courts is increasing. Has employed Mr. James W. Davis, a northern lawyer of ability, to protect the freedmen. Has sworn out 17 writs of habeas corpus for the release of freedmen. This writ is now as necessary for the safety of the freedman as the white.

There is a disposition to prosecute government lessees for using property that has been restored, and the feeling against them is very bitter.

The Davis Bend Colony, after covering expenses, has balance in hands of colonists \$159,200; this without any white people or government officials handling the money. The Home Farm, worked by transient settlers, produced, over expenses, \$25,929 80; 5,000 bushels of corn from this farm fed to government stock. Will still retain the Davis plantations and lease them this year at a moderate rent. Gives Chaplain Hawley's report of conduct of Camp Hawley. The De Soto Colony, broken up by the flood of the river, by garden products has been self-supporting. 68 teachers and 5,271 scholars are enrolled, but in

H. Ex. Doc. 70—17

many places prejudice was so great that schools were not started. Sometimes funds were advanced to teachers on their regular pay, owing to neglect of societies to pay them.

Three hospitals and eight surgeons, and during past year treated 5,716 patients; 283 deaths. Is trying to organize a large hospital at Lauderdale Springs, and being aided in this by the Society of Friends.

Has restored 90 plantations (about 45,000 acres) and 100 houses and lots. Still has 35,000 acres and 42 pieces of city property. Ration decrease of 1,250 persons, and about 23,000 less rations. Support of refugees practically stopped. Appends financial report.

Forwards report of G. Gordon Adams, regarding the alleged shipment of freedmen into Cuba. Thinks the attempt has been made, but that the project cannot be carried out from Mississippi.

Believes the bureau to be working in perfect harmony with State government and department commander; not that the present situation of affairs is the best possible for the black man, yet it is better than was expected.

That affairs are progressing in spite of discouraging legislation, and the bureau *has* accomplished something. Has all assistance he can wish from the military. State officials have been courteous.

OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER FREEDMEN'S BUREAU
FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., December 25, 1865.

In compliance with an order from Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Donaldson, acting assistant commissioner, dated December 19, 1865, directing me to accompany Captain Reed, 50th United States colored infantry, to Shongalo, for the purpose of inquiring into an alleged outrage committed by the citizens on freedmen at that place, I now respectfully present the following

REPORT.

We left Jackson at 7 o'clock p. m. on the 20th, and arrived at Vaiden about 5 p. m. on the 21st instant. Vaiden is situated on the Mississippi Central railroad, fifty-four miles north of Canton, and about one mile east of Shongalo. On the evening of our arrival at Vaiden we ascertained, in an indirect manner, that an outrage had been committed on freedmen at Shongalo, but differing somewhat in result from the report as published in some newspapers.

On the following morning we made known our business, and began to make direct inquiries concerning the matter. We were told by persons residing at Vaiden that certain buildings inhabited by colored people had been burned; that one colored man had been killed; that the civil officers had taken cognizance of the affair; that a coroner's inquest had been held over the remains of the deceased, whose verdict was that "the deceased came to his death in an unknown manner." After the coroner's jury was dismissed another jury was summoned to hear evidence and decide, according thereto, upon the guilt or innocence of five white men accused of participating in the outrage.

The jury spent part of two days in listening to the testimony of upwards of twenty witnesses, but during the whole time nothing was elicited from any, which, in the judgment of the jury, was sufficient to convict any of the accused. The examination was conducted before Mr. E. B. Gordon, magistrate, residing in Vaiden. Their written proceedings in the case have been forwarded by him to an officer at Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll county.

We visited Shongalo, accompanied by Mr. E. B. Gordon; we saw where the buildings burned had stood; we asked questions of several persons. The result:

of our visit and inquiries enable us to say, that upon a certain lot in Shongalo there stood an old dwelling-house, containing four or five rooms; also, upon the same lot were two other smaller buildings. The property belonged to a Mr. Binford, of Vaiden. Several months ago Mr. Binford rented to a colored family one room in the dwelling-house, and subsequently, at different times, had rented other rooms to other colored families. Also the other two buildings were rented to colored families for dwellings. Some of those who had rented rooms had taken in with them other families, so that at the time of the fire there were nine or ten different families occupying the buildings. The colored people had paid rent from time to time. Mr. Binford had never desired them to quit his premises; had never expressed dissatisfaction with them as tenants. On the evening of November 25 the colored people were having a party; first they had a quilting, then a dancing party. About ten or eleven o'clock, while (according to their statement) the people were enjoying themselves very pleasantly, a company of white men, supposed to number about twenty, came up suddenly, set fire to all the buildings, then, surrounding them, began, and for some time continued, to discharge fire-arms, also refusing to let the people come out at the doors. Great consternation prevailed. A few persons escaped through the doors, the rest through the windows, taking with them such things as they were able to carry. The white men drove the colored people away, and went round picking up bundles and other articles of property, throwing them all into the fire. They caught the poultry and threw them all into the fire. Then went to a hog-pen and shot one of several fat hogs in the pen. It was said that one man, a stranger in the place, on his way to Holly Springs on business for his employer, and who had stopped in the neighborhood for the night, hearing of the party, had gone to it, and when about to make his escape, spoke to a woman near to him, saying, "Come on—follow me; there is no danger out here;" when some one replied to him, saying, "D—n you, I'll show you whether there's danger or not;" then several shots were fired at him; he fell, and his body was lifted up and thrown into the fire; was burned so, that when the inquest was held the jury was unable to distinguish either the race or sex, and called in a surgeon to decide those points.

The poor people were thus, at this unseasonable hour, scattered adrift without shelter, without clothing or other property, except what was on their persons.

Part of the above may not appear in the testimony given before the magistrate.

The colored people say that they were afraid to tell all that they knew about the matter; they were afraid they might be killed if they did.

About half a mile north of that place there stood an old abandoned meeting-house, in which some colored families were living, and on the night of the 27th of November that building was burned. Other houses inhabited by colored people at other points have also been burned.

From all the information that we were able to collect, I am of the opinion that the outrage was premeditated, and generally acquiesced in. Some of my reasons for so thinking are as follows:

1. Threats of burning out the colored people had been made at different times by the white people. The reason they assigned was that they would break up the free niggers.

2. At a party of white people, held in Vaiden on or about the 22d of November, the subject of burning out these people was spoken of in the presence of their colored servants, who immediately communicated the information, upon the hearing of which, two or three persons left the place.

3. Rumors had also been heard that a company of white men were going to purchase the buildings, and then burn them.

4. One of the neighbors says that, one week before the fire occurred, several shots were fired over in that direction; the hearing of which alarmed him so much that he took his gun and went out to see what was the matter. On the

night of the fire he heard the shooting, went to the door and saw the building in flames, but still remained so composed that he went into his house and went to bed, but did not go near the scene of conflagration until the next morning. On the next morning he went over and found the charred remains of the man who had been shot and burned.

It may not be improper for me here to speak of an act of barbarity which has since been perpetrated in Vaiden. On or about the 15th day of December, 1865, a party was being held at the hotel. A certain Captain Mattox was present, who had brought with him a favorite servant boy, one whom he had formerly owned. In the course of the evening, while the boy was in the discharge of his duty, he was seized in the hall by two white men, who attempted to cut his throat. The boy was severely and dangerously wounded; but, receiving prompt surgical aid and subsequent careful attention, he is, at the present time, in a state of recovery.

In travelling through this country, we cannot fail to observe the existence of a very unhappy, hostile, and bitter feeling towards both the general government and the freed people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SMITH.

Chaplain and Sub-Comm'r Freedmen's Bureau.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain BAMBERGER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General Freedmen's Bureau.

Memorandum of report of Chaplain Smith concerning outrages committed on freedmen at Shongalo, Carroll county, Mississippi.

Left Jackson on the 20th, and arrived at Vaiden 21st. Next morning began to make inquiries, and were told that certain buildings inhabited by colored people had been burned; that one colored man had been killed, a coroner's inquest had been held over the deceased, and their verdict was that "the deceased came to his death in an unknown manner." After the coroner's jury was dismissed, another jury was called to hear evidence and decide upon the guilt or innocence of five white men accused of participating in the outrage. This jury examined twenty witnesses, but nothing was elicited which, in their judgment, was sufficient to convict any of the accused. Examination was conducted before Mr. E. B. Gordon, magistrate, residing at Vaiden. The written proceedings in the case have been forwarded by him to an officer at Carrollton, county seat of Carroll county. Visited Shongalo, accompanied by Mr. Gordon; saw where the buildings burned had stood, asked questions of several persons, and learned as follows:

That upon a certain lot in Shongalo there stood an old dwelling-house, containing four or five rooms; also two smaller buildings, the property belonging to a Mr. Binford, who had at different times rented the whole to colored families for dwellings; and at the time of the fire there were nine or ten different families occupying the buildings, and paying rent from time to time. Mr. Binford had never desired them to quit his premises, or expressed dissatisfaction with them as tenants. On the evening of November 25th the colored people were having a party, and about 11 o'clock, while they were enjoying themselves very pleasantly, a company of about twenty white men came up suddenly, set fire to all the buildings, and surrounding them, began to discharge fire-arms; also refusing to let the people come out at the doors; a few escaped through the doors, the rest through the windows, taking such things as they were able to carry. The whites drove the colored people away, and went round picking up

bundles and other articles of property, throwing them all into the fire; they caught the poultry, and threw them into the fire; they also shot a hog in the pen. One man, a stranger in the place, stopping in the neighborhood that night, hearing of the party, had gone to it, and when about to make his escape, spoke to a woman near him, saying, "Come on—follow me; there is no danger out here;" when some one replied to him, saying, "D—n you, I'll show you whether there's danger or not;" then several shots were fired at him; he fell, and his body was lifted up and thrown into the fire, and was burned so that, when the inquest was held, the jury was unable to distinguish either the race or sex, and called in a surgeon to decide. The colored people say they were afraid to tell all they knew about the matter before the magistrate for fear of being killed.

An old abandoned meeting-house, a half mile north of this place, in which colored families were living, was burned on the night of November 27; other houses occupied by colored people have also been burned. Thinks these outbreaks were premeditated, and generally acquiesced in.

No. 10.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 10, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with orders and the act of Congress organizing the bureau, I have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending December 31, 1865:

The organization of the bureau, the distribution of officers, plan of conducting business, &c., have been fully described in previous reports. I have aimed to keep you fully informed about the transfer of our judicial powers, and the effect on both classes of people. The difficulties we have encountered, and the feelings of the southern people and the freedmen on all the questions that relate to their welfare, have been reported to you.

Many complaints reach me that the negroes failed to work well last year, and were unreliable as laborers. The freedmen complain that the whites fail to pay according to contracts, and abuse them as in days of slavery. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, which I have tried to show in my former reports, and will not repeat here. Time alone will teach the negro his duty and the capitalist his true interest.

No regulations have been adopted with reference to labor, yet I have thought proper to issue the following orders with reference to contracts, putting in force the State law on this subject:

[General Orders No. 16.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 31, 1865.

The time has arrived when it is important that the freedmen of this State should make contracts for labor during the coming year, in order that a crop may be secured.

Some regulations must govern all classes, in order to secure to the freedmen the payment of wages and to planters the labor for which they agree to pay.

It is important that the freedmen should feel their obligations to society and civil government, as the time will come when their interests must be committed to the State, with no other agency to care for them. There can be no better time for the freedmen to familiarize themselves with business life and common forms of law, under civil government, than at a time when officers of the general government are here whose duty it is to see that their rights are respected.

In fact, we will fail in the discharge of our whole duty to them if we do not take every means within our power to instil into their minds respect for the civil law and the sacredness of all contracts and obligations. There can be no better time for the citizens of the State who have not thoroughly recognized the present status of the freedmen to accustom themselves, as officers of the State government, to lay aside their prejudices, grant the freedmen the rights to which they as free men are entitled, and protect them by just administration of law. The sooner they are protected by the power that must eventually be charged with the security for their persons and property the better for both classes.

It is therefore ordered that no rules or regulations will be issued by officers of this bureau with reference to the freedmen contracting. As the following clause of the State law is substantially what has heretofore been the regulation of this department of the general government, the attention of officers, planters, and freedmen is invited to its requirements :

"SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all contracts for labor made with freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes for a longer period than one month shall be in writing and in duplicate, attested and read to said freedman, free negro, or mulatto by a beat, city or county officer, or two disinterested white persons of the county in which the labor is to be performed, of which each party shall have one, and said contracts shall be taken and held as entire contracts, and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer, before expiration of his term of service, without good cause, he shall forfeit his wages for that year up to the time of quitting."

It will be seen that magistrates register contracts, and that the parties who contract are left to regulate the conditions, wages, &c.

It will be the duty of officers of this bureau to see that the freedmen are properly contracted with ; while they have no power to interfere with the action of the magistrate, or the administration of the State law, they will on all occasions act as the next friend of the freedmen, give them proper advice in all matters pertaining to contracts ; and on complaint being made that the colored people are not being allowed to exercise all their privileges as freedmen, or that their ignorance is being taken advantage of in any way so as to inveigle them into oppressive contracts, a full statement of the matter will be forwarded to this office that the proper action may be taken for their protection.

Officers of the bureau must not relax their vigilance in watching the exercise of authority by the State officials, and should be prompt in reporting all cases that need the interference of higher authority.

It is to be hoped that the civil officers to whom this is committed will be actuated by a spirit of justice and equity, and that they will take into account on all occasions the extreme ignorance of the freedmen in all business or legal matters, and explain in a spirit of kindness all the obligations that may come before them for approval.

By order of Colonel Samuel Thomas, assistant commissioner for State of Mississippi :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 6, 1866.

Approved :

TH. J. WOOD,
Major General Vols., Commanding.

Official :

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General

[Circular No. 2.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 2, 1866.

To the colored people of Mississippi :

Having been charged with the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, I am your lawful protector and adviser, and to some extent am held responsible for your conduct. If you suffer, or become idle or vicious, blame is attached to me or my officers, even when the fault is not ours.

With the end of 1865 your contracts expired. My officers approved the contracts, and did all they could to compel both you and your employers to live up to them. In many places these contracts did not secure you more than food and clothes, because you contracted so late that it was impossible to raise a crop.

Many complaints are made that you did not regard a contract as sacred; that you failed to work as you had agreed, acted as you pleased, and visited at a distance, deserting the crop when you knew that your employer would lose all by your failure to keep your contract. On the other hand, it is said by you that the planters have failed to pay and treat you as agreed upon.

This is all wrong. Your contracts were explained to you, and their sacredness impressed upon you, again and again. You know that when you make a contract you are bound to give all the labor for which your employer agrees to pay. Efforts have been made by my officers to compel you to perform labor according to agreements, that employers might have no excuse for failing to do their part.

The time has arrived for you to contract for another year's labor. I wish to impress upon you the importance of doing this at once. You know that if a crop of cotton is raised, the work must be begun soon and the hands employed for the year. If you do not contract with the men who wish to employ you, what do you propose to do? You cannot live without work of some kind. Your houses and lands belong to the white people, and you cannot expect that they will allow you to live on them in idleness. It would be wrong for them to do so, and no officer of the government will protect you in it. If you stay on the plantations where you are, you must agree to work for the owners of them. If not, move out of the way, and give place to more faithful laborers.

I hope you are all convinced that you are not to receive property of any kind from the government, and that you must labor for what you get, like other people. I often hear that you are crowding into towns, refuse to hire out, and are waiting to see what the government will do for you. As the representative of the government I tell you that is very foolish, and your refusal to work is used by your enemies to your injury. I know you can get good wages with considerate employers, who will treat you well and pay for all you do. Everything possible shall be done to secure you good treatment. Make contracts for the year and go to work, and you will secure homes. The government hopes you will do your duty, and in return will secure you all the rights of freemen. The season in which planters will think it worth while to employ you will soon be passed, and if then you are found idle you may be taken up and set to work where you will not like it. The State cannot and ought not to let any man lie about idle, without property, doing mischief. A vagrant law is right in principle. I cannot ask the civil officers to leave you idle, to beg or steal. If they find any of you without business and means of living, they will do right if they treat you as bad persons and take away your misused liberty.

Some of you have the absurd notion that if you put your hands to a contract you will somehow be made slaves. This is all nonsense, made up by some

foolish or wicked person. There is no danger of this kind to fear; nor will you be branded when you get on a plantation. Any white man treating you so would be punished. Your danger lies exactly in the other direction. If you do not have some occupation you will be treated as vagrants, and made to labor on public works.

Do not believe all the bad stories you hear. Malicious persons take pleasure in making you afraid. Do not listen to them. All their croaking certainly does you no good. Do they tell you how to get food and clothes without work?

You must be obedient to the law. I do not think the people of Mississippi have made all laws that relate to you as they ought to have done. But even if there be some things denied to you as yet, which you wish to gain, you cannot get them by disobedience and idleness. You cannot make people treat you well by showing that you do not deserve it. If you wish for rights, do right yourselves. If you desire privileges, show that they may be safely intrusted to you. Such a course, with patience, will make you happy and prosperous.

I hope that a sense of justice, benevolence, and enlightened self-interest will lead the white people to set you a good example of faithfulness and honor in observing contracts.

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Assistant Commissioner State of Mississippi

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Vicksburg, Miss., January 2, 1866.

I cordially approve this excellent circular.

TH. J. WOOD,

Major General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Official:

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The labor question is one of the greatest importance to the people of our State at this time. All are depending on this year's crop to recuperate their fortunes, and upon the negro to do the work. It is discussed constantly on the street-corners and in the papers. It is hard to make the people understand that the laboring force of the country has decreased, and that there are not near as many hands to labor as there used to be. This scarcity insures the freedmen a good price for all they do, and makes them quite independent.

I have been trying to meet this demand for labor in the Mississippi bottoms by transporting laborers from the interior and poorer parts of the State. Many thousands will change their homes in this manner. My order for granting transportation does not meet this case; but, after consulting with Major General Wood, commanding the department, and gaining his approbation, I have transported large numbers to the rich lands, where they will be well treated, fed, and paid by kind employers. It is a fact that if they are not provided for in this way, they will be in danger of suffering in the future. It has been my design to secure for the freedmen during the coming year steady employment, and to promote harmony of feeling between whites and blacks by every means in my power.

Our business in the courts of the State is constantly increasing. In order to protect the freedmen at this place I employed James W. Davis, a lawyer of ability from the north, thoroughly imbued with correct ideas on the subject of freedmen and their rights, who was admitted to the courts, and defended all freedmen who were from any cause unable to obtain counsel.

His report shows nineteen (19) cases defended by him, twelve (12) of whom were convicted, and seven (7) acquitted. Of the courts and juries, he says:

"I cannot say that the juries would knowingly convict an innocent black man, as my observation leads me to a different conclusion. I *can* say that the color of his skin materially affects his evidence as a witness, and any slight discrepancies in his testimony would materially invalidate it. I am satisfied of the judicial integrity of the judges."

Experience in admitting negroes before the courts will lessen all prejudices. With the advice of this solicitor, I have, at various times, sworn out seventeen (17) writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of freedmen improperly imprisoned. They were all discharged after an examination before the proper judicial authority. This writ is now as necessary to the safety of the freedmen as to that of the white men.

There is a disposition to prosecute government lessees for using property that has been restored. Suits for damages are being instituted in all the courts, and the feeling against them very bitter.

I wish to present a complete statement of the workings of the Davis's Bend colony for the year.

The land was divided and leased, houses built, and a system of government organized as reported to you in previous communications. The people worked well, and have shown by their industry, perseverance, and management, that they are capable of doing business for themselves, and will do best where the greatest encouragement is held out of future reward.

There were on the Bend one hundred and eighty-one companies or partnerships who received land. These comprised thirteen hundred adults and four hundred and fifty children. About five thousand acres of land were divided among them. These people were left free to manage their own affairs; not even officers of the bureau were allowed to meddle with the pecuniary or domestic affairs. They have produced—

12,000 bushels of corn, worth at least.....	\$12, 000
Vegetables, potatoes, melons, &c., sold.....	38, 500
1,736 bales of cotton.....	347, 200

Total amount of receipts.....	397, 700
Paid for expenses.....	\$160, 000
Paid to white partners for stock, supplies, &c.....	60, 000
Paid receiving and disbursing officer Freedmen's Bureau, for rations drawn	18, 500

Total disbursements.....	238, 500
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Balance in hands of colonists.....	159, 200
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The people have raised their own crops, made their own sales, and put the money in their pockets; none of it passed through the hands of white people or officers of the government of any department. The only opportunity there has been for any cheating has been in the settlement made with white parties who furnished supplies. We have guarded this in every way possible, and demanded that settlements should be made before our bureau officers.

The home-farm of five hundred acres was cultivated by transient people thrown upon our hands, and by those who were, from any cause, unable to procure land.

Receipts from home-farm, for 234 bales of cotton.....	\$48, 559 80
Paid to freed people for work by superintendents during the year.....	\$6, 850
Paid to superintendents on all the plantations on the Bend, year's work.....	5, 995

Paid for ginning, baling, and picking.....	\$4, 675
Paid for freight, commissions, repacking, &c.....	5, 410
Total expenses.....	<u>\$22, 930 00</u>
Amount turned over to receiving and disbursing officer.....	25, 929 80
If to this amount we add amount received by said officer for rations issued colored planters.....	<u>18, 500 00</u>
It will show the total amount received by the bureau from the home-farm and the colonists.....	<u><u>44, 429 80</u></u>

Five thousand bushels of corn were raised on the home-farm and fed to government stock, which was in use for the benefit of the people.

The experiment has been a grand success, and proves what the people can do. I regret that they cannot have the opportunity of cultivating the same lands this season. Four of the plantations have been returned to the owners; the organization of the colony is broken up, and the people advised to seek employment and business elsewhere. I still retain the Davis plantations and will lease them this year, but will charge the people a moderate rent, and not allow them to have the land free, as was done during 1865.

The following is a copy of Chaplain James A. Hawley's report of the manner in which the work in his colony has been conducted, with its results :

VICKSBURG, MISS., *December 8, 1865.*

COLONEL : I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the past year in the colony under my supervision :

In September, 1864, many people were just outside our lines and in a suffering condition, at which time I, under your orders, made an inspection with reference to the relief of their pressing necessities. As a result, they were, to some extent, supplied with rations and clothing and encouraged to shelter themselves. With this assistance, they got through the winter.

With the hope of rendering this body of destitutes (some three or four hundred) self-sustaining, an effort was made to secure land from the treasury land office, unsuccessfully. A military order, however, was issued, granting such land as was needed for their use. The people were organized into squads or companies, and land given them according to their working power. Some discouragements met them. Parties hostile to the enterprise were ready to predict no benefit to them. They lacked capital, and it was thought best to allow them to associate themselves with white capitalists. C. Stoddard & Co., of Memphis, agreed to furnish the means, sharing the profits of the crop. They have thus been supplied with the necessaries for life and labor.

Prior to this, small garden patches had been assigned to them and seeds distributed, the produce of which enabled them materially to live in comfort. Plantation work proper was not begun till March 20, owing to various delays. This prevented the cultivation of much land that might have been cleared, and exposed the late-maturing crop to the ravages of the caterpillar. The overflow of the river also did some damage. Nevertheless some 700 acres of cotton were planted, and the prospect at one time was of a fair crop. Through outside and vicious influences the crop was neglected at a critical time, and when the people saw their mistake it was too late to repair it.

The amount of ginned cotton raised was 93,125 pounds, or 233 bales, which was sold by sample, realizing an average price of 38½ cents per pound. Gross amount receipts, \$35,875 58. Amount expenses—stock, tools, and rations, \$29,902 60. Of this, (deducting stock returned to Stoddard & Co.) \$19,940 25

was for rations and stock lost, and \$2,922 for extra rations, clothing, tobacco, &c.; \$3,038 was for ginning, baling, &c., and \$3,042 67 was paid the people as their share of the net proceeds, the contract having been that the negroes were to retain the stock and implements, delivering the crop in packages for market, and receiving a moiety of the net profits. Largest crop raised by any squad, 41 bales; second, 38; least, 3. Largest sum received by any one man, \$225 74. Had all squads worked as faithfully as did one, the amount of profits to divide would have been six times as great as it was. There was no squad but had too many hands for the work or land cultivated. Six of the thirteen squads came out in debt to Stoddard & Co., this mostly due to indulgence in extras.

The results of the enterprise may be summed up as follows: It has saved \$75 per day in rations to the government; it has given the people a lesson in independent labor, and, being undertaken at a time when labor was a drug in the market, thus giving employment to those who would otherwise have been idle, and comfortably maintaining them till now.

Many made some little money from their gardens and outside labor. Most appear well clothed, and some have a little money to begin the new year with.

Believing the experiment on the whole a success, and thanking you for courtesies and support, I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. A. HAWLEY,

*Chaplain, Sub-Commissioner Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

Col. SAMUEL THOMAS,
Assistant Commissioner Bureau of R., F. and A. L.

Official: STUART ELDRIDGE, Lt., A. A. A. G.

The organization of the DeSoto colony in Louisiana was broken up by the flood in the Mississippi river last spring. It was impossible for the people to recover from the effects of it, yet they made fine gardens and did not ask for assistance from the government. This, under the circumstances, was all that I expected.

This closes my report of the working colonies under my charge during the last year.

With this report I forward that of my able and efficient superintendent of education, Chaplain Joseph Warren, D. D.

Sixty-eight (68) teachers are on duty, and five thousand two hundred and seventy-one (5,271) scholars enrolled. The prejudice against negro schools in some parts of the State is so strong that we have been deterred from making the experiment in such localities. There is generally less manifested opposition to them now than there was some time ago. Our schools are in a flourishing condition and increasing, although we have some difficulties not found in other States. We have been compelled to pay high rents for quarters and rooms for school purposes, and in some cases have advanced money to teachers on their regular pay, owing to the neglect of their societies to furnish them needful funds.

A complete report of medical matters, from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas B. Hood, surgeon-in-chief, has been forwarded. There are three hospitals and eight surgeons on duty. There have been treated during the past year, under this supervision, 5,716 patients, of whom 283 died. All expenses of this department have been paid by the bureau. Owing to the want of buildings and the operation of orders restoring property, I have been compelled to reduce my hospital accommodations continually and to discharge some surgeons. We are now making exertions to establish a large institution at Lauderdale Springs,

where buildings can be procured and the locality is healthy. If we succeed in getting possession of the property, we will try to employ more physicians, and in various ways make the sick, infirm, and aged more comfortable. We are being aided by the society of Friends in this enterprise.

Our hospitals are in good condition, and the officers in charge are efficient men as a general thing. For a complete report of what this department of the bureau has done, the difficulties encountered, &c., I would refer you to Surgeon Hood's report.

Our property report is still large, although I have restored 90 plantations, containing about 45,000 acres, and 100 houses and lots. I still have on my papers about 35,000 acres of land and 42 pieces of city property. Many of the plantations on my papers are reoccupied by their owners, who have failed to make applications for restorations, which they think unnecessary as long as they are allowed to return and reoccupy.

The following is a hurried resumé of the ration reports for November and December. If there is any suffering among whites or blacks in this State I do not hear of it. Only about six hundred persons (including government employés) were fed by the bureau during December:

Number of freedmen fed in November.....	1,787
Number of freedmen fed in December.....	570
Decrease	1,217
Number of refugees fed in November, about	70
Number of refugees fed in December, about	20
Decrease, about	50
Total number of persons fed in November.....	1,857
Total number of persons fed in December.....	590
Decrease	1,267
Number of rations issued to refugees in November.....	2,467
Number of rations issued to refugees in December	651
Decrease	1,816
Number of rations issued to freedmen in November	33,693
Number of rations issued to freedmen in December	12,532
Decrease	21,161
Total number of rations issued in November.....	36,160
Total number of rations issued in December	13,183
Decrease	22,977

Showing a decrease of more than 1,250 persons fed and about 23,000 less rations issued. Most of the dependants are sick people and orphan children. The support of refugees is practically stopped.

I append hereto a financial statement for the seven months ending December 31, 1865, showing gross amount of receipts and disbursements for each month and the amount on hand December 31, 1865.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Statement showing amount of money received and disbursed in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, from June 1 to December 31, 1865.

DISBURSED :

1865.		
June.	Expenditures for month of June	\$2, 576 71
	Balance to July	4, 243 86
		<hr/>
July.	Expended in July	\$4, 245 69
	Balance to August	4, 216 17
		<hr/>
		8, 461 86
		<hr/>
August.	Expended in August	\$4, 599 08
	Balance to September	5, 480 46
		<hr/>
		10, 079 54
		<hr/>
Sept'r.	Expended in September	\$5, 179 42
	Balance to October	8, 572 74
		<hr/>
		13, 752 16
		<hr/>
October.	Expended in October	\$4, 284 52
	Balance to November	10, 547 47
		<hr/>
		6, 223 25
		<hr/>
Nov'r.	Expended in November	\$3, 328 25
	Balance to December	7, 423 22
		<hr/>
		10, 751 47
		<hr/>
Dec'r.	Expended in December	\$5, 055 64½
	Vouchers due and remaining unpaid	2, 115 49
	Balance due Freedmen's Bureau	53, 496 92½
		<hr/>
		60, 668 06
		<hr/>

RECEIVED :

1865.		
June.	Amount on hand last statement	\$966 22
	Amount received during month	5, 854 35
		<hr/>
July.	Amount from June 30	\$4, 243 86
	Amount received during month	4, 218 00
		<hr/>
		Error in bringing forward balance
		8, 461 86
		<hr/>

August.	Amount from July	\$4,216 17
	Amount received during month.....	5,863 67
		<u>10,079 84</u>
Sept'r.	Amount from August	\$5,480 47
	Amount received during month.....	8,271 77
		<u>13,752 24</u>
October.	Amount from September	\$8,572 74
	Amount received during month.....	6,223 25
		<u>14,795 99</u>
Nov'r.	Amount from October	\$10,547 47
	Amount received during month.....	204 00
		<u>10,751 47</u>
Dec'r.	Amount from November.....	\$7,423 23
	Amount received during month.....	53,244 84
		<u>60,668 07</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand June 30, 1865.....	\$966 22
Amount received from all sources.....	83,879 51
	<u>84,845 73</u>
Total receipts	84,845 73
Total expenditures	31,348 80 1/2
	<u>53,496 92 1/2</u>
Remaining in hands of receiving and disbursing officer	53,496 92 1/2

I forward the report of Mr. G. Gordon Adam, a detective sent by me to the southern coast of this State to investigate the alleged shipment of freedmen into foreign slavery. He says that he has no doubt that the attempt has been made, and that at this time there are many persons discussing the feasibility of such a project, and anxious to carry it out if practicable. He thinks the report will not be made from this State, but from Alabama. I have made great exertions to ferret out this matter, and believe the project cannot be carried out from this State.

I have tried to close up the year by giving you a correct idea of the results of our labor. I believe the bureau is now working in perfect harmony with the State government and the department commander. I do not think the situation of affairs the best possible for the interests of the black man; yet, on the whole, it is surprising he is so well treated, and has his freedom so generally recognized by the people.

The freedmen are well informed as to what their duties are, and will in a short time become contented and useful laborers.

The favorable change in the feelings of the white people towards the freedmen can be recognized, in many parts of the State, by the willingness of the negroes to go there and labor.

I believe the reported cases of outrage and abuse are decreasing and that the condition of both classes is improving, notwithstanding all discouraging

legislation. I am satisfied the colored people are orderly, and not disposed to commit crimes in any excessive degree.

That the bureau has accomplished something in this State towards solving the great problem committed to its officers last May, cannot be denied. My officers and assistants have performed their whole duty.

Military commanders give me all the assistance I could wish, and I am glad to say our relations have been friendly and cordial. State officials have treated me with courtesy, and have in many cases aided me in the discharge of delicate duties.

I am, general, very respectfully,

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Com'r Bureau of Refugees, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 11.

BUREAU REFUGÉES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 6, 1866.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to forward the following statement with reference to the public lands in this State.

There was sold during the war, under an act of the confederate congress, lands amounting to \$54,109 39—the number of acres not stated. 3,595,229 acres of land were returned as belonging to the United States by the auditor of public accounts in his last statement, November 2, 1863, divided among the counties as follows:

	Acres.
Amite county	60, 070
Carroll county	35, 213
Choctaw county	72, 578
Claiborne county	1, 458
Clarke county	251, 740
Coahoma county	20, 280
Copiah county	12, 540
Covington county	223, 333
Franklin county	81, 894
Harrison county	63, 987
Holmes county	8, 264
Issaquena county	21, 744
Jackson county	273, 170
Jasper county	65, 703
Jones county	304, 148
Kemper county	100, 300
Lauderdale county	233, 321
Lawrence county	162, 810
Madison county	2, 080
Marion county	755, 086
Monroe county	7, 196
Neshoba county	50, 751
Newton county	85, 050
Oktibbeha county	4, 000
Panola county	39
Perry county	238, 817
Pike county	121, 490
Scott county	61, 128
Simpson county	130, 700

	Acres.
Tallahatchie county	19, 595
Tunica county	160
Warren county	37, 553
Washington county	5, 479
Winston county	43, 616
Yallahusha county	36, 066
Yazoo county	3, 870
Total	3, 595, 229

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Colonel and Asst Commissioner, State of Mississippi.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.

No. 12.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 31, 1866.

GENERAL: In accordance with a plan approved by Major General Wood commanding this department, I have the honor to report that I made a tour through a portion of Mississippi for the purpose of finding out what the freedmen were doing, how they were being treated by the white people, and the general effect of the return to civil laws. I visited Jackson, Meridian, Lauderdale, Macon, Columbus, Aberdeen, Okalona, Corinth, Holly Springs, Grenada, and Canton. I made it my object to stay at each place long enough to see the mayors, magistrates, and other civil officers, the most influential citizens, and the better class of freedmen. It would take too much time to give a description of all I saw, or to write all that was said. As you are more interested in the conclusions I arrived at, I will proceed at once to give you my thoughts respecting the condition of things in the country through which I travelled.

The freedmen have all gone to work; they have mostly contracted with their old masters, and manifest a disposition to live up to their agreements. Not a planter would say that he had any doubt of the fulfilment of their obligations. Everywhere the negroes were praised for their readiness to work, and their general good conduct; no crimes, greater than what are called petit larcenies in the north, are complained of.

The freedmen who have been so long congregated about the cities in small huts, living on what they could derive from irregular labor, have gone to the plantations; no complaints are made respecting their willingness to do; and the number still remaining around the towns is not excessive. The vagrant law has not been enforced in any of the towns I visited, as the authorities informed me it was not necessary; the freedmen were disposed to do all they could ask. The foolish stories that seemed to distract the State so long, are no longer heard, and a spirit of earnestness and a determination to work have seized the negroes, which augurs well for the future.

In many of the towns I visited there was a call for laborers to do city work, as so many of the freedmen had gone away. The demand for labor cannot be satisfied at present, and people are beginning to realize that there are not near enough negroes to perform the work that is required in the State.

For some time the citizens were disposed to blame the colored people, and to

say they would not work. Now they admit that the freedmen are all employed, and working well, yet the demand is not half satisfied.

It is generally remarked that the feelings of the people toward the freedmen are improving. They are now disposed to grant them justice, and cases of abuse are becoming less frequent. Three months ago hardly a citizen of the State was in favor of colored schools; now, many talk of them favorably, and in no case would the better class of people oppose their introduction. At Aberdeen, the city authorities passed a resolution to aid the benevolent societies of the north in the establishment of schools.

For some time after the surrender, the people of the State assumed that the negro was worthless, and would not make any attempt to employ him. It is different now; they are beginning to see that it is to their interest to protect and foster the labor of the south. I can see no reason why there should not be a large crop raised in the State during the coming season. It is surprising, but certainly gratifying that freedmen are in this condition.

The condition of the white people is not so encouraging. I cannot explain the seeming contradiction, yet the feeling against all "Yankees," and the general government, is stronger than ever before. It was impossible for me to expose my uniform to view anywhere, on the cars or on the street, without hearing such remarks as "that's a damned Yankee;" "what does he want here?" "he had better not stay long," &c., &c. They are not disposed to treat any persons representing the government, who is unsupported by a military force, with any respect or even common decency. Of course, it is the lowest class of the community who talk in this way, and swagger around in such a style; yet it is a bad state of society in which such an element is so much on the surface as to seem to rule the whole. White men are murdered by this class, and no notice taken of it; robbing and plundering are of nightly occurrence in most of the towns in the State; yet the citizens and the authorities seem powerless to arrest it. There is a lack of efficiency in the State government everywhere; it is not vigorous, and does not secure the lives and property of the citizens.

Too many scoundrels and desperadoes are in office, who refuse to take a bold and upright stand against crime of all kinds; order and peace cannot be restored during the continuance of such a state of things; the citizens are the sufferers by it; but it is not a military matter, and if the people wish to live in such a lawless manner, they ought to be gratified.

I append a few slips from newspapers met on my tour, indicating some of the above points, for the information of the commissioners. Similar statements have been made in papers published at Holly Springs, Corinth, Grenada, and Jackson:

"Encouraging.—As an indication of the change in the feeling of the people of Mississippi, the following is good: The mayor and council of Aberdeen, Miss., have passed a resolution, saying that they will aid the benevolent associations of the north in their efforts to establish schools for the education of destitute white and black children. The *Sunny South* of the 20th indorses the resolution, and calls upon all good citizens to assist the mayor and council in their efforts."

"Freedmen doing well.—Lieutenant Garret, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has lately returned from a trip in the country, and reports the free labor system working well. Employés and employees are getting along harmoniously and pleasantly."

"Freedmen's labor, &c.—Accounts in the Louisiana country paper represent that the freedmen are indisposed to make any contracts for labor. They refuse to make any agreements whatever with the planters, unless they can be employed near the large towns. They are expecting something extraordinary to turn up. In the parish of St. James, since the 1st instant, on several large plantations, they have stopped work entirely from this cause. The same complaint

is made in other parishes. A number of the principal planters of the Attapas emigrated a few days since hence to Belize, Honduras."

"So we learn from the New Orleans papers. We regret that our neighbors have found difficulty in hiring labor. With us everything has gone off well enough. It is true that many of our friends have not been able to procure as many hands as they wished, but in the main the blacks hereabouts have displayed a commendable degree of interest in procuring employment. There are few idlers to be seen on the streets, and everything has settled down into quiet. This result is in a great measure attributable to the course pursued by the officers of this post. Heretofore we have had men to come among us, to promise fair, and at the outset to keep their promises, who after a while seemed to lose all interest in the conduct of their troops. The officers now stationed here seem to be untiring in their efforts to keep order, and the troops are certainly the best behaved and gentlemanly that have ever been in Columbus. Instead of proving hurtful to the labor interest of the country, they promptly obey all orders calculated to advance it."

"Matters in Mississippi.—Condition of the freedmen.—A hopeful state of affairs.—Below we give an extract from the Aberdeen *Sunny South*, of the 18th instant, concerning the industrial condition of Monroe county, and giving a more hopeful view of affairs than the public have been led to apprehend. We understand, from reliable authority, that there is not, or need not be, a single freedman out of employment for a day, and that, too, at fair wages. Fifty thousand more laborers could be profitably employed in the State were they obtainable.

"How are you getting along with your freedmen?" is the invariable question that we put to each farmer that enters our office, and with singular unanimity they have for the last twelve or fifteen days given hopeful and cheerful responses. The negroes of old Monroe have gone to work almost *en masse*, and there will probably be no necessity for the enforcement of the vagrant law in this section of country.

The best of feeling seems to exist between the laborer and employer. The freedmen of Monroe, confident that the southerners who were raised with them, and thoroughly understand and appreciate their natures, are their best friends, are endeavoring, by faithful fulfilment of contracts, to merit and retain their good opinion and support; and the planters are determined to deal with them honestly and justly.

A careful perusal of our many exchanges leads us to think that a better state of affairs exists here than anywhere else in the south, and we attribute it to the absence of troops. We have had no garrison for months, and the result is that things are working harmoniously and smoothly. The painful fact, however, becomes daily more apparent that the supply of laborers is not nearly equal to the demand. Surely there are not more acres under cultivation now than before the war, yet there seems to be a demand equal to at least thirty per cent. of the old working force. How is this to be accounted for? Have the freedmen emigrated? No. The loss by emigration can be accurately estimated, and will not amount to a tithe of the deficit, whereas, many hands, new to the country, are at work upon our farms. It is a sad thing to say, yet we fear the only truthful solution of the problem is to be found in the cemeteries.

Freedom came upon them rather like a tempest than a sunshower—rather like a curse than a blessing. The shackles fell off at the margin of the grave. Had their emancipation been gradual it would have been better for the industrial interests of the country—immeasurably better for the recipients of freedom. The work that was butchered in a moment could have been well done in a year. Hundreds of thousands of God's creatures would have been saved for lives of usefulness. However, there is no more thankless journey than a voyage of retrospection. The laborers that we have are doing well. Their number is insufficient. The void can be easily filled with whites who only await the summons of the planter to put their strong hands to the plough and restore the south to its former agricultural prosperity."

I believe that the above is a fair description of the state of society and feeling in the State, and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL THOMAS,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau R., F. and A. L., Washington, D. C.

No. 13.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU
REFUGERS, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, December 31, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the affairs of this bureau, in this State, for the month of December, 1865.

The general condition of the affairs of the bureau is favorable, and the official relations between the military commanders and the provisional governor of the State, and myself, have been pleasant.

The gathering in of the crops for the year has been pretty much accomplished, and the division of the crops between planters and laborers, or the payment of the laborers in money, is progressing well. The final settlements between these parties will soon have been accomplished, and in most cases satisfactory to both. The most of the laborers either prefer to receive their pay in money, or immediately sell a large proportion of the crops which fall to their share to the planters for the money, and by this means the greater proportion of the able-bodied freedmen will have from twenty-five to a hundred dollars each, while nearly all of the freedmen have been supported on the plantations.

The belief among the colored people that lands and stock were to be divided among them by the government has been gradually giving way, though reluctantly, the final disappointment to them will not be very great. Yet they have generally declined to make contracts for the ensuing year till after New Year's. I learn that in the last few days many have made contracts, and the prospects are favorable for the future. The high price of cotton is inducing planters to offer good wages for the next year's labor. Average wages will be twelve dollars a month for first-class hands, and these graded according to the capacity of the employes for labor. I have reason to believe that comparatively few freed people will be on public charity next year.

Self-interest among the planters is doing much for these laborers. "The people at large show a spirit of dislike or hatred to the freedmen that is hard to account for. The feeling among the little planters, lawyers, the members of the present legislature, the croakers and other small fry, is contemptible. While the substantial planters have a degree of consideration for the former slaves that could hardly be expected. They are paying quite well for this year, and offering good wages, quarters, and rations for the next, with the privilege of the laborer to keep his family with him at little expense. The little men quite generally attempt to hire single men, or reject those who have families from the plantation. The competition for labor in this State will compel these matters to remedy themselves.

A large number of freedmen are coming into the State to find labor from Georgia, saying the planters are unwilling or unable to hire because of the restrictions in that State on the labor system.

The great majority of the members of the legislature, now in session, are opposed to the equal or semi-equal rights of the freedmen. The proposed bills I have already forwarded to you, together with the letters to Governor Marvin, are a pretty good index of the feelings of the members.

The system inaugurated by the prescriptions of circular No. 9 is working well. So far as I have been able to learn, all the judges of probate, and when authorized, the justices of the peace, have entered upon the duties in good faith. I have not yet heard from some of the southern counties. The general disposition of these officers is to deal justly with all parties. Whenever they have asked instructions or advice, I have corresponded freely with them, and whenever I thought it necessary, I have sent an agent to correct any errors. I do not think I could have adopted a better system to meet the necessities of the occasion,

while there are so few troops in the State. There have been cases of partiality in the division of crops, and there are men who, by one species of dishonesty or another, have failed to pay their hands, but these are exceptional cases, and those cases which it is hard to reach. All is done that can be to remedy these cases.

Immediately after the promulgation of circular No. 9, I instituted a system of inspection by agents of the bureau, whose duty it was to visit each county and consult with the officers in charge of the affairs of the freedmen, and explain to them the objects and requirements of the bureau. The State for this purpose was divided into five districts. Two of the agents have finished their tour and reported. The one for the southern district reported by letter from Tampa, after having accomplished half his labor. The reports of these officers are favorable, excepting in lower or southern Florida, where the agent, Captain Thompson, reports very unfavorably of the white citizens. These agents think there will be very little suffering among the freedmen this winter, and where they have received reasonable treatment this year they will be willing to work next, and *vice versa*.

Whenever proper application has been made for property in the possession of the bureau, it has been returned to the former owners.

No rations have been issued this month excepting at the hospital at Jacksonville and the asylum at Fernandina. No suffering has resulted yet. I have, by thus stopping the issue, been able to learn who the needy were, and have again ordered the issue to those absolutely unable to provide for themselves. In my instructions to stop the issue of rations, the orphan asylum was inadvertently included. The mistake was remedied as soon as my attention was called to it. The following is the best summary I could procure of the rations issued since June in the State:

Jacksonville.....	33, 614
Fernandina.....	26, 447
St. Augustine.....	19, 187
Tallahassee.....	227
Total.....	<u>79, 475</u>

The schools of the State are in a flourishing condition. There was some opposition to opening schools at Lake City and Gainesville, but these difficulties were overcome. We could have employed more teachers well if they had been sent to us. The following is a list of the schools: Fernandina, 2 schools, 330 pupils, 5 teachers; St. Augustine, 2 schools, 250 pupils, 4 teachers; Jacksonville, 3 schools, 530 scholars, 6 teachers; Lake City, 1 school, 310 scholars, 2 teachers; Gainesville, 1 school, 290 scholars, 2 teachers; Tallahassee, 1 school, 208 scholars, 2 teachers. Total, 10 schools, 1,918 scholars, 21 teachers.

At Fernandina the ladies conduct a sewing school. The orphan asylum at Fernandina contains about fifty-five inmates. Flourishing Sunday schools are connected with all the schools, and are mostly taught by the ladies.

During this month I have called upon General Foster for very little aid, Lieutenant Colonel Apthorp and Chaplain Moore being the only assistance I have had from the department, with three or four orderlies. I have had no difficulty yet, but am sorely in need of officers to take the place of the civilian agents to visit the counties of the State. If these officers can be furnished by you, I hope you will send them to me. General Foster tells me he has no officers to furnish. The pay of civilians being moderate, and not being allowed mileage, their pay will not support them.

Captain W. H. Barlow, assistant quartermaster, has been to Apalachicola to

look after the property interest there ; but he has lately been relieved and ordered to Fort Garland, Colorado.

Major Joseph F. Denniston, commissary of subsistence, has thoroughly inspected his department in East Florida, and reported upon the necessity of issuing rations.

Major L. L. McHenry, assistant adjutant general, and Surgeon J. W. Applegate, have visited Key West, Tampa, and Cedar Keys, to look after the interests of the bureau in their respective capacities. These officers all report well concerning the general interests of the bureau.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. OSBORNE, Colonel,

Assistant Commissioner Bureau R., F. & A. L., Florida.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, February 5, 1866.

GENERAL : I have the honor to report the operation and conduct of affairs of this bureau for January. I have deferred making this report since the 1st instant to receive some of the reports of the inspectors and subordinate officers, copies of which I will enclose.

The difficult labor of getting everywhere a division of the crops between the planter and his laborer, or seeing that the laborers were paid a fair remuneration in money for the labor of 1865, has been accomplished, and in nearly all cases satisfactorily to the parties.

Where the freedmen have worked well, the wages they received have been good ; and where they for any cause worked badly, the wages have been small ; but the freedmen universally accept the result as the natural consequence of a summer of idleness, and commence this year with a determination of procuring better pay by doing more work. I do not see but they reason up cause and effect with as much good sense as any other class of people.

Since my arrival in the State I have held firmly to the principle that all classes of people were citizens, and equally entitled to all the rights and benefits of American citizens, and as such were equally liable to punishment for crime, and to the responsibilities of citizens of the United States in all respects. I have held, too, in my official capacity, that every person should labor in some capacity to earn his bread and support his family, and that it was detrimental to any able-bodied person, white or colored, to be supported by the government, while every inducement was held out to him to labor for good wages. The old and decrepit are furnished with a house, and the indigent when necessary with rations. I also believe in the broad principle that demand and supply should in every community govern the price of labor, or, in other words, that labor is a commodity in the market, and that the possessor of it is entitled to the highest market value, and that any restrictions on the price of labor beyond this has a tendency to injure the best interests of the employer and employé alike. And as laborers by the laws of this State have the first lien upon a crop raised or labor done, further bonding of the employers for the payment of their employés would be rather injurious than otherwise, excepting to retain the present organization of the bureau to enforce the legal claims of the laborers when the civil authorities might fail to do it. I have, too, everywhere, where the influence of this bureau was brought to bear directly upon the freedmen, endeavored to treat them as men endowed with common sense ; for I believe that

Providence has endowed them with as large an allowance of that special element of manhood as He has any other uneducated class of the human family. With these views of my duties and of right, I have endeavored to stand in the gap made by a lifetime's education of one party, under the prejudices engendered in a slaveholding community, and the ignorance naturally resulting from the condition of slaves in the other party; and then, from this position I hold, to see justice impartially administered. Experience has further shown me that all the freed people require at the hands of the government, or at the hands of the people at large, is justice, and under a wholesome administration of it they will advance the best interest of the country, their own interest, and advance rapidly in all those branches of education which make a community of good citizens and reputable people.

The freed people of Florida need no sympathy above other people, but they require justice at the hands of the people and of the government.

I am highly gratified to be able to report that throughout the State the freed people have procured employment at remunerative wages, and I have never seen less idlers in any community than are to be found here among that class of people. With my acquaintance with the people of the northern States, I have never seen a larger percentage of the laboring people employed than we have here with the freed people. The average wages paid is \$140 to \$150 per year for first-class hands, \$120 to \$130 for second-class, or from one-fourth to one-third the entire crop raised, the planters finding everything, provisions included. The laborers generally prefer to have an interest in the crop, and the demand for labor has been so great that the planters have almost universally yielded to the demands of the laborer.

The average price for labor in the lumber business is from \$25 to \$30 per month. Double the wages I have mentioned are frequently given, and in some cases even much more than that, for extra hands or "head men." Scarcely one planter out of a dozen will say, in so many words, that he has confidence in the negro as a free man, and yet all classes of the people are in excellent spirits at the prospects for the present year.

The State requires quite one-fourth more labor than can be procured in it this year. Three planters out of each four wish more hands than they have. I have made every effort to procure hands to supply, in a measure, this demand from points where it was reported there was an accumulation of vagrants, and the result shows there are no people without employment. To illustrate this point: A respectable planter, within the last week, offered to take all the negroes confined in the jail at Tallahassee, pay any charges that may be against them, regardless of the offences they had committed, and work them on his plantation, and pay good wages. In fact, several have been released on these conditions.

A very unexpected difficulty arose early in the month by a class of planters going among the laborers hired by their neighbors and inducing them, by some representation, to leave the planters with whom they had contracted. This practice became so prevalent and so great a nuisance that not an hour of a day would pass but planters came to me to solicit my interference to prevent it, or prevent their hands from leaving them. I hesitated, because I knew I could not reach the most guilty parties, who, of course, were the white men holding out inducements to the negroes to break their contracts. The planters urged the matter on the ground that the negroes did not appreciate the binding force of a contract, and they believed they were at liberty to work for the men who offered the highest wages, regardless of having entered into a contract previously; but if I would officially say otherwise, every freedman in the State would believe me. The result fulfilled their expectation, and not a single complaint came to me after the order was first published in the papers, and the conditions of the circular have resulted in doing much good. Very little, if

any, harshness has been resorted to. It further had the good effect of inducing planters to enter into written agreements. The circular also had a good effect in inducing people to refrain from this disreputable method of procuring hands by an intimation that a person who would practice it "forfeits the reputation of a gentleman, and that he is an unsafe man to trust as an employer." I would have preferred not to have been morally compelled to issue this circular No. 1, as the conditions of it bear more heavily on one class than another, but the results derived from it have reconciled me to its conditions. Circular No. 2 is merely explanatory of one clause of circular No. 1.

In reference to General Order No. 4, headquarters department of Florida, in which punishments by stripes or the pillory are prohibited, I will only say here that the good will and kind feeling between Governor Walker, General Foster, and myself, in our official capacity, has in no way been moved. The correspondence on the part of each has been kind and courteous, and looking to what each considered the best interest of the people. The entire correspondence, general orders, proclamation, laws, and explanations, have already been laid before you.

The provisions of circular No. 9, paragraph I, series 1865, from this office, have been modified, and agents are being appointed by special orders from this office to transact the duties of the bureau within special limits. The knowledge obtained of the civil officers in the different counties from their transactions under the provisions of this circular gives me an excellent criterion by which to judge of their merits to carry out the duties of this bureau. The circular was issued in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner as nearly as I could understand them from information at my hand when it was published. It also accorded at the time with my own views, and the operations of the bureau under its provisions have in the main been successful and satisfactory. I watched the officers designated as agents very closely by a system of inspection. I made some removals and countermanded some of the agents' orders. The time has, however, come when it may with much propriety be modified, and special appointments made. In making these special appointments I shall take every precaution possible to select the best men for the position.

Four (4) officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have reported to me, and have been assigned to duty as supervising officers of specified districts, the different headquarters being located at Jacksonville, Gainesville, Lake City, and Marianna. I expect good results from the assistance these officers will give me in enforcing the regulations prescribed from this office for protecting the rights of the freed people.

All the available force I could spare has been employed in visiting different sections of the country, conversing with the civil officers and planters, and talking to the freed people. From these officers I have derived much valuable information. Four are now absent on this duty. Great good has also been accomplished by these officers visiting remote portions of the State, by giving assurance to the freedmen, and reconciling the planters to make a fair and thorough trial of free labor.

The commissary department has not been greatly taxed the last month. Rations are issued to the orphan asylum at Fernandina, to the hospital at Jacksonville, and to a few infirm or indigent people at Fernandina, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. No people are suffering.

In the quartermaster's department we do not have a large amount of property or make large requisitions. Major J. F. Denniston, commissary of subsistence, is acting as quartermaster and disbursing officer.

I have been actively engaged in transferring the real estate received from the United States officers, in whose possession it was when I came to the State, to the original owners, as fast as they make their application for it and comply with the orders regulating the restoration of property.

I directed F. W. Webster, agent, &c., to visit Pensacola, in January, and receive the property there now in the hands of J. W. Ricks, special treasury agent, which should be transferred to this bureau in compliance with the executive order of June 2, 1865. The agent was absent from Pensacola, and possession of the property was not obtained. This is the third time I have endeavored to get possession of the abandoned property at Pensacola, according to my instructions; but under one plea or another Mr. Ricks has refused to turn over the property. At Apalachicola the property has been nearly all returned. I also directed S. Conant, agent, &c., to visit East Florida and obtain all the information possible concerning property purchased by the United States at tax sales. A list was obtained, but as Judge L. D. Stickney, treasury agent, was absent, a transfer could not be made.

The schools of the State are prosperous and in fine condition. The building now occupied by teachers and for schools will be retained for their present use. Chaplain H. H. Moore reports twenty-one (21) schools, twenty-nine (29) teachers, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (1,868) scholars. The orphan asylum at Fernandina, under the supervision of Miss Chloe Merdick, has no material changes since my last report. It has fifty (50) inmates and five (5) attendants.

Surgeon J. W. Applegate reports favorably of his department. The hospital at Jacksonville is well organized and provided for. Where it has been necessary, regimental surgeons have cared for the freed people. The small-pox has broken out in a few places, but not enough to attract attention seriously. Not more than fifty cases have been reported in the State, five or six of which have proved fatal.

The mail facilities are still in a very disorganized condition, and I am compelled to despatch officers or agents for any information that is required off of the lines of railroad, which have communication with but a small portion of the State.

There has been some suffering in Manatee and Hillsboro' counties among the families of United States soldiers, (white,) enlisted from Florida. The only assistance furnished them in January was to transport corn to them at United States expense.

The United States flag was not raised over the capitol during the session of the legislature.

I am well aware that there have been cases of ill-treatment and dishonest dealing on the part of the planters with freedmen; while we also find noble treatment on the part of others with them. For instance, Colonel R. H. Gamble and Colonel J. J. Williams each employed a hundred and twenty-five hands last year. Colonel Gamble has paid his hands upwards of \$12,000 for their labor, and is still indebted to them; while Colonel Williams, aside from what he has paid, now holds \$10,000 in cash, subject to the order of his laborers. But these extremes are exceptional. The aggregate condition of the freed people in the State is good and highly encouraging for the future.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. W. OSBORN,

*Colonel, Ass't Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, State of Florida.*

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Com'r Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

FERNANDINA, FLA., *January 25, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following number of inmates and attendants at the asylum under my charge at Fernandina for the month ending January 21, 1866: Number of inmates, 50; number of attendants, 5.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

C. MERRICK.

Col. T. W. OSBORN, *Assistant Commissioner, &c.*

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., February 7, 1866.

COLONEL: In relation to the present condition of the medical department of the bureau for this district, I have the honor to submit the following report:

There are four (4) medical officers on duty in the district; three (3) regimental surgeons, and one acting assistant surgeon, employed by the bureau.

The regimental officers attend to refugees and freedmen, in addition to their other duties. The number of freedmen who apply to these officers for assistance is quite small. No refugees have been reported as attended by them. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Vaughan has charge of the post hospital for freedmen at Jacksonville. The number of inmates in this hospital is nineteen, (19.) Most of them are old and infirm persons, and some of them are afflicted with chronic diseases of long standing. The number of attendants in this hospital is three, (3.)

This hospital (or more properly asylum) is intended as a receptacle for all of the old and indigent freed people in the State, or for those who, from any cause, are not able to labor for their own subsistence. There is no other class of persons who require assistance from the medical department of this bureau, as all others who are able-bodied can readily obtain employment, and are thus able to provide their own medical attendance.

The entire number sick at the date of the last weekly report was thirty-five, (35.)

Small-pox has prevailed to a very limited extent throughout the State; not more than one hundred cases have occurred. On the plantations, where the disease has made its appearance, the freed people have been cared for by their employers. In all the towns and villages the municipal authorities have provided pest-houses, and have taken steps to prevent the spread of the disease. Vaccine matter has been furnished by the bureau, whenever required. No serious trouble need be apprehended on account of this disease,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. APPLIGATE,
Surgeon U. S. V., Surgeon-in-chief D. F.

Col. T. W. OSBORN,
Assistant Commissioner, District of Florida.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE AND A. A. QUARTERMASTER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Tallahassee, Fla., February 8, 1866.

COLONEL: In regard to the condition of the subsistence and quartermaster's departments of this bureau for the State of Florida, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 3d of January, by your direction, I authorized the commandants of military posts in the State to order the issue of rations to those freedmen who were in absolute need, having previously ascertained that some few were suffering for want of food. At the same time I requested such commandants to require their issuing commissaries to forward a report of the number of rations

issued, and the money value of the same, at the end of each month. Up to the present time I have failed to receive any report of rations issued at the different posts, although I have learned (unofficially) that such issues have been made. For this reason I am unable to make any statistical report on the subject; but I am assured that the issues have been quite small, and confined to the posts of Jacksonville, Fernandina, and St. Augustine. The only authorized issues that are now being regularly made under the auspices of the bureau, in this State, are those made to the orphan asylum at Fernandina, and the hospital at Jacksonville, under charge of Dr. Applegate.

In regard to the quartermaster's department of the bureau, I would respectfully report, that I find considerable difficulty in procuring such articles as are furnished by this department of the army.

I have succeeded in obtaining five horses and three mules for the use of the officers and agents, who are required to be mounted. These I have drawn on memorandum receipts, pending the approval of a requisition by the Commissioner and the Secretary of War, forwarded to Major General Howard about the 1st of December, 1865; the Commissioner's approval, and that of the Secretary of War, being required by General Orders No. 49, Quartermaster General's office. August 26, 1865

But little transportation has been used by the bureau during the past month, outside the requisite amount used by officers and agents, when travelling on duty—none except by sick and infirm persons on their way to the hospital at Jacksonville.

As disbursing officer, I have received during the month \$3,194 82, and disbursed \$1,344 50, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,850 32. Some debts remain unpaid; but the bills not yet being rendered, I cannot give the exact amount.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. DENNISTON,

Bvt Maj., C. S. V. and A. A. Q. M., Bur. R. F. and A. L., Florida.

Brevet Colonel T. W. OSBORN,

Ass't Com'r Bureau R. F. and A. L., Florida.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., January 20, 1866.

SIR: Extract from Special Orders No. 9, office assistant commissioner, relieving A. J. Cassidy, acting judge of probate for the county of Sumter, from duty as agent of the bureau, and appointing J. C. Lee, justice of the peace, as agent, together with orders in cases of field girls illegally bound to labor, are this day received. I shall forward them, with letter, to Lieutenant Hazlip by next courier. I had already heard that affairs were in an unsatisfactory condition in the lower counties. I am anxious to go through them as soon as possible. The affairs of the bureau in Alachua county are in much better condition than I had expected. The freedmen have, with very rare exceptions, gone to work in earnest. I have confidence to believe, if justice is done them, but little trouble will arise in this county. The school is in active operation, with about seventy-five scholars. Most of the adults who were attending school have entered into contracts. The ladies report very favorably of the progress of the colored children with their studies. I hope to make a complete report when I have made tour of my district. Can you inform me whether contracts, specifying a given amount of wages, legally require revenue stamps to be placed upon them? The matter has suggested itself to me, but I have not thought it proper to broach it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. DURKEE,

Capt. and Sub-Ass't Com'r, Bur. R. F. and A. L., Dist. South Fla.

Colonel T. W. OSBORN,

Ass't Com'r Bureau R. F. and A. L.

MARIANNA, FLORIDA, *February 3, 1866.*

COLONEL: You will not expect a report from me at this time, but at the end of this month. Sooner, if possible, I hope to lay before you an official report of each county in the district of West Florida

Arrived here on the 29th ultimo, I find that the agents in Jackson county and other counties have approved contracts in which but three pounds of bacon are provided? They have no printed forms of contracts.

Good hands command one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty dollars for the season. But few freedmen are employed in Marianna; A number of them have settled on government lands in the pine woods.

It shall be my endeavor to have a uniformity of contracts. Shall I annul contracts in which the stipulated four pounds of bacon are not provided. I have just received the message, &c.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

C. M. HAMILTON,

Bvt. Capt. V. R. C., &c.

Colonel T. W. OSBORN, *Commissioner.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, *January 31, 1866.*

COLONEL: In compliance with your telegraphic despatch of the 30th instant, I have the honor to report that having been here but a short time, and not having an opportunity of meeting many of the planters, I only judge from what I hear, and learn upon inquiry. I should therefore think that everything works smoothly in this district, and that the freedmen, as a general thing, are at work, and doing well.

I have just returned from St. Augustine, where I have been for ten days; there I find that matters are working finely.

I have not as yet secured an office, but hope to in a few days. The quartermaster at this place (Lieutenant Logan) has promised to turn over one to me when he removes from his present location, which he thinks will be in a few days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ARTHUR,

*Captain Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers.*

Colonel T. W. OSBORN,

Ass't Com'r Bureau of F., R. and A. L., Tallahassee, Fla.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT FLORIDA,

Jacksonville, January 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my school report for the current month: -

We have in St. Augustine: schools, 2; teachers, 4; pupils, 150. Fernandina: schools, 3; teachers, 6; pupils, 280. Jacksonville: schools, 3; teachers, 6; pupils, 240. Colony: school, 1; teacher, 1; pupils, 28. Lake City: school, 1; teachers, 2; pupils, 300. Gainesville: school, 1; teachers, 2; pupils, 280. Pilatka: school, 1; teacher, 1; pupils, 85. Tallahassee: schools, 3; teachers, 5; pupils, 240. Marianna: school, 1; teacher, 1; pupils, 80. Pensacola: school, 1; teacher, 1; pupils, 75. Lieutenant Cessna's school: teacher, 1;

pupils, 20. Bell Air: school, 1; teacher, (colored,) 1; pupils, 40. Midway: school, 1; teacher, 1; pupils, 20. Plantation near Tallahassee: school, 1; teacher, 1; pupils, 30. Making a total of: schools, 21; teachers, 29; pupils, 1,868.

Just at present, the small-pox prevails among the colored people in Jacksonville, which reduces somewhat the attendance at schools.

In other places the work is going on vigorously. Our teachers, as yet, find but little sympathy among the people of the State. There is quite a demand for teachers on large plantations, but under such circumstances that it would not be proper to supply them with ladies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. MOORE,

Chaplain and Superintendent Education, Department Florida.

Colonel T. W. OSBORN,

*Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

LAKE CITY, FLA., January 30, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report, that in the month of January, 1866, one hundred contracts were made in this town between the planters and freedmen.

All those contracts were made according to instructions from the bureau. They embrace nearly six hundred persons. Most of them are heads of families. In most cases, those contracts have been made for wages ranging from ten to fifteen dollars per month. Many are made for portions of the crops. All of the contracts are very just and fair. A great many men are employed on the railroad, at good wages. I am very happy to state, so far as I am able to obtain information, that the system of free labor is working well. In my district here, the people seem desirous of treating the colored men and women, in all their contracts, just and fair. I have not heard of one instance of cruel or unjust treatment towards the freedmen. One great mistake has been made by the planters; that is, in binding several persons in one contract, all said persons being adults. In my opinion, those contracts are illegal, and I have instructed the judge of probate of this county to cancel all such documents, and have separate contracts made for each person, except heads of families, who are the proper guardians of their sons and daughters who may be minors, and have a right to contract for them. All this has been complied with very cheerfully by Mr. Smithson, judge of probate for this county. This gentleman is very much interested in behalf of the freedmen. I have had many orphan children bound as apprentices, during their minority, to good and kind guardians. I have also visited the school of the colored children at this place, and I find it conducted in the most admirable manner. The lady teachers are kind and attentive, and their pupils are making great progress in their studies. I have not been able to visit the other counties of my district as yet. I will occupy my office on the 1st of February, and will then take proper steps to establish an "intelligence office," according to instructions. You will please inform me if there is any certain form in which you desire these reports to be made.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW MAHONY,

Captain 14th V. R. C.

T. W. OSBORN,

*Colonel and Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., *January 31, 1866.*

SIR: In obedience to orders, I proceeded to Apalachicola and Pensacola, to obtain an account of abandoned and confiscated property, and have the honor to report. On my way to Pensacola, I stopped a few hours at Apalachicola, where I gave notice, through the judge of probate of Franklin county, that I should return in a week, and should then be prepared to receive and act upon applications for restoration, (under orders of the assistant commissioner.)

Arriving at Pensacola, I found that the acting special agent Treasury Department, who had charge of abandoned property in that place and vicinity, was absent. His chief clerk and representative, upon reading my orders, gave me access to all books and papers which could be of service to me, but declined to take any action in reference to a transfer of the property. I made a list, (herewith submitted,) and left in the office of the treasury agent duplicate receipts for the same. I also made a list (a copy of which is herewith submitted) of property which was paying rent to the government, and placed it in the hands of the judge of probate of Escambia county, with instructions (by written orders) to collect rents as they became due, and hold the same subject to the orders of the assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The rents heretofore collected have been returned to the Treasury Department.

On my return to Apalachicola, I was informed by the judge of probate that no applications for restoration of property had been made during my absence, the claimants of property being content with its present status, since, in addition to the order of General Howard, by which a general restoration was made, special orders, chiefly Captain Childs's, late commander of the post and agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, have restored nearly if not all the property which had been reported abandoned. I could find no papers nor records of any kind, nor any information from which a reliable list of property not restored could be divided. From papers obtained at the office of the bureau in Tallahassee, and from verbal statements (from memory) of officers formerly stationed at Apalachicola, I made out a list (herewith submitted) as accurate as it was possible to obtain. The difficulty of this task was increased by the fact that a large number of the orders for restoration (copies of which all are on file) described the property restored so indefinitely, or in terms so differently from the list in my hands, that it was impossible to identify it. There is probably very little if any property in Apalachicola, reported abandoned, which has not been formally and specially restored to its former owners. The last rents collected for the bureau on property in Apalachicola were paid in by Mr. Kingston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. WEBSTER,
*Special Agent Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

No. 15.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Alabama, January 31, 1866.

GENERAL: A number of matters of engrossing interest, coupled with physical disability, have occasioned an unpleasant interval in this series of reports. During this interval our force has been materially strengthened by the arrival of officers from the Veteran Reserve Corps, whose respective assignments are

shown by the roster transmitted to-day. These will relieve us in great measure from the evils of frequent changes, and when those arrive who are named in the additional detail, we shall be enabled to make the bureau more effective at a less expense for civilian employes. For the present I have abstained from any marked extension of the agency system, until a definite basis should be furnished by legislation and the adjustment of military force. The foreshadowings of both these I have studied with much care, to be ready to meet them when they shall occur.

During the month past considerable proceedings have been had under the executive order of 10th November last.

The Selma iron-works presented a claim to Major General Thomas for part of the property sold at that place by the treasury agent, of which mention is made in my last report. General Thomas directed General Woods to restrain the delivery of the property in dispute. General Woods, knowing nothing of the particulars, restrained the whole. He was absent immediately after, but measures have been taken to have the discrepancy corrected and the claim decided on. I have preferred referring all such claims to him to deciding them myself, as I desire to keep the bureau free from all property entanglements; indeed, I only regard this kind of revenue as a *dernier resort*.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wright, paymaster and disbursing officer, was sent out early in the month to visit and dispose of the Briarfield iron-works, touching which I have received some instructions from you. On the 9th instant he sold the works at public sale to F. J. Lyon and associates for forty-five thousand dollars, (\$45,000.) This price was, in some respects, low, yet it was about five thousand dollars more than I thought the works would bring. No money was exacted at the time of sale, which is not altogether satisfactory, but the conditions of the whole matter made this the best that could be done. I append a copy of Colonel Wright's report. A communication received yesterday from Mr. Lyon states that he has the purchase-money nearly all ready, and, from the high character of the parties, I presume we shall in a day or two be in receipt of it. It was ordered by Colonel Wright, with my sanction, that all the other property sold by the Treasury Department should be regularly accounted for to the collector at Mobile, leaving that officer to settle with his own agents, and pay over the net proceeds to the bureau. But the Briarfield fund, a single large item, we thought best to secure without deduction, leaving the attendant expenses to be paid by the collector, by whose order they were incurred.

Upon receipt of the order which kindly secured to us the three vessels known as the "blockade-runners," I directed Captain Kerr to proceed to Mobile, receive and dispose of them, under the advice of the general commanding department. The vessels and some other property have been received and advertised. Here also we encountered a claim to one of them which I referred to the commanding general for adjudication. General Woods is also kind enough to procure a naval appraisalment, so that we shall know before the sale what they are worth. It is conjectured they will net about fifty thousand dollars. The largest cannot be brought out of the Tombigbee, where she has been a long time aground, until the river rises.

There are also some frame buildings about the State, which will be looked up and disposed of by an officer designated for that purpose by the department quartermaster. Delay in all these matters has arisen from the frequent changes in which everything is involved here.

We have, however, already received as the first fruits of the order about eight thousand dollars, which has been a great assistance.

Early in the month two persons were arrested by the provost guard, charged with plundering negroes on the highway. I caused them to be tried by a military commission. The testimony did not make a good case, and they were released on bail, pending the decision of the approving officer at department

headquarters. Two others were arrested on suspicion of belonging to a marauding gang. Although they were finally discharged for want of proof, yet as they were men of some prominence the arrest had an excellent effect in their county.

On the 15th instant the legislature reassembled. The palpable failure, when it last adjourned, of the attempt to depart from the standard of "equal rights before the laws," so long established here, and the wonderful abatement of doubt and dread which the freedmen themselves effected during the holidays by going quietly to work, had wrought a marked change in the public mind. The governor had no hesitation in vetoing the objectionable measures, declaring that he would set his seal to no bill which did not deal alike with all men whose circumstances were the same. The vetoes were sustained in both houses. A bill has been introduced, and will pass, applying this qualification to all laws in force, and repealing all inconsistent with it; and as the legislature long ago directed the governor to appoint a commission to codify the criminal laws, it is supposed their report, which is next week to be presented, will be in consonance with this view. Indeed, I trust the extended discussion this proposition has had in this State has given it such a footing that it can never be dislodged.

One of the governor's veto messages, however, requires especial notice. In returning the labor contract bill, he states that in his opinion no remedy is necessary for violation of contracts beyond that of damages, which the common law affords. As to freedmen this is practically no remedy at all, except where unpaid wages have accrued. Indeed, it points to an abandonment of the contract system.

This statement is worthy of profound consideration. It did not emanate from me, yet I may now say that I concur in it. I found the contract system established here, practically and in orders. The planters liked it, and so vigorously demanded contracts that there was danger they would not undertake to plant at all without them. Idleness was extremely prevalent, and contracts might answer to restrain this disposition. "Labor regulations" were therefore issued from this office. But it has all the while been my opinion that the freedmen would be found to be best governed by the same measures as are most effectual with ourselves, and only injured by artificial regulations. The true *incentives to labor* in the free States are hunger and cold, and it was only injurious expectations of parcelling out at Christmas that made freedmen evade these, in some measure, until Christmas came. This artificial barrier removed, normal relations were immediately established. The true *security of labor*, also, in the free States, is that whenever the laborer finds himself ill treated, or his wages insufficient or unsafe, he can quit without having to account to anybody. This is more and better than all laws. And the demand for labor will, I think, keep the freedmen secure here in this particular. It certainly makes him so now.

Contracts imply bargaining and litigation, and at neither of these is the freedman a match for his employer; nor do I think he can be made so, except through an ever present competition, to which he can appeal. Undoubtedly his credulity will be somewhat used to victimize him just now; but, besides the statement that he who has but one thing to dispose of soon learns to do it to the best advantage, and that even ourselves were obliged to meet this same experience in our boyhood, certain untilled plantations on all sides give emphatic warning that Nemesis does not overlook the matter.

Hence, while as an agent of the bureau I have faithfully tried to carry out its policy, I do not regret that I have occasion to express my views on this subject. And I have never felt authorized to infringe the liberty of even a freedman by compelling him to contract, but have simply told planters that where there was no contract approved by this bureau, *when they came to settle I should exact payment at the highest current rates*, if complaint was made, and there

was evidence of imposition. And I hope this rule will prevail when the present crop is being gathered in.

These views, general, are hastily expressed in transient correspondence; but they have some maturity of thought. You will not understand me to propose the subversion of an established guarantee; only that, as fast as the custom of money wages obtains its usual prevalence, both parties reserve the right to quit at pleasure. I have no further fear of the wandering propensities of the negro. The removal of forced restraint was naturally followed by a jubilee; but that is over now. He was brought up to work, and he will not depart from it. We can get along in this State without a contract law of any kind, and it is proposed to try it.

I am looking to the new Code also for relief from an outrageous law, a relic of the anarchy of rebeldom, which allows the jury to affix the penalty of death for horse-stealing. It makes no distinction of color; but the only two convicts I ever knew were negroes. The governor was kind enough to commute the sentence of one on the application of his former owner and the judge. I made application for the other, and obtained a reprieve, which is still pending, and will, I trust, be final. And I have little fear that the law will be continued.

Copies of the veto messages above mentioned have been sent you from time to time. You will remember that just after the election I assured you that Governor Patton would not be found wanting in sympathy or co-operation with the bureau, and I trust you will receive these as indications that I was correct: and he is a man not to be driven from a position once assumed.

The reassembling of the legislature brought also a vast mass of evidence of destitution, which was already indicated and confirmed by reports of officers and others, several of which I send you with this paper. The estimates sent in for the month were promptly met, and we have been able to supply partial relief as fast as the details of issue were perfected. Mr. M. H. Cruikshanks, the State commissioner, spent the first half of the month in north Alabama, making arrangements for the fourteen counties in Huntsville district, including those most in need of immediate help. He will next visit the counties to be supplied from Selma, Talladega and Tuscaloosa. He is vigorous and careful, and I am pleased with his operations. From the State estimate which I send you, you will see that the authenticated report is enormous, reaching 52,000 white persons. Yet the estimate sent in by me, for this month, does not exceed the maximum of *fifteen thousand* (15,000) mentioned in my last report. For there are already indications of abuse in some quarters, and I see no way but to fix for each county a limit, of no more than we are sure is needed, that they may be themselves interested to detect and prevent imposition. Indeed, the whole system is only excusable as transient. The State, however, has given conclusive evidence of the necessity by appropriating a million of dollars if it can be raised, which, however, I suppose is mainly designed for the very large class of persons who are in no sense paupers, but simply poor people who want credit for something for themselves and their animals to eat while they make their little crops.

The commissary ordered by General Woods to report to me has failed to do so for some reason unknown to me. His absence has caused me severe inconvenience and uncertainty, and steps have been taken to hold him to a strict accountability. The want has been supplied by the detail of an officer now here, who will report to-morrow. By the close of next month I trust that the ration business will be at least so systematized that we can give a full and specific account of it. I felt very much obliged to you for the detail made in anticipation of my request.

During the month also we have come, though not exactly into collision, yet into very direct contact with the militia system of this State.

As this system had in Mississippi received the peremptory sanction of the President, I have heretofore been reticent in regard to it. Indeed, before the holidays, though one utterly disbelieved the rumors of approaching insurrection, it was improper to forbid all measures of defence. But even then the creation of whole squads of special constables, with arbitrary powers, did not fail to attract such lawless characters as here abound, and to bear its natural fruits. These I then bore with because they were inseparable from the system. But *now*, when a statement of apprehensions is a *prima facie* falsehood, and *here*, where it is the rule to carry arms, the weaker party should not be forbidden to do so, nor systematic plunder carried on if I could help it. So I wrote a short letter, a copy of which I sent you, which produced infinite growling, but has in several respects given the right some strength. The members from the county where the trouble occurred at once called and pledged themselves that if the garrison was withheld, the freedmen should not be interfered with; on which I put them on probation.

Some time since, on an intimation from Major General Woods, commanding department, I filed with him my emphatic protest against the removal of the troops, feeling sure that their presence is as yet indispensable to the comfort and security, not only of the freedmen, but of other parties who naturally confide first in the general government. In this connexion I may properly recall the early and persistent application for cavalry in this State which was made by myself, and seconded by Governor Parsons. Reasons of the same nature still exist, though not of the same urgency. It is not the *resistance* of lawless characters and rebels we have to contend with; the difficulty is to *catch* them. Infantry in masses, perhaps, creates as much lawlessness as it prevents, but I am and have been confident that a few companies of cavalry, so stationed that the radii of their operations would reach the whole State, would be of great service both as a police force and for the moral effect.

The universal commingling of the freedmen during the holidays has caused a spread of contagious disease, and during the month we have been much concerned at the prevalence of small-pox. The labors of Surgeon Kipp have been very useful in this regard. He had organized a number of small-pox hospitals about the State, the charge of which has been assumed by the local authorities. We have, however, been doing all we could to help them with provisions and clothing for those who have recovered; and in this place, about four-fifths of the patients being freedmen, we made a single contribution of fuel. Free distribution of vaccine matter has also been made, as we could spare it, and I do not think the disease is now on the increase. Undoubtedly we should have had much more suffering, of this as of all other kinds, but for the very open and mild winter we have been blessed with thus far.

In the matter of schools we are still only at the threshold. Rev. John B. Taylor, formerly State superintendent of common schools, of whom I wrote you that I would like to get him into the bureau, has intimated his willingness to accept, but has been all the month confined to his bed. The visit of Mr. Melten was encouraging, and I hope a school may come of it. We are renewing our correspondence, and other measures, to get the ball in motion and give it respectable dimensions.

This report is transmitted to you by the hand of Lieutenant Colonel Wright, who has, during the past week, been relieved by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Beecher. I much regret the necessity that removes Colonel Wright, on every ground. I have talked more intimately with him than with any one here, and he can fully supple^{ment} this report, written by snatches. What I have seen of Colonel Beecher gives promise that the relations which we have enjoyed with Colonel Wright will soon be established with him.

For a concluding observation, I think the State is quieting down, and that while there may not be any decided growth of what we want, there is yet a gradual abatement of what we feel bound to repress.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Memoranda enclosed.

Encloses report of tour of inspection in Lowndes county, by C. W. Buckler, inspector. Also, report of tour of inspection in eastern Alabama, by C. W. Buckler, and letter from R. F. Smith relative to destitution in Randolph county.

Memoranda.—Report of General Swayne of January 31, 1866.

Numerous matters of interest, with physical disability, caused the lull in the reports. Number of officers on duty has been strengthened by accessions of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. These officers will relieve the bureau from the evils of frequent changes, and make the bureau more effective at less expense. Has abstained from any marked extension of the agency system until definite basis is furnished by legislation and adjustment of military force.

The Selma iron-works presented a claim to Major General Thomas for part of property sold there by the treasury agent. General Thomas directed General Woods to restrain the delivery of the property in dispute. General Woods restrained the whole, and was absent immediately thereafter. Measures have been taken to have the discrepancy corrected. Has referred all claims of this character to the military commander, preferring to keep the bureau clear from all property entanglements, regarding this revenue as a *dernier resort*.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wright was sent out early in the month to visit and dispose of the Briarfield iron-works. Sold them on the 9th instant for \$45,000, being \$5,000 more than was expected for them. No money was exacted at the time of sale, which is not altogether satisfactory. It was ordered by Colonel Wright that all the other property sold by the Treasury Department should be regularly accounted for to the collector at Mobile, leaving that officer to settle with his agents and pay the net proceeds over to the bureau. The Briarfield fund, being a large item, it was thought best to secure without deduction. Upon receipt of the order securing the "blockade-runners," directed Captain Kerr to proceed to Mobile, receive and dispose of them, under the advice of the department commander. They and some other property have been received and advertised. Encountered a claim to one of them; referred it to commanding general. General Woods, by a naval appraisalment before sale, will inform the bureau of their worth. Several frame buildings in the State will be looked up and disposed of by the department quartermaster. Has received about \$8,000 as a first-fruits of the executive order. Four arrests have been made for plundering negroes, &c., and have had a good effect.

The failure of the attempt to depart from the standard of "equal rights before the law" made by the legislature, and the freedmen during the holidays going quietly to work, made a marked change in the minds of the people. The vetoing of the objectionable measures and sustenance by both houses seems to have given the proposition a footing from which it cannot be dislodged.

Deems that the freedmen will be best governed by the same measures as are most effective with ourselves, and only injured by artificial regulations. The true *incentives to labor* are hunger and cold; the true *security of labor* in the

free States is, when the laborer finds himself ill-treated, or his wages insufficient or unsafe, he can quit without having to account to anybody. The demand for labor keeps the freedmen secure in Alabama now.

Contracts imply bargaining and litigation, at which the freedman is no match for his white employer. Did not wish to infringe the liberty of the freedman by compelling him to contract, but, have simply told the planters that when there was no contract approved by the bureau, "*when they came to settle I should exact payment at the highest current rates,*" if complaint was made, and there was evidence of imposition. Wishes to be understood only that as fast as the custom of money wages obtains its usual prevalence, both parties reserve the right to quit at pleasure. Can get along in Alabama without any contract law, and propose to try it.

Looks to the new Code for relief from the law affixing death penalty for horse-stealing. The only two convicts he knew were negroes; one is commuted, and a reprieve is pending on the other. Copies of the veto messages have been forwarded. Hopes they will prove Governor Patton to be in sympathy with the bureau.

The reassembling of the legislature brought a vast mass of evidence of destitution. Authentic report reaches 52,000 whites, while his estimate for this month does not exceed 15,000. Are indications of abuse in some quarters. The State has appropriated a million dollars, if it can raise it, for their relief.

The commissary ordered by General Woods to report has not done so. His absence caused some inconvenience and uncertainty. Has taken steps to hold him to a strict accountability. During the month, has come, though not exactly into collision, into direct contact with the militia system of the State. Although disbelieving the insurrectionary rumor, it was improper to forbid all measures of defence; but now that had died away, the weaker portion of the community should not be forbid to carry arms, when the stronger do as a rule of custom.

Filed with General Woods an emphatic protest against the removal of the troops. Deems the presence of masses of infantry an evil, and unwieldy for the service required, and that a few bodies of cavalry would have a salutary effect.

Does not consider the small-pox as now on the increase. Four-fifths of the patients being freedmen, aided the hospitals by furnishing fuel.

The matter of schools is still on the threshold.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, *January 5, 1866.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information a report of my recent tour of inspection in Lowndes county, in this State. In the production of its soil, and the number of its colored population, this county ranks third in the State. In it are living many large planters who owned a large number of slaves. It was natural, then, in a county so densely populated with blacks, to expect vast confusion when the time arrived for them to seek homes for themselves and families for the coming year. This bewilderment was augmented many fold from the fact that the county has been without an agent of the bureau for the past year; no troops have been quartered within its borders; a large portion of the county is remote from the river, and also from any railroad communication, and the information which usually spreads along such thoroughfares has had but slight influence in the county. Hence, many of the colored people must, of necessity, be grossly ignorant of their true position, and at a loss to know what is for their best interest. Many of the planters also, in the more secluded portions of the county, have clung more closely to their old prejudices than in sections where there has been greater freedom in the exchange of thought and opinion.

I started for this county on the 27th ultimo, accompanied by an orderly, with the view of ascertaining the true condition of the freedmen, and imparting to them

such information as might be of service to them in securing homes and employment. I labored for one object; I had but one aim—to bring the planters and the freedmen into such harmonious relations as to insure an organized and efficient system of labor for the present year. I felt confident, moreover, that my efforts would not be wholly lost with the freedmen, for I have always found them tractable and eager to receive instructions. After getting some distance from Montgomery, I found in some sections a timidity which seemed unnatural, a shyness among the freedmen which was very apparent. The few whom I met on the public roads, as I drew near them, would leave the roads, and pass around me through the fields or woods. Far the greater portion remained timidly near their cabins in doubt and suspense. At length I found the cause of this wonderful timidity in these sections. It seems, in certain neighborhoods, a company of men, on the night before Christmas, under alleged orders from the colonel of the county militia, went from place to place, broke open negro houses and searched their trunks, boxes, &c., under pretence of taking away fire-arms, fearing, as they said, an insurrection. Strange to say, that these so-called militiamen took the darkest nights for their purpose; often demanded money of the negroes, and took not only fire-arms, but whatever their fancy or avarice desired. In two instances negroes were taken as guides from one plantation to another, and when the party reached the woods the guides were most cruelly beaten.

I really believe the true object of these nightly raids was, not the fear of an insurrection, but to intimidate and compel the blacks to enter into contract. For this same purpose, I found men who drove the freedmen from their houses on Christmas day because they would not contract, thinking they would prefer to remain on any terms than to be driven out, with their wives and little children, into the storm to seek new homes. Some planters attempted to make it as difficult as possible for freedmen to change their homes, by declaring that a negro should not hire again within ten miles of his former home. I have the best of reason for saying all such attempts most signally failed, and men who treated the negroes thus are the ones who have been left without laborers to cultivate their fertile fields. Such was the demand for negro laborers even in this county, so densely populated with them, that any combination to abridge their freedom in seeking and changing homes, or to control the price of labor, failed most utterly. One man whom I met and talked freely with went to the county jail and bailed out four negroes and gave them high wages, that he might have hands to make his crop.

Another fact of which I was convinced, and am most happy to report, is this: The growing confidence of planters in their ability to make a crop with free labor. This idea has gained ground rapidly in a few weeks past. Of all the men, on my recent trip, to whom I put the question, "Do you think you can raise a crop with free negroes?" I have not found one who doubts the result. Men who told me last May and June that free negroes will not work without compulsion, have told me this week that their negroes never worked better than they are now doing.

I cannot fail in this report to speak also of the prevailing good behavior of the freedmen during the holidays. An old citizen of Hayneville told me that he had never seen the town so orderly or the public square so free from idle negroes as during the holidays just passed. When we take into consideration the great ignorance of the blacks, their inexperience in providing homes for themselves, (this being the first time in their history,) and then compelled to make the change in mid-winter, during a severe storm of a week's continuance; when we take into consideration also the impatience of planters, and the irritation naturally caused by this great change and breaking up of a past labor system, we may safely say that we have passed smoothly over one of the most trying periods in the history of the colored race. Henceforth our feet tread on firmer ground. There is wrong and suffering, to be sure, everywhere; how

great and how much no one on earth will know. There are fugitives from justice who never will appear before an earthly tribunal. There are criminals whose guilt will never be atoned for in time, yet much has been accomplished. Much has been done by the fostering care and protection of the bureau. Much is due to the vigilance of military power. Much is due to a generous government and the beneficence of a Christian nation. But all this is as nothing compared with what God is doing for the race. Stubborn and persistent has been the reluctance of the negroes to contract; so stubborn, that the entreaties of friends were powerless; so persistent, that the intimidation of foes was of no avail; so widespread, that it reached from Virginia to Texas. We deprecated it; we strove against it; and yet it was God's method of teaching eight millions of people their dependence upon the despised freedmen, and the most arrogant and haughty would not learn the lesson until the holidays left them without laborers to eat their bread by the sweat of their brow. How comprehensive are these lessons which God would teach us. How powerful and all-pervading are the secret laws by which a just God governs the affairs of men. How difficult for human agency to seek out and suppress the wrongs of a single State. How impossible almost for human charity to relieve the sufferings of society. And yet how easy it is for God to do it by the very elements of society themselves. These things He is doing day by day for the colored race. *He is ordering that the self-interest of the former master shall be the protection of the late slave.* Where all other laws fail, this is effective; where other agencies never go, this is present to raise up friends for the helpless and ignorant, and to open the prison door to the bound. The present, then, I regard as the most favorable period for striving after a permanent reconciliation between the former master and slave. Now is the full-tide time of effort. The very forces of society are aiding to solve the problem.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,
C. W. BUCKLEY, *District Inspector.*

Brevet Major General W. SWAYNE,
Assistant Commissioner, State of Alabama.

A true copy :

C. CADLE, JR.,
Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

No. 16.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., December 26, 1865.

GENERAL: My usual weekly report was not forwarded last week in consequence of my feeling it necessary to go to Mobile immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature. I, however, telegraphed you a summary of the action of that body, and requested Colonel Cadle to send you copies of the bills with an apology for myself. I returned from Mobile on Saturday, having been four days *en route* in consequence of attempting to come up the river in a boat which met with an accident. I send you enclosed two slips from the Mobile Register and Advertiser, containing letters to that paper, which give the best account I have seen of the legislative action last week. It is proper, however, to observe that I have studiously avoided interfering with that body, and have not been in either house except on occasion of the inauguration. On Friday the governor sent for me. I found in the executive office Governor Patton, Governor Parsons, the president of the senate, and other gentlemen. They submitted to me three bills, the approval of which was under consideration: 1st. The apprentice bill, which I could only pronounce the revival of slavery, so far as concerned

persons under age. 2d. The contract bill, which I was obliged to pronounce the revival of slavery for all others, except as to sale of persons. 3d. A bill to revive those parts of the slave code which refer to free negroes. I simply opened the statute-book and pointed out provisions which required all free negroes to leave the State within thirty days, and others of the same or worse tenor. I moreover advised them that the fact that 10,000 copies of all these bills had been ordered "for immediate distribution," showed that the status of the courts here was not understood, and that I had been obliged to issue my circular No. 3, which has been sent you.

Thereupon Mr. Crenshaw, the president of the senate, drew the bill which was presented, to abolish the distinction of color in the administration of the laws. It was a time of profound feeling, but I am assured that the bill will pass next month. Meanwhile I hope and trust Congress will save them the trouble. From first to last I have asserted with deepening conviction, that on this condition, and this only, is it just, or wise, or safe, to allow civil justice to have exclusive power among this people, and from this condition, while I have the power, I will not swerve an inch. But there will be a continual fight about it until they see the line of strict equality laid down by Congress.

Arrived here, I found awaiting me your circulars Nos. 19, 20, and 21. The first of these refers to the matter of rations, which I have not entered upon heretofore, because everything seemed so uncertain I knew not what to say.

From the time I first came here, Governor Parsons, and many gentlemen I met, were full of most sincere apprehension as to the horrors of this winter. They pointed to the number fed last year, and alleged good reasons why the number of needy should be much greater this year.

I could not help feeling that this was true, and on my visit to Washington, and elsewhere, I indorsed the statements of the governor in this regard.

On the assembling of the legislature, the governor recommended that a large appropriation be made to purchase food, and that a commissioner be appointed to co-operate with me in the work of distribution. Such an officer has been appointed, but has not yet reported.

Committees on "destitution and supplies" were also appointed; and that of the house proceeded at once to gather data as to the probable extent of destitution in the State. They were not very energetic, nor had they reports from all the counties; yet the chairman gave me a memorandum, stating that he estimated that there were 130,000 destitute persons *among the whites alone*.

At this juncture I received your letter, reminding me of my statement, that the issue would have to be about 40,000. In the light I then had, I felt bound to give my opinion that it ought not to be less; but, meanwhile, it was actually being made smaller by the withdrawal of the troops and consequent reduction of supplies. I went to Mobile partly to correct this. I obtained from General Woods the enclosed circular, No. 4, and notified the commissary who sends supplies to all points accessible from there, that I should ask for the issue of from 12,000 to 15,000 rations daily, divided between Mobile, Selma, Montgomery, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It was my design to ask that 5,000 more be sent from Nashville to north Alabama; and these estimates will go in as soon as I have finished this. You will understand that so far I am acting on information, considering that if I am allowed to have the stores at all, it is not too much to *provide* for a number from both classes, only equal to one-seventh of those said to be destitute in one class.

But when it comes to *issuing*, I am disposed to rigid scrutiny. While I think it right, as I have said, to *provide*, yet, *before issuing*, I propose to make careful scrutiny of each district. I have never issued rations except where destitution was asserted under oath, and I propose also to keep this up. The State commissioner is a clear-headed, vigorous man, and he must help in this. And just here I must say, that the apparent want is not so great as I appre-

headed. Two months ago women and children and broken-down men came thirty and forty miles in wagons to beg a little food. There is not so much of this now; and I felt this so strongly that I went this morning to talk it over confidentially with Governor Patton. He is a practical, conscientious, economical old merchant, who, I thought, would neither deceive nor be deceived. He said, however, that he knew there could be no mistake as to the mountain counties, and told me of some sad incidents. He felt assured that 5,000 rations for Huntsville district would not go beyond the strict requirements of humanity; I shall accordingly ask for that number, but shall try to go up there next week. But as to the portion of the State originally under my jurisdiction, I shall proceed more slowly; and I think that here I shall be able, outside the cities, to restrict the issue mainly to helpless colored persons. I hope the issue in the State will in no case exceed 15,000 rations; and I give you the earliest possible notice of this, that you may use your judgment in relation to it.

Upon receipt of the executive order directing a transfer of property to me, my idea was, not to incumber the bureau with the custody of any property except such as it required for use; and, as to the rest, to have Mr. Montague, who had been assigned to that duty by the Secretary of the Treasury, dispose of it, settle with his agents according to outstanding agreements, and transfer net proceeds to Colonel Wright. But last week I received notice from the Secretary and from Mr. Mellen, the supervising agent, that this would not be permitted. I saw Mr. Mellen at Mobile, and learned that this action was based upon the fact that Mr. Montague was not in favor with his superiors. I at once applied to General Woods for some officer in whom he had confidence, and am in hopes in a few days to relieve Mr. Montague with an excellent officer of the quartermaster's department.

Meanwhile the property at Selma had already been brought to my notice. The personalty there had been offered for sale, and some large brick stacks and furnaces. These I struck from the list, as they plainly belonged to the realty, which had not been advertised. The rest, which had no such connexion, I permitted to be sold, and enclose you Mr. Montague's account of it.

The plan of the sale at Briarfield was not satisfactory to me. It was proposed to sell all that could be removed from a large iron works, without any reference to the realty. I at once directed this sale to be postponed, and notice given that, in the meanwhile, bids would be received for the realty. Mr. Lyon, whose application to you had been referred to me, was specially advised of this. I send you a copy of the notice.

I have also an application from General Croxton to purchase the works at Blue Mountain. I enclose you copies of his letters. I did not think it advisable to lease the property. I have no knowledge as yet of its real value. I should be glad to have instructions in this matter.

There are a number of loose buildings about the State which I am trying to turn in; several of them are still occupied by troops, and these I have not interfered with.

You will observe that one-half of the very large estimate forwarded this week is for two contracts made before I came here. Both of these have been examined on the ground by Colonel Wright, and are believed just claims, though it is thought the larger one can be compromised. It seems to me unwise for the government to undertake the business of farming in this manner. As orders were already received to pay the claim of Mr. Alcorn, (and it was supposed the other would be disposed of in the same way,) it was thought best to put them both in the estimate, and get authority to pay what is found to be necessary, with a view to getting them out of the way as soon as possible.

As we get in a little money, uses for it multiply. It is hoped that before long a direct act of Congress will measurably remove the struggle between humanity and discretion, by laying down a precise line of expenditure, with

definite means. Some items in the estimate sent this week will explain what I mean. Except that for a hospital at Talladega, which is mainly the forwarding of an application, all are believed to be founded on strict necessity or past expenditures. The price of rents here is enormous, \$1,500 to \$3,000 for dwellings, \$2,000 to \$7,000 for stores, and everything else is in proportion. Corn is \$2 25 per bushel—an important factor in the problem of destitution.

I am in receipt of Colonel Woodhull's letter of December 19, by your order, referring to the Monroe County Agricultural Association. The question of the right of the freed people to hold real estate did not escape me, but I did not think it worth while to raise it. Even before the war, free negroes had the same right here as white persons in this respect, and it has never been denied them since. They constantly exercise it under our system here, which administers the laws in this, as in all other respects, *without distinction on account of color*, and I have taken it for granted that these people would never be abandoned by the general government till this, with other rights, was secured to them in perpetuity. I am satisfied no bill to deprive freedmen of this particular right can become a law in this State.

Meanwhile this plan is taking root. Having been advised of a meeting in Conecuh county, I sent the officer who met you at Jackson to attend it. They adopted the Monroe articles, word for word. Chaplain Buckley was pleased with what he saw, and recommended the man elected president. I have learned of similar meetings held, or about to be held, in Clarke or Wilcox counties, and I suppose the results will be before me when the legislature meets.

I wrote you some time since that I was not satisfied with the working of the courts here, and that the difficulty arose not so much from a denial of justice as from failure to use its ordinary means. Several cases of outrages have come to my knowledge, perpetrated by men in *disguise*, and in the night. I have thought much how to correct this evil, and I am disposed to try the means used elsewhere to stimulate justice, i. e., *rewards*. Thus, with your approval, I should like to advertise pretty widely that I will give a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension *and conviction* of the parties who, in Mobile, have burned three churches within six months. And there are two other cases in other parts of the State where smaller rewards would answer an excellent purpose. People would at least be careful of new crimes. As I said, uses for money multiply. I do not want to be extravagant, yet I feel bound to make to you suggestions which I think for the good of the work.

Christmas has passed without the slightest difficulty being reported so far. And so far no helpless freedmen have been reported to me as having been turned out homeless, though I have occasional applications to take charge of such. There may be more at New Year's, but the negroes seem generally willing to stay on the old home places and to care for their own helpless among themselves. We shall open no new colonies, unless perhaps one near Huntsville, and we are making some progress in inducing county commissioners to take those we have.

We get no response to our applications to benevolent societies at the north for teachers. We have several places where we could place northern male teachers to advantage, and many more where we could use teachers selected here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, &c.

No. 17.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Alabama, January —, 1866.

GENERAL: I forwarded to you last week my usual weekly report by mail. I then wrote you that Christmas had passed without any apparent disturbance. None has since been reported, and the same may now be said of New Year's day. There was quite generally a changing of places, a good deal of confusion, and undoubtedly some suffering, but no such consequences as were apprehended on both sides. In Lowndes county, near here, the planters made a strong combination to hire no negro away from home. The freedmen stood it out until the planters gave way, and they finally hired at random, at a little higher wages than were generally paid elsewhere. Fewer cases are reported of helpless ones turned out of doors than I anticipated. On the other hand, it is like moving a mountain to get these county commissioners to do anything towards providing a poor-house. As soon as the legislature meets, I shall again attempt to compel them by law to do it. Such a bill was introduced a few weeks since, but was finally laid on the table.

Mr. M. H. Cruikshank, the commissioner appointed by the State, has reported and entered upon his duties, going first to Huntsville, whence he will explore north Alabama, and arrange the distribution of supplies to the really needy. He will also have in view and advance the other objects of the bureau. He is an active, and, apparently, an excellent man. His salary and travelling expenses are paid by the State. To be sure, to be on the safe side, the estimates sent in were finally reduced to thirteen thousand five hundred in all.

I have about given up the hope of receiving any accession of teachers from northern benevolence, though we shall still press our application. Meanwhile I shall try what can be done among the Christian denominations of the State, nearly all of whom have pledged themselves by resolution to aid the education of the negroes. To this end I have tendered an appointment as superintendent of schools to Rev. John B. Taylor, a Baptist minister, whose life has been mainly devoted to education, and who was doing what he could to promote schools among the negroes even before I came here. He is well known throughout the State, having been formerly State superintendent of schools, and came within a few votes of the same position a month ago. He has my proposal under advisement. If he accepts, I will send him out over the State to see what he can do, and shall hope for good results.

Two men were arrested near here one day last week, who were robbing and disarming negroes upon the highway. The arrests were made by the provost marshal's forces. The men represented themselves as in the military service, and acting by my order. They afterwards stated, what was probably true, that they belonged to the Macon county militia. I have procured a military commission, and shall proceed to try them, making the first charge the unlawful assumption of authority. A *habeas corpus* will be sued out and taken to the President. I am sorry to give you this trouble, but I must enforce upon this people my original proposition, that if they don't do justice, it will be done for them. And it is further desired to convince the local militia that stealing clothing, pistols, and money, under guise of "disarming the negroes," or stealing pistols only, is robbery, and will be so dealt with, according to the means we have. There must be "no distinction of color" in the right to carry arms, any more than in any other right. When the writ of *habeas corpus* is served, a special communication will be forwarded for presentation to the officer to whom the prisoner's application is referred.

We are in receipt of an order detailing several officers of the Veteran Reserve

Corps to report here, and two of the officers have arrived. The re-enforcement is very welcome, and especially needed just at this time, when we are losing some of our best officers by muster-out. Lieutenant Colonel John B. Callis, who arrived to-day, will be sent to relieve Chaplain Goodfellow, at Huntsville, mustered out of service. He is an excellent officer, who will not stay as a civilian, and with whom I am very sorry to part.

In this connexion, I am in receipt of Chaplain Goodfellow's report upon the application of W. T. Clarke, late of General Fisk's staff, returned with your indorsement for my action. In the absence of countervailing proof, the facts stated show that this was in fact a purchase of government property by an officer in the service. But as General Fisk seems disposed to make a personal matter of it, I think the government would probably lose less by the transaction than by a quarrel in the service, and shall accordingly confirm the sale. The technical question of jurisdiction I of course care nothing about. We are also in receipt of your telegram of date December 28, 1865, calling for an estimate of quartermasters' stores for the next six months. It has been prepared and goes forward immediately.

From Colonel Woodhull, also, we have a memorandum of forty cases of clothing and supplies, sent by R. B. Minturn and other gentlemen of New York city. I have addressed a note to Mr. Minturn, and shall further acknowledge the receipt and distribution of the stores.

I have, also, from Colonel Woodhull, a circular of the American Freedmen's Aid Society, calling for a variety of information; the circular indorsed with a statement of the hold which the society has upon the bureau. The fact is recognized, and we shall furnish such information as we can. Before receiving your indorsement I felt a little hurt at the fact that not one teacher has arrived and reported to me since I came here. I felt at liberty to treat the project as I, in fact, regarded it, as a ponderous and expensive diversion from the proper work of the commission.

During the holiday season contracts have been made on every hand, and are still making. The general average of payment is, besides food and quarters and medical attendance for the entire family, ten dollars a month for men and eight for women. I have not thought it best to interfere with the laws of supply and demand any further than simply to secure to the helpless ones the necessities of life. So far as I can learn, the demand for labor exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. We estimate that there are now probably as many as five thousand northern men in the State, and the freedmen show them a marked preference. There is another gratifying feature: those men who used their freedmen badly last year find proportionate difficulty this year, and some of them have had to give it up. We have also received and read with much interest your first annual report. I beg to thank you for so much of it as refers kindly to myself. I hope and trust the work here may show that the foundations are well laid. The result, of course, must come from the Divine blessing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE,

Brevet Major General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, &c.

Memoranda.—Report of Brevet Major General Swayne, January, 1866.

Wrote in last weekly report that Christmas had passed without any apparent disturbance. New Year's day passed the same. Was quite generally a changing of places, a good deal of confusion, and undoubtedly some suffering, but not so

much as was apprehended. Some concluded to hire no negro away from home. The negroes stood out, so the planters gave way and hired at increase of wages. Fewer cases of helpless ones turned out than was anticipated. As soon as the legislature meets, will attempt to compel the county commissioners to provide poor-houses. A bill was introduced, but laid on the table. Mr. H. K. Cruikshank, the commissioner appointed by the State, has reported and entered on his duties. Has about given up all hopes of an accession of teachers from northern benevolence. Has tendered the appointment of superintendent of schools to Reverend John B. Taylor, a Baptist minister. If he accepts, will send him over the State to see what he can do. Two men were arrested for disarming negroes. Represented themselves as acting under General Swayne's orders. Has procured a military commission to try them, and convince the people that "disarming negroes" is robbery. A writ of *habeas corpus* will be sued out and taken to the President. When served, a special communication will be forwarded for presentation to the officer to whom the prisoners' application is referred. An order assigning veteran reserve officers has been received. They are now much needed. As General Fisk was disposed to make a personal matter of the application of W. T. Clarke, late of the general's staff, it will be better to drop the subject than cause a quarrel in the service. Has received from Colonel Woodhull a memorandum of forty cases of clothing and supplies from R. B. Minturn and other gentlemen of New York city. Has addressed a note to Mr. Minturn, and shall further acknowledge receipt and distribution of the stores. Has received a circular of the American Freedmen's Aid Society, calling for information, indorsed with statement of the hold the society has upon the bureau. Contracts are still being made at rate of \$10 for men and \$8 for women per month. The demand for labor exceeds supply, and the freedmen show preference for northern men. Has received and read the first annual report. Thanks for so much as refers to his action.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 6, 1866.

SIR: I beg leave to bring to your notice the needs of the destitute people of Randolph county, in this State. The report made by the probate judge of the county shows that fifteen hundred families, embracing more than five thousand persons, are in need of immediate aid.

Randolph county was devoted to the Union, and to keep the people in subjection to the confederacy it was thought necessary to maintain a rebel cavalry force there all through the war. Such a force was kept there up to the time of the general surrender, and the commanders always discriminated in their foraging against the Union people. The fact that a man was away in the service of the United States, or was opposed to the rebellion, was deemed a sufficient warrant for taking the last piece of meat from his smoke-house, and the last ear of corn or bundle of fodder from his barn, leaving his family to starve, or live on the charity of neighbors, frequently but little better off than themselves.

Randolph county furnished nearly five hundred men who actually took up arms in the service of the United States, enlisting in whatever organizations they found convenient, as they made their escape from the rebel conscripting-officers into our lines. They were to be found in regiments from Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio. In fact, in every command that I visited in a pretty extended range during the war, I found some of my friends and neighbors from Randolph county. Very many of these men never came back. They went out to fight. In every battle they felt that they were fighting, not only for the cause of their country, but directly for their homes and their families, for wives and children left in the hands of relentless enemies, for homes which they might never see again, but which, if they ever did repossess them, they would hold

under the protection of the Union and the general government. They were not men to skulk from danger. Their graves on every battle-field attest their bravery, their patriotism, and their sacrifices. The relief of their suffering families should now be particularly the care of the government.

Besides those who were in arms for the Union, lists were commonly furnished to successive rebel commanders of those who were refugees because of their opposition to the rebellion, and of others suspected of loyalty to the general government and the property of these men was wantonly destroyed in scores of instances, when it was not even needed for the subsistence of the soldiers stationed in the county.

There are also many poor families of those who were not so fortunate as to escape into our lines, but were driven at the sword's point by conscript officers into the rebel ranks, compelled to risk and often lose their lives in the service of traitors whom they abhorred.

Much destitution also exists among the families of the late rebels, for the soldiery, who had come in the beginning partly at their instance, consumed their substance when the means of the Union people were all exhausted. Like Actæon, they were eaten up by their own dogs. The general destitution has rendered many kindly disposed people unable to do anything for the negroes who were formerly their slaves, and who might be supposed to have some claims upon them for temporary assistance on that account, and there is much suffering among the aged and infirm, the sick and the helpless, of this class of people.

I assure you, sir, that it is a common, an every-day sight in Randolph county, that of women and children, most of whom were formerly in good circumstances, begging for bread from door to door. Meat of any kind has been a stranger to many of their mouths for months. The drought cut off what little crops they hoped to save, and they must have immediate help or perish.

I know that you are doing all in your power to meet the wants of the poor and distressed all over the State. I have written this letter in no spirit of bitterness, with no desire to call up the remembrance of past wrongs, but simply to state the facts which account for the extreme and widespread destitution existing in that particular county. In conclusion, allow me to say that I will cheerfully aid you to the fullest extent of my ability, if you think I can be of any service to you in your good work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. SMITH.

Brevet Major General WAGER SWAYNE,
Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, &c.

A true copy :

C. CADLE, JR.,
Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

SENATE CHAMBER,

Montgomery, Ala., January 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I desire to bring to your notice the condition of a large portion of the people of Coosa county in regard to provisions, and to represent, as nearly as possible, the character and extent of the destitution which prevails. There are several classes of this, to wit:

Old persons, whose decline in years disables them for labor, and who have no relations able to assist them;

Widows and orphans, made so mostly by the events of the war;

Persons who were forced, by the danger of losing their lives, to remove during the war within the federal lines, and whose property was mainly destroyed;

Families, where the head had been engaged in the military service and returned home last summer too late to make a crop.

The extent of this destitution is general. In some portions of the county it is restricted comparatively to a few; in other portions it embraces a majority of persons in the precincts, particularly where there was but little labor to expend in planting, and the season proved unfavorable for maturing even what was planted, in consequence of the destructive drought that prevailed over most of the county. The colored population has much less of destitution to suffer than the white. They generally remained last season with their former owners, and in almost every instance took a portion of the crop, which had been already pitched, a great deal of it, in the best lands. Their portion of the crops has been generally well taken care of, affording many the food necessary for a good part of the year. They have exhibited a praiseworthy concern in the matter of retaining their old or procuring new homes, and very few that cannot get at least their food, clothing, and lodging for their services. The ability to feed themselves has given them the advantage in hiring for the year over white persons, who possessed no means in this respect; and this may be set down as one of the reasons why so many white laborers are unemployed and not furnished with food. Unless it may be about the town of Wetumpka, I do not think there will be much want in Coosa county among the freedmen.

The number of whites cannot be estimated with anything like certainty. Some families have provisions to do them for a longer or shorter period; while many, I am sure, are now absolutely destitute, and are fed for the time by the strained contributions of their neighbors, who are themselves barely able to live. Even this scant supply must cease soon.

I am at some loss as to the best mode of ascertaining the condition in detail of these people, so as to provide for cases that are truly meritorious, and guard against impositions; and, too, as to the best mode of making distribution, so that the needy may receive the liberal and timely assistance of the government. The designation of proper persons in different localities, who, prompted by a humane, honest purpose to carry out in good faith the purposes of this distribution, it seems to me, would be a good plan, under the adoption of such rules as you may deem best to meet the cases of the different classes mentioned in the first part of this communication. I believe that suitable men could be procured in the different convenient localities, and thus relieve the system of supply of much uncertainty; at the same time that it would protect the department against imposition.

As the senator from this county, (of Coosa,) I have submitted this statement, and beg your attention to it, with a view of meeting the conditions of destitution, assuring you of my readiness to aid in so far as I can in carrying out this praiseworthy purpose of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. GARRETT.

General WAGER SWAYNE.

PROBATE OFFICE,
Talladega, Alabama, October 4, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby respectfully requested to inquire into and report to me, on or before the next regular term of the commissioner's court, to be held in this county on the first Monday and the 6th day of November next—

1. The number of indigent families in your district.
2. The number of persons in each family.
3. The extent of their destitution.
4. The estimated amount required for their support per month.

5. State the number of males and females in each family, and their ages.

6. State the cause of their destitution.

I hope you will proceed at once to take the necessary steps to carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing request, as it is of vital importance to the interest of our county and the destitute.

By request of Governor L. E. Parsons.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. THORNTON,

Judge of Probate.

JOHN H. HURST and A. B. STRICKLAND, Esqs.

Names.	No. in family	Extent of destitution.	No. of males and ages.	No. of females and ages.	Am't requir'd per month.	Cause of destitution.
Phoebe Clark	3	Wholly	2, 6 to 8	.....	\$6 00	Widow.
Mrs. McCleaus	3	Wholly .....	.....	.....	4 00	Widow.
Martha Parker	6	Wholly .....	.....	6, oldest 10	8 00	Widow.
Catharine Ballard	7	Wholly	5, 3 to 12	.....	10 00	Widow.
E. Carter	6	Partly	3, 8 to 17	3, 6 to 16	8 00	Widow.
Katy Clark	5	Wholly	2, 4 to 8	2, 3 to 5	8 00	Widow.
Ether Rice	5	Wholly .....	.....	5, 5 to 12	6 00	.....
S. Steed	5	Wholly	1, 6	3, 10 to 17	6 00	Widow.
Mary Henry	4	Wholly	2, 2 to 6	1, 2	5 00	Widow.
Malinda Walker	3	Wholly	1, 6	2, 18	5 00	Widow.
F. Burnett	2	Partly	1, 8	1, 35	3 00	Widow.
L. E. Burnett	2	Partly .....	.....	2, 24	3 00	Widow.
J. H. Dyer	6	Partly	4, 1 to 8	2, 25	8 00	.....
D. R. Johnstoner	3	Wholly	1, 25	2, 3 to 19	3 00	.....
Jamima New	2	Partly	1, 15	1, 30	3 00	Widow.
Nancy Hearn	8	Partly	2, 2 to 14	6, 6 to 16	10 00	Widow.
E. Arnold	3	Partly	1, 4	2, 4 to 25	4 00	Widow.
C. Whately	2	Wholly .....	.....	2, 2 to 25	5 00	Widow.
P. Heath	4	Wholly	3, 2 to 6	1, 28	7 00	Widow.
R. L. Mason and two widows	*8	Partly	1, 70	3,	10 00	.....
Emily Hufnall	†5	Wholly .....	.....	.....	7 00	Widow.
A. Haynes	‡5	Partly .....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
Aicy Ellard	§3	Wholly .....	.....	.....	5 00	Widow.
Francis Ellard .....	||3	Wholly .....	.....	.....	5 00	Widow.
L. Corley	¶4	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....
Martin Davis .....	.....	Partly .....	.....	.....	3 00	Widow.
John Donohon	**2	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....
Elizabeth Watts	†5	Partly .....	.....	.....	5 00	Widow.
E. Shirah	‡5	Partly .....	.....	.....	5 00	Widow.
Sarah Pannell	§§2	Partly .....	.....	.....	3 00	Widow.
Mary Clark .....	|||3	Partly .....	.....	.....	4 00	Widow.

* Helpless old man, two widows, and children.

† All under ten years old but one boy, fourteen years.

‡ All girls but the old man and lady; he blind.

§ Old lady; two boys under ten years old.

|| Widow, with two little boys under eight years old.

¶ Old man about seventy years old, little boy, and two girls.

** Old man, helpless, or nearly so, and daughter.

†† Widow, with four children; oldest, fourteen years old.

‡‡ Widow, with children; oldest, about fourteen years old.

§§ Widow, with one little boy, five years old.

||| Widow, with two little children.

We have made out our report as well as we could with the lights before us. After looking around we may be able to find others that are needy, that ought to be reported, and at the proper time we will look after others that may present themselves.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN H. HURST.

A. B. STRICKLAND.

W. H. THORNTON.

No. 18.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

Montgomery, Ala., January 16, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my recent tour to Talladega, Alabama, in which I shall endeavor to lay before you not only

the condition of affairs in Talladega, but also in the adjacent counties of Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson, and Calhoun.

On the 9th instant I received Special Orders No. 7, directing me to proceed to Talladega, Alabama, to ascertain the condition of the freedmen of that section, and to find out the amount of destitution among the whites, and organize, if possible, some systematic way of relieving it. With this object distinctly in view, I started on the evening of the 10th instant for Selma, and on the morning of the 12th instant I took the cars for Talladega. On the cars I met with citizens from different parts of the district I was sent to visit. From them I learned of the general prevalence of destitution in the counties above named. I was convinced, from inquiries made, and from my conversation with these citizens, that the time had come for immediate action, and that supplies ought to be sent to these counties at once for distribution. I then made known to them my business, and invited their earnest co-operation.

As there is no military post in Bibb county, I thought the distribution of supplies must necessarily fall into the hands of reliable citizens. I acted on this supposition, and shaped my course accordingly. Messrs. James Latham and Hughson, of the town of Randolph, Bibb county, were recommended to me as men of high standing in the county, and being old citizens, of large hearts and kind sympathies, they were acquainted with the needy of the county. Both these men I met on my way up, and solicited their help. They promised to aid in the matter, though Mr. Latham, I am sorry to say, will not remain long in the county. Before my return a few citizens held a meeting, and the action of that meeting will be forwarded to this office in a few days. I would suggest that the supplies for this county be sent from Selma to Randolph, making the latter a depot of supply. I requested that the county choose some thoroughly reliable man to act as agent of distribution, and forward his name to this office, with an estimate of the number of rations required for next month.

At Montevallo, Shelby county, is a military post, commanded by Captain H. Reade, 34th regiment New Jersey volunteers, an energetic officer and an excellent man. Captain Reade will take charge of all rations required in his company, and will give his personal attention to their distribution. He will draw his supplies, upon proper returns, from Captain Taylor of Talladega. Feeling that an officer, whose time is engrossed by the other duties and cares, would require the aid of well-disposed and kind-hearted citizens, I arranged with William T. Brown, of Montevallo—a gentleman of intelligence and good reputation in the county—for a meeting of the citizens to determine upon some method of aiding Captain Reade. A meeting was held on Saturday, 13th instant. The annexed resolutions will indicate the method agreed upon.

Captain Reade assured me that Jefferson county was very destitute in certain portions. He has frequent applications for relief from that county. As the direct route to this county lies through Montevallo, I would recommend, if it be found necessary to send supplies there—and I doubt not it will—that they be sent to Captain Reade, to be transferred as necessity may require.

On arriving at Talladega, I first investigated the condition of freedmen affairs. Here I found Captain Taylor, 34th New Jersey volunteers, acting as assistant superintendent. Captain Taylor had been but recently assigned to that position. The frequent changes in the office of assistant superintendent had caused great confusion in the affairs of the office, which, combined with the inexperience of the present occupant and the inefficiency of the surgeon, compelled me to think that little has been done of late either to better the condition of the freedmen or relieve the appalling destitution of the poor whites. Captain Taylor was spoken of in high terms by the commanding general, and will, I think, by the aid of such information as he can gather from orders and circulars published by the assistant commissioner, with instructions directly given to him, make a good officer for the place.

For the tardiness and negligence of the surgeon there is no palliation. I found him without a hospital or any adequate accommodations for the sick. He complained that he had no building or hospital supplies. I am happy to state that while at Talladega supplies arrived sufficient to fit up fifty beds. The next step was to get a building for a hospital. I waited upon the mayor, and endeavored to obtain the co-operation of the city authorities. I requested that the city build a hospital for the accommodation of both white and black. Then I promised, on the part of the assistant commissioner, to furnish hospital and medical supplies, rations, and medical attendance, in part, at least. The mayor assured me that he would urge the acceptance of my proposition by the common council. We shall know the result in a short time. Should this plan fail, a building will be rented or built immediately. I think we may look for a better state of things in future.

There are but a few freedmen at this place—about sixty, who are dependent upon the government for support. They are quite comfortably provided for. By far the greater suffering exists among the whites. Their scanty supplies have been exhausted, and now they look to government alone for support. Some are without homes of any description. This seems strange, and almost unaccountable. Yet, on one road leading to Talladega I visited four families, within fifteen minutes' ride of town, who were living in the woods, with no shelter but pine boughs, and this in mid-winter. Captain Dean, who accompanied me, assured me that upon the other roads leading into town were other families similarly situated. These people have no homes. They were widows, with large families of small children. Other families, as their provisions fail, will wander in for supplies, and I am fearful the result will be a camp of widows and orphans. If possible, it should be prevented; and yet I saw about thirty persons for whom shelter must be provided, or death will speedily follow their present exposure and suffering.

The subjoined report, made by the magistrates of district No. 17, to the probate judge of Talladega county, will show the cause of the widespread destitution. W. H. Thornton, judge of probate, a most excellent man, promised every assistance in relieving this destitution.

Before I returned Captain Taylor received a supply of rations, and will extend his investigations to Calhoun county.

I requested that an estimate of the amount of supplies required for next month be forwarded as soon as it can be correctly ascertained.

Hoping that my action may meet with your approval, I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

O. W. BUCKLEY,

Chaplain 47th Regt. U. S. Col. Inf., Dist. Inspector.

Brevet Major General WAGER SWAYNE,

Assistant Commissioner State of Alabama.

No. 19.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
STATE OF TEXAS, *Galveston, January 31, 1866*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, since the 10th of December last, I have visited the Lower Brazos, Oyster Creek, Old Caney, and Colorado districts. These lands comprise the most productive and influential cotton and sugar-growing sections in the State. They are bottom lands, of exhaustless fertility, and were formerly crowded with slaves.

I found that the planters, under the stimulus of high prices, were desirous of tilling their fields, and anxious to obtain the labor.

The blacks were willing to work, asking only that the fulfilment of the promises made them by the planters should be enforced by the government.

Under these conditions, contracts were freely made with the freedmen on liberal terms, and approved by the bureau. There is a great variety of contracts between them and their employers, and much vagueness in terms.

When money-wages are paid, the rates range from eight to fifteen dollars a month in specie, besides, for the most part, including quarters, food, fuel, medical attendance, and clothing.

In many instances, instead of wages, a portion of the crop, ranging from one-quarter to one-half, according to the special conditions of each case, is pledged to the laborers, and the instances are not unfrequent where, in addition to this high percentage of the expected crop, the planter boards and lodges his workmen gratis.

It is believed that the history of modern times cannot furnish a parallel to the high inducements held out in this State to labor.

As a result, in the more orderly portion of the State, theft, idleness, and vagrancy have almost become things of the past. At least nine-tenths of the former slave population of Texas are under contract for a year, and working soberly and steadily in the fields. Of the remaining fraction who still hold aloof, from a deeply grounded want of confidence in the planter's promises, the number is daily dwindling to a handful.

In the whole State, and out of more than four hundred thousand freedmen, only about sixty-seven are now receiving government support.

I am pleased to note, in this connexion, that the power and influence of that class who deny to the black man his rights and liberties, and seek to obtain his services without compensation, is small and growing less. The immense profits realized, at present prices, from the production of cotton and sugar, have caused a competition for labor which, in many localities, has become a scramble; and as the amount and quality of work to be obtained from the negro depend very much on the kind of treatment he receives, the self-interest of the land-owner combines with the higher and humaner motives that sway the general government, to induce fair and just conduct towards him.

Thus the distrust manifested by the negro towards his former owner, and the antipathy of the planter towards the rise and progress of his recent chattel, are lessening, and the concord between the labor and the capital of the State growing more complete.

To the attainment of this end all my efforts are directed.

From the reports of agents and land-owners, and the statements of the Texas press, it is evident that, during the month of January just closed, there has been more agricultural labor performed, and more ample preparation made for a coming harvest, than ever before during the same time in the State.

This, be it remembered, happens in the first year of free labor here. The labor of the State is, indeed, so inadequate to the demand, that from twenty to fifty thousand additional plantation hands could be at once absorbed. All those who are represented in other departments of the south to be unemployed and starving, could at once find work, bread, and wages on the rich bottoms and fair uplands of Texas.

I can also report that instances of shooting, cruel abuse, and violent assaults upon freedmen are perceptibly on the decline, though still not unfrequent, especially in the less accessible portions of the State; for the wrongs increase just in proportion to their distance from the United States authorities.

No instance of this kind, coming to the attention of this bureau, is permitted to pass without trial and punishment. These cases almost defy any attempt to

record them, and are reckoned by hundreds, ranging from downright murder, savage beatings, merciless whippings, hunting men with trained bloodhounds, through all the lesser degrees of cruelty and crime.

A great moral improvement has been noted in this regard of late, for one legal sentence inflexibly enforced has a moral effect, felt even in distant neighborhoods.

When the people of Texas become familiarized with the idea of law as an irresistible power to which all must bow, and which throws just the same amount of protection over the meanest black as the proudest white, the first great step will have been taken in the direction of a permanent peace. Great delays and difficulties have been met in obtaining officers from the army, and in keeping them when detailed, owing to the muster-out of so many regiments.

For this great State, with a territory as large as New York and all New England, my entire corps of assistants numbers but twenty-five, of whom ten are civilians. Consequently much the larger portion of the State is without an officer or representative of the bureau.

With regard to the sanitary condition of the freedmen, there are great deficiencies. For a full statement of the case, I respectfully refer you to the annexed report of Dr. Mintzer, surgeon-in-chief of the bureau.

Our schools are in a healthy and prosperous condition. Without funds, or a single dollar of pecuniary aid from any source, there are now in operation, sustained by voluntary contributions of the colored people, twenty-six day and evening schools, with an attendance of over sixteen hundred pupils. The particulars are presented in the report, herewith annexed, of E. M. Wheelock, superintendent of schools for the State.

In that part of your congressional report where Texas matters are presented, this bureau is spoken of as "depending on a small tax upon the approval of contracts for funds to defray expenses." This is an error. I have never ordered or sanctioned the levying of any such tax, and not a single dollar has ever been paid into the treasury of the bureau from this source. The tax has been levied, considerable sums gathered, certain parties benefited, and much consequent trouble and opprobrium fallen on the bureau, but the whole affair was conducted by persons acting without warrant or authority from myself. In my instructions to agents, and in published orders, I have directly forbidden my agents to receive any moneys or charge any fees for the approval of contracts. I have repeatedly and publicly disavowed any connexion with this movement, and have ordered the arrest of persons so engaged whenever found. I may state that no other occurrence has caused me so much mortification and trouble. The expenses of the bureau have been paid, thus far, from fines upon those who have wronged the freedmen in his person and in his rights.

I append herewith a statement of all moneys, from whatever source, received to this date into the treasury of the bureau during my administration in Texas.

Very respectfully,

E. M. GREGORY,

Br't Brig. Gen., Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, *January 31, 1866.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions to inspect the general condition of freedmen on the Lower Brazos and Colorado rivers, comprising the cotton district you visited before Christmas, I re-

spectfully report, that on leaving you on the 10th instant in Washington county, I proceeded to Oyster creek, Brazos, and Colorado, visiting upwards of one hundred plantations.

The general health of the freedmen is good, considering the miasmatic influences of these rich river-bottom lands and the quality of water. As a general rule, the north and west banks of the rivers are most subject to miasmatic influences. The exceptions are where the banks of the rivers are a protection against the prevailing south wind. There is often a marked difference within a short distance in length, some planters reporting no deaths and but little sickness during the year, while others report as high as 15 and 20 per cent. of miasmatic diseases and a proportionable number of deaths. Where bayou and river water is used, the sickness is greater than where the cistern water is made use of. This is considered the most healthy season in these bottoms.

I find that the quarters of the freedmen are indifferent, and the best of them will not compare with the average homes of our northern laborers. The great majority are built of logs, without windows, seldom floored, and with poor roofs, forming a one-roomed cabin from 16 to 22 feet square, and this frequently overcrowded. Whitewashing and scrubbing are a novelty almost unknown, and the bedding and clothing very indifferent. To correct these evils, I have appealed to the planters' self-interest. To hold and secure free and reliable labor, they must offer at least the healthful comforts of life, and make the freedmen's home attractive. The more intelligent seem to appreciate and are willing to act on the suggestion, while a few say that "it was good enough for the nigger while he was worth \$1,500 to them, and ought to be good enough now, as he has no jingle."

The ration furnished by the planter for the freedman is one of pork and cornmeal, he receiving from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds of the former per week. Extras are generally furnished by the freedman himself.

"The freedmen are working well," is nearly the universal report of the planters. A few say they are doing better work than they did while in slavery. Where the freedmen are not doing so well, there is some dissatisfaction arising from the non-fulfilment of some promise made by the employer.

There is a far greater demand for labor than can be supplied. In Wharton, Richmond, Columbia, Columbus, and other small towns, there is not an idle freedman to be found. The inducements to labor have swept all clean. At Houston the planters have agents or runners employed at from \$3 to \$20 per hand premium. Agents are being sent to other States to secure laborers and to try to induce negroes to emigrate to this. Colored soldiers are being importuned to promise to hire as soon as they are mustered out of service. Others speak confidently of white labor being imported, but it is from their aversion to render justice to the black man, their former bondman, whom they believed had no rights beyond their sanction—doubted their accountability, or that they had a soul to save. Most of the planters believe that the negro is constitutionally adapted to the raising of southern products, sugar and cotton, and will surpass all competition, and that if Swiss laborers are imported, before five years they will work some of the plantations. But there is room enough for all.

There is more demand for laborers in Texas now than there was before the war. This is owing in part to small capitalists and planters renting large plantations and employing additional laborers. Men here who never owned a slave now work from forty to fifty hands. These men readily contracted, about Christmas, with first-class hands at the rate of from \$10 to \$12 per month, and demonstrated the success of freelabor. The old line planters, who only a few weeks before had driven off their negroes, endeavored to secure their services by offering greater inducements. They offered part of the crop—first, one-fourth, then one-third, and now one-half—rather than let their plantations remain idle. Their

efforts to secure the "lazy nigger," it was thought by many, would demoralize the freedmen under contract, and unsettle labor. But so far, fortunately, it has failed to do so. Freedmen who at first contracted at low rates, as a general thing, remain true to their obligations. Surprising as it may seem, the ignorant freedman has shown more principle than the selfish white man.

The largest and most intelligent planters whom I have conversed with say that if it had not been for your direct and earnest appeals, they would not have planted this year. They did not believe the free negroes would work or go into contract. The negro had strong prejudices and expected too much from freedom, and feared to contract lest he might thereby resign his liberties. They looked for and wanted the very explanation you rendered. The confidence which the freedmen reposed in you then, and retain now, is to their mutual advantage. Men who would have crucified you three months ago are the warmest friends of the bureau, and shout loudest in its praise. This is a great contrast from the groundless forebodings of a few weeks. The achievement is indeed a great victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. J. W. MINTZER,
*Surgeon U. S. V., Surgeon-in-Chief,
 Bureau of Ref., Freed'n, and Ab'd Lands, State of Texas.*

Brig. Gen. E. M. GREGORY,
Ass't Commissioner, Bureau of Ref., Freed'n, &c., Galveston, Texas.

No. 20.



WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
 FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1866.

- GENERAL: In accordance with instructions received from you early in October last, as contained in Special Orders No. 84, dated at these headquarters, I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information the following report of my action and observation in the State of Texas:

I passed little more than a month in the State, and during that time used every endeavor to ascertain the true condition of the freedmen; what they were doing to support themselves, and what the citizens of Texas, their former masters, were doing for them, under the new order of things.

As it was impossible for me to visit every portion of the State without remaining several months, and as the time allowed for my inspection was limited, I decided, after consultation with various officers on duty at Galveston and Houston, to travel in the eastern portion of the State, on the Trinity river, and between the Trinity and Neches rivers. This section of country is acknowledged by all officers and citizens with whom I conversed, to be the very worst portion of the State, and it was thought that more good could be done on this route than any other. I also visited the extreme western portion of the State, and several points along the coast between Galveston and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

I travelled with an escort of cavalry furnished by Major General Mower, commanding at Houston, and was accompanied as far as Huntsville by Brigadier General E. M. Gregory, assistant commissioner of this bureau for the State of Texas, and Colonel De Grass, provost marshal general of the district commanded by General Mower, and who, in addition to his military duties, has charge of the freedmen, reporting direct to General Gregory.

At Huntsville General Gregory and myself separated, he swinging to the left and heading towards Mellican, the terminus of the railroad, and I, accompanied by Colonel De Grass, with a portion of the escort, striking out in a due easterly course, crossing the Trinity river at Ryan's ferry. General Gregory and I separated, not on account of any disagreement or misunderstanding, as was reported in New Orleans by a Texas delegation, and telegraphed over the country, but simply for the reason that we believed more good could be accomplished by dividing the column.

At the little villages along our line of march the freedmen were collected together from the surrounding country, and as many of the planters as could be induced to attend, and addressed by General Gregory and myself. We explained to them in as simple and clear a manner as possible their rights, privileges, and responsibilities, and what the government and country expected of them as freedmen. We told them that they were free, and that they could never be slaves again; that they were free to go and come whenever they pleased, and to work for whoever they thought proper, and to control and use their own wages, and that they had the same right to purchase and own land, horses, mules, and farming implements that any white person had; and we advised them that when they had accumulated money enough to buy a piece of land, to invest it in that way. We also advised them to remain at their old homes and hire to their former masters, if they had been kindly treated and could obtain fair compensation for their labor; if not, to look about and make contracts with persons in whom they had confidence, and who would treat them fairly and pay them liberally for their work. We urged upon them the necessity of making contracts for the year 1866, and when once made, that they must observe and fulfil them religiously; and that if any of them broke a contract, through no fault of the employer, they would forfeit their wages or be compelled to carry out their portion of the agreement.

We also disabused their minds of the report that had been circulated very freely among them by corrupt and evil-designing persons, as to a general distribution of the property, and impressed upon their minds the fact that there was to be no division of lands, horses, mules, and farming utensils, on New Year's day; that the lands were owned by the citizens of Texas, and not by the government; that the United States had nothing whatever to give them; that they had been made free by the action of the government, and that in return for this they must show by their industry and perseverance that they were worthy of freedom.

General Gregory is an earnest and very able speaker, and these meetings, which were usually held at night, and conducted by him, in conjunction with religious exercises, I am well satisfied made a lasting impression upon the freedmen, and resulted in much good.

It is not my wish or intention to pass judgment upon the entire State of Texas by what I saw on my inspection tour. I, of course, travelled over but a small portion of the State, and, as I have heretofore remarked, in what is known as the very worst section. In the large cities, such as Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, and Austin, there are many most excellent men—men who are anxious and willing to abide by the laws of the country, and who would use all their influence and energy to promote peace and harmony among the freedmen and whites. I found this to be true in several of the larger cities which I visited; it was particularly the case in Houston. I met as fine gentlemen as I have ever seen, and was treated by them during my visit in the city with the greatest kindness and courtesy. That a majority of these gentlemen were sincere in their expressions, I am thoroughly convinced; that all of them were, I do not believe. All of the cities above referred to are occupied by United States troops, and held under strict military discipline, and the citizens dare not express themselves in an unfriendly manner towards the United States soldiers and the gov-

ernment, even though they felt inclined to do so. In the interior of the State, one or two hundred miles from the prominent cities, away from the influence of federal troops and federal bayonets, at points where our army has never penetrated, and where the citizens have but little fear of arrest and punishment for crimes committed, I assure you there is a fearful state of things. The freedmen are in a worse condition than they ever were as slaves. When they were held in bondage they were, as a rule, treated well; cases of extreme cruelty were very rare; it was for the interest of the master to take care of them, and not to ill treat them. Now it is quite different; they have no interest in them, and seem to take every opportunity to vent their rage and hatred upon the blacks. They are frequently beaten unmercifully, and shot down like wild beasts, without any provocation, followed with hounds, and maltreated in every possible way. It is the same old story of cruelty, only there is more of it in Texas than any southern State that I have visited. I could cite many cases of cruelty that came under my own observation if it were necessary to do so. The planters generally seemed discouraged, and insisted that the system of free labor would never answer; that the negroes were idle and worthless, and showed no disposition to work, and were wandering about the country utterly demoralized, and were plundering and stealing indiscriminately from the citizens.

It was also generally reported by the white people that the freedmen failed wholly to fulfil their contracts, and that when they were needed most to save the cotton crop, they would stop their work and leave them without any cause whatever. After a careful investigation, I do not find these charges against the freedmen to be wholly true.

The entire crop raised in Texas—cotton, corn, sugar, and wheat—was gathered and saved by the 1st of December. Most assuredly no white man in Texas had anything to do with gathering the crops, except perhaps to look on and give orders. Who did the work? The freedmen, I am well convinced, had something to do with it; and yet there is a fierce murmur of complaint against them everywhere that they are lazy and insolent, and that there is no hope for a better condition of affairs unless they can be permitted to resort to the overseer, whip, and hounds.

Two-thirds of the freedmen in the section of country which I travelled over have never received one cent of wages since they were declared free. A few of them were promised something at the end of the year, but instances of prompt payment of wages are very rare. Not one in ten would have received any compensation for the labor performed during the year 1865, had it not been for the rigorous measures resorted to by Colonel De Grass, provost marshal general of the district of Houston, who sends into the interior frequently two hundred miles and arrests the parties who have been guilty of cruelty to the freed people, and where they have violated their contracts with them, compels them to make fair and equitable settlements. Colonel De Grass has a small command of cavalry under his control, and he keeps it in motion constantly through the country, searching for parties who have murdered or maltreated the freedmen. I cannot speak too highly of the course pursued by the colonel. He displays the same earnestness of purpose and fearlessness in the discharge of his duty that he did in the old army of the Tennessee, and although his life has been threatened by the chivalric citizens of the country, yet he is not deterred by their threats from discharging his duty as he understands it. He is a true friend of the black people, and will not see them ill used. I know that some of the lessons which he has taught the citizens in the vicinity of Houston will not soon be forgotten.

I saw freedmen east of the Trinity river who did not know that they were free until I told them. There had been vague rumors circulated among them that they were to be free on Christmas day, and that, on New Year's there was to be a grand division of all the property, and that one-half was to be given to the black people.

The report circulated so extensively among the freedmen with regard to the division of the property on or about the holidays, and which was believed by many of them, was taught them by the citizens during the war.

Public speakers in different portions of the State declared and insisted that the only object the Yankees had in continuing the war was to free the negroes, and that if the southern people were beaten, all the lands and property would be taken from them and given to the blacks, and that the poor whites and rich people alike would be enslaved. It is not strange that the freedmen hearing this matter talked of publicly for four years by men of influence and standing should finally believe there was some truth in it. Nearly all the freedmen I met preferred to wait till after New Year's before making contracts for the year 1866.

In the vicinity of Mounts Jordan and Jasper, on the Neches river and San Augustine, and in all that section of country situated and being between the Neches and Sabine rivers, and as far north as Henderson, I was credibly informed, and firmly believe, that the freedmen are still held in a state of slavery, and are being treated with the most intense cruelty by their former masters; and I am well satisfied that the freedmen will be kept in ignorance of their true status, and will be forced to work without wages in these isolated districts until troops can be sent to occupy, for a time at least, this portion of the State, and till a few wholesome lessons have been administered the natives. The campaign of an army through the eastern part of the State, such as was made by General Sherman, in South Carolina, would improve the temper and generosity of the people.

The most intense hatred is shown by many of the citizens of the country towards northern men, officers, and soldiers of our army, and the United States government. Very many of the confederate officers and soldiers wear their old uniforms, with buttons and insignia of rank, and nearly every man we met in travelling was armed with a knife, seven-shooter, and double-barrelled shot-gun. At hotels and various places where we halted for the night, these gallant cavaliers (who claim that they whipped the Yankees in the last battle of the war, and that they are able to do it every day in the year) would collect in groups, and talk in a tone particularly intended for our ears of the deeds they had performed, and the number of Yankees they had slain, and that if an opportunity ever occurred they were ready and anxious to fight against the United States.

After leaving Huntsville our escort was reduced to twelve men, and a disposition was shown upon one occasion to attack the party, but the Spencer carbines carried by the men rather deterred them from so doing, and we were not molested. We were treated, however, on the road, and in the villages at which we stopped, with the most marked discourtesy and contempt.

I cannot account for the bitter feeling which seems to exist against the soldiers belonging to our army and the government, unless it may be for the reason that they know less about the war, and have seen less of our troops than any other people, and therefore cannot appreciate the power and strength of the government. In other southern States I have been treated with greater courtesy and kindness by officers and soldiers of the confederate army than by any other class of people.

In my judgment there is but little trouble in getting the freedmen to work if the citizens will only treat them with some degree of fairness and honesty, and pay them reasonable wages when they work well, and fulfil *their own* promises and agreements. They have as yet offered no inducements for the freed people to labor. I am not surprised that they have refused to make contracts for the present year; they have universally been treated with bad faith, and few have received any compensation for work performed up to the close of the year 1865. I cannot blame them for hesitating about making contracts which were to bind them for a year, and with no guarantee that they were to be treated better than when they were slaves. They have received thus far for their work, as a class,

curse, blows, poor clothing, and poorer food. There are exceptions. I learned the names of a few planters who had done well by the freedmen, and had paid ten dollars per month in specie for first-class field labor, and the other hands in proportion. But seven out of every ten who have paid wages to the freed people, in the vicinity of Houston, have done so over the point of the bayonet in the office of the provost marshal general, rather than go to jail.

General Gregory assured them that their employers would be forced to pay them every farthing that was justly due, and I have learned that during the month of December many contracts were entered into for the year 1866.

The crop raised and gathered in Texas during the past year is immense, and provisions ought to be very abundant. There is certainly sufficient to feed all classes, white and black, rich and poor, if it could be properly distributed among them.

The great difficulty is, the corn and wheat are all in the hands of the wealthy planters, and the poor white people who do not own land cannot obtain it for love or money. The planters hold on to their corn, expecting there will be a scarcity in the spring, and that it will then command exorbitant prices, and, further, they fear to sell it to their poor neighbors, thinking if they get a few bushels ahead they might possibly hire some of the freedmen. Frequently the poor white people came to us and entreated us to interfere and compel the rich people to sell them corn enough so that their wives and children would not starve. I heard several of them say that they had been in the confederate service through the war, and now that they had lived to get home the wealthy men, who had been instrumental in sending them to the field, would not assist them in distress, nor could they purchase corn for one dollar per bushel in specie to keep their families from perishing.

If the freedmen fail in attaining employment the present year, and if the planters refuse to sell their corn to poor white people at reasonable rates, there will necessarily be great suffering in many portions of the State.

According to the best statistics I have been able to obtain, there were in the State at the beginning of the war about two hundred and seventy-five thousand (275,000) slaves. During the war and prior to its close about one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) were sent there from other southern States to keep them out of the way of the United States forces and for safe-keeping, making a total of about four hundred thousand (400,000) at the time of the surrender of the confederate armies. The great mass of freedmen were owned and still remain on the rich plantations situated on the Sabine, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, and Colorado rivers, and within a distance of three hundred and fifty (350) and four hundred (400) miles of the Gulf coast. There are few freedmen north of Waco, on the Brazos river, or north of Austin, on the Colorado. A few are to be found as high up as Gonzales and Seguin, on the Guadalupe, but none west of that river.

Western and northwestern Texas is a wild, uncultivated, barren region, and is occupied and held, and has been for years, by Indians. The Comanches committed depredations in November within fifteen or twenty miles of Waco.

Of the one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) freedmen sent to Texas for safe-keeping during the war, from Louisiana, Mississippi, and other States, nearly all of them are anxious to return to their old homes, or, at all events, to get out of Texas. Thousands of this number have already returned, and there is a constant stream pouring through the interior of the State in an easterly direction, heading towards Louisiana. The route usually taken by these people is the old San Antonio road leading from Baston, on the Colorado, through Caldwell, Madison, Crockett, and from thence running a little north of east to Millan, on the Sabine river, near the Louisiana line. This road is famous as being the first and best route across Texas, and all the refugees get on to this road as soon as possible.

I found General Gregory stationed at Galveston, and am satisfied that he is doing everything in his power to regulate the system of labor throughout the State. He has labored with the most untiring industry since he has been in Texas to settle difficulties between whites and freedmen satisfactorily and justly, and has passed a great deal of his time in travelling through the country correcting abuses, and explaining to the freedmen their true status, and what was expected of them by the government. He understands your views and policy well, and will carry out your wishes to the best of his ability and against all opposition.

I do not think it possible for a man to hold General Gregory's position in Texas—do justice to the freedmen and be popular with the people. The general has been peculiarly unfortunate in not being able to obtain officers to assist him in the work. He is almost entirely alone, having only six or seven subordinates, who are all stationed at the larger cities.

In order to correct abuses and regulate the labor system thoroughly throughout the country General Gregory should have fifty (50) good officers to assist; and if these could be placed on duty at the principal villages in the interior, for three hundred and fifty (350) miles north of the coast, and a small force of troops sent with each assistant to enforce law and order, it would be but a short time before a decided improvement would be observed.

It is the opinion of every staunch Union man with whom I conversed, and with nearly every officer on duty in the State, that if the United States troops were removed from Texas no northern man, nor any person who had ever expressed any love for northern institutions or for the government of the United States, could remain with safety, and the condition of the freed people would be worse beyond comparison than it was before the war and when they were held in bondage.

I have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. STRONG,
*Inspector General, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

No. 21.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Georgia, December 26, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the legislature of the State of Georgia has passed a law giving the freedmen the right to testify in all cases in which they are parties interested.

This withdraws from the officers of this bureau the right to adjudicate in cases where negroes are parties interested, which was conferred by paragraph 7, circular 5, from your office.

But for the fortunate passage of the resolution by the late State convention, empowering me to appoint citizen agents of the bureau, I should be powerless longer to interfere in behalf of the freedmen.

As it is, my citizen agents, being duly constituted civil officers of this State, having been appointed by virtue of the resolution above mentioned, are still able to act, and their decisions are legal and binding.

I have no doubt the passage of the act admitting the testimony of negroes in the courts of this State will be followed by a demand upon the President to

withdraw martial law from the State and turn over all offenders to the civil courts for trial; such a proceeding would, in my opinion, be exceedingly unwise and in the highest degree prejudicial to the best interests of the State, and especially of the freed people. I have no hope or belief whatever that justice would be done the freed people by the civil authorities, in the present temper of the people of this State. An improvement, however, in the disposition and tone of the people is observable, and sooner or later, with kind and skilful management on the part of officers of the bureau, the administration of justice may be safely left with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, &c., Washington, D. C.

ALBANY, GA., December 29, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I arrived at this place last evening. I am happy to be able to report that the freed people in this vicinity are showing great willingness to make contracts for the next year, and that within the last few days quite a large number of contracts have been made at rates varying from twelve to fifteen dollars per month, board and lodging, for full male hands.

It requires no little effort to raise wages to a just and reasonable price, but I am having very satisfactory success. The best interests of the country require that the laborers shall be well paid and kindly treated, and then that they shall labor industriously and faithfully. I am trying to secure these conditions.

I have read General Grant's recent report very carefully, and particularly that portion of it referring to the bureau; I also notice in the papers an article stating that your orders and all military matters are under the control of the department commanders, and that assistant commissioners are required to keep department commanders informed of all they are doing, and obtain their approval to the instructions and orders issued by them. I take it for granted that this is to some degree a mistake; it is not only proper, but necessary, that the assistant commissioners should keep the department commanders informed of all they are or intend doing, that they furnish them with copies of all their orders, circulars, &c., and that they abstain from any interference whatever with military matters, which are of course solely under the control of the department commander; but if assistant commissioners must secure the approval by the department commander of all their instructions or orders, then you lose all the advantage which you have gained by selecting officers who have some fitness for the duties to which they are assigned, and leave assistant commissioners simply the power to record the will of the department commander, who may or may not be competent to deal with the intricate and delicate questions the bureau is expected to solve. You deprive officers of the bureau of all real authority, and with it the little respect heretofore shown their orders, and make it possible for the people to evade the requirements of the bureau by skilfully flattering military commanders, a majority of whom, experience justifies me in saying, regard the bureau and the negro with indifference or contempt. They may know how to make war, but they may not know how to make peace, and may have none of that good temper and delicate tact and skill required in dealing with the people in their present condition so as to produce the results desired by the government.

If General Grant's suggestion is to be adopted, and all officers on duty in the

south are to be indiscriminately regarded as officers of the bureau, then, as the past has shown, very many of them will be found simply able to play the part of the "bull in the china shop," and will be found utterly wanting in that proper knowledge and thoughtful discretion which is quite as necessary as the disposition to obey orders.

It seems to me that the only way General Grant's suggestion can be carried into effect without producing mischievous consequences will be, to select the department commanders, with reference to their fitness, as representatives of the bureau in their respective States, and let them, in addition to their other duties, act as assistant commissioners; in this way perfect unity of action can be secured, and all possibility of clashing of authority prevented.

I learn by recent orders that the number of troops in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are to be reduced to 7,000 men; this will leave but about 2,000 in this State, and their duties will consist almost wholly in aiding officers of the bureau to enforce its requirements.

It may not be modest to make the suggestion, but it seems to me, under the circumstances, that in case General Steedman is not to return, General Grant would be willing to intrust the command of the few troops left in the State with me. I have some reason for thinking this would not be unsatisfactory to General George H. Thomas and the President. I should still be as thoroughly as before your officer, should have *the power which commands respect*, and should be able to control to a greater extent than ever the means of securing the results which the government desire.

This change would impose additional labors, which, however, I should be quite willing to accept, for the sake of securing the successful working of the bureau.

It is painful to feel that the plans I have arranged, and the promises I have made to the people of this State, may hereafter be set aside or ignored by some department commander, who may or may not have even the little capacity which I possess of managing such matters satisfactorily.

It would be to the very last degree humiliating to be placed in a position where I shall have seemed to have used authority with which I was not clothed, and to have made promises I had not the power to keep.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c., Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Augusta, Georgia, January 9, 1866.

I have the honor to announce, with great satisfaction, that con-
very rapidly made throughout this State and at good prices, rang-
fteen dollars per month. The almost painful anxiety I have had
of the freed people in this State is entirely relieved and re-
now no probability whatever of any considerable suffering
way before me is clear. I can provide all the able-bodied
employment, good homes, good compensation,
The demand for labor and the price paid for

it are increasing every day. I am almost overwhelmed by applications for laborers.

The announcement of a definite policy which proposed to do everything right and proper, not inconsistent with the freedom of the colored people, to make labor reliable and profitable, has worked a revolution in the convictions, feelings, and intentions of the people, white and black. To-day both races are hopeful for the future. The freed people are especially pleased that, by the direct efforts of the bureau, their wages have been raised from the miserable pittance of from two to seven dollars per month, and from one-twentieth or one-tenth of the crop, to from ten to fifteen dollars per month, and from one-third the gross to one-half the net crop.

There was danger, of course, that, in interfering with the delicate subject of wages, however worthy my intentions, I might do mischief rather than good; but it has passed, and the result shows the wisdom of the course pursued. I am profoundly grateful that my labors have been, so far, blessed with success. I begin to feel the pleasure that one has in knowing that he has benefited others.

The bureau in this State is an extensive intelligence office, finding homes for freed people and laborers for employers. I have been, to a limited extent, giving transportation to freed people going to the valley of the Mississippi, where they are getting excellent wages; but I have stopped sending freed people out of the State. I cannot only take care of all I have, but can very likely provide for those you may have to spare in other States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c., Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Augusta, Georgia, January 13, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith copies of letters from Major Hastings, A. S. A. Commissioner, at Albany, Georgia, and one of my citizen agents, for your information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, &c., Washington D. C.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE A. S. A. COMMISSIONER,

Albany, Georgia, January 7, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Decatur and Mitchell counties. I find that in Decatur county the freedmen have contracted and gone to work. Their former masters are much encouraged, and think they will do well.

In Mitchell county the freedmen have nearly all left, and I cannot blame them. The white people in that county are as poor as the black. In Baker county there is a great call for laborers; they are some four hundred or five hundred short. Also in this county (Dougherty) there is a great call for laborers. If you can send me from three hundred to five hundred hands, I can get them good homes and good wages.

I have engaged two plantations for your Wilkes county freedmen, and am very anxious to hear from you soon whether they are coming or not. If they come they had better bring all the mules they can; also send as many workers as you can. I shall visit the counties west of here as soon as possible. The planters in this part of the State are in high spirits. They say the freedmen really act as though they were going to work.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. HASTINGS,

Major 12th Maine Vol. Inf., A. S. A. Commissioner.

General TILLSON.

Official :

W. W. DEANE,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Memorandum of Major Hastings's letter to General Tillson.

Has just returned from Decatur and Mitchell counties. In Decatur county the freedmen have contracted and gone to work, and their former masters are much encouraged and think they will do well. In Mitchell county the freedmen have nearly all left; cannot blame them; the white people in that county are as poor as the black. In Baker and Dougherty counties there is a great call for laborers, and he can provide homes and good wages for from three hundred to five hundred hands. Has engaged two plantations for the Wilkes county freedmen, and he is very anxious to hear whether they are coming or not. The planters are in high spirits, and they say the freedmen really act as though they were going to work.

OFFICE BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
GREENE COUNTY, GA., *Woodville, January 8, 1866.*

GENERAL: From the fact of my residing centrally, and in two miles of the Oglethorpe county line, besides, in connexion with the further fact of having been recommended by citizens (members to the State convention) from both Greene and Oglethorpe counties for the appointment as agent in both counties, for the mutual convenience of the citizens of each, whilst declining to appoint a commission to include both counties, I was, however, instructed to attend to and transact any and all business brought before me from either. Acting under these instructions I have approved quite a number of contracts presented by citizens of Oglethorpe county, which I purpose keeping and returning distinctly and separately from the business of this county, to the end that no confusion may arise.

For the last three weeks I have bent every energy and given my whole time to advancing the general interest of the freedmen within my jurisdiction and the surrounding section. At first I met with much opposition, and with but little encouragement from either white or black. The negro seemed resolved and obstinate, and the white indifferent and careless, and full of evil forebodings; and underlying both classes there seemed to pervade a general and mutual distrust, but little good feeling between the employer and the employed. My task was uninviting; I thought not hopeless. I went to work. In many places, wherever I could find or get a crowd of the freedmen together, I made it in every instance convenient to give them a "little talk." In a short time I was thoroughly crowded out with them. They came for miles around to see and hear for themselves. They always went away, if not rejoicing, at

least better informed. I dealt mildly yet firmly with them. I never deceived one, and they all soon learned to believe me, and I do not know of a single instance where one has failed to conform to any official order given him in my jurisdiction. I have had but few complaints, only three or four to punish for theft, &c. The result of my (I must say) energy, I am gratified to know, is apparent. Nearly all have made contracts and have homes for the present year, the general exception being confined mainly to the unfortunate classes of women, children, the aged, decrepit, and orphans. These classes necessarily are now and will continue to be great sources of solicitude and trouble.

The freedmen have been diligently and zealously employed getting homes and making contracts throughout Christmas, and even before, and within the limits of the districts comprising my jurisdiction in this county. I must confess that my most sanguine expectations have been greatly exceeded. All who wanted laborers are generally supplied, and nearly all the freedmen, with the exception of the classes above referred to, have obtained homes and work. Peace and quiet have pre-eminently been the order of the day. The freedmen throughout the holidays have behaved better, been more orderly, sober, and quiet than ever before recollected. This is the general remark and conclusion of every one; and nearly every *farmer* in this section enters upon the new year more cheerful and hopeful than he anticipated. On our large farms generally the contracts are made for part of the crops produced, say from one-quarter to one-half—one-third being the most usual wages. In most instances the laborers appear to be pleased and contented. I will further advise you as things develop themselves.

Pardon this long communication. The cheering information contained is presented as an apology.

In great haste, respectfully,

JAMES DAVISON,

Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Official:

W. W. DEANE, *Captain and A. A. G.*

Memorandum of letter from James Davison, agent, &c., to General Tillson.

Was instructed to attend to and transact all business brought before him from either Greene or Oglethorpe counties; has approved a number of contracts presented by citizens of Oglethorpe county, which he purposes to keep separately from the business of Greene county, to the end that no confusion may arise. For the last three weeks has bent every energy and given his whole time to advancing the general interest of freedmen in his jurisdiction; at first met with opposition, and very little encouragement from either white or black; the negro seemed resolved and obstinate, and the white careless and indifferent and full of evil forebodings, and a mutual distrust, with but little good feeling, existed between the employer and employed. He went to work, and wherever he could find or get a crowd of freedmen together, gave them a "little talk," and the result is, nearly all have made contracts and have homes for the present year, except the unfortunate classes of women, children, the aged, decrepit, and orphans. All who wanted laborers are generally supplied, and nearly all the freedmen have obtained homes and work. The freedmen, throughout the holidays, have behaved better, been more orderly, sober, and quiet than ever before recollected. This is the general remark and conclusion of every one, and nearly every farmer in his section enters upon the new year more cheerful and hopeful than he anticipated. The contracts on the large farms generally are made for part of the crops—from one-fourth to one-half, one-third being the usual rate—and the freedmen in most instances appear pleased and contented.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Georgia, January 17, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, in answer to my own of the 13th instant.

A careful reading of paragraph 3, of circular 5, from this office, will, I think, show that the rights of all the freed people are sufficiently guarded. The only persons who can by a compulsory process be hired out are those who, in the eye of the law, are vagrants, and even they cannot be thus hired out unless good wages are paid; and in a previous portion of the same circular, paragraph 2, I have stated what are good wages.

Either this must be done or those persons must be fed in idleness by the bureau, live by stealing or practicing some other vice, suffer or starve, or be turned over to the tender mercies of the civil authorities, to be dealt with according to the vagrant law of this State, which gives a white man not less than two nor more than four years' imprisonment for this offence. Can you wonder that the delegates to the freedmen's convention, recently in session in this city, when the question was placed before them fairly, fully, and frankly, should enthusiastically sustain the order? I told the convention that you and other of their friends were fearful that advantage might be taken of it to their injury, and admitted to them that possibly this might be done. Captain Bryant and others, the Rev. — Edes, of Boston, were present, and will bear testimony to the fact that I presented the question fairly; that I told the convention the whole truth, and then appealed to the members to express their real opinion; not to be influenced by my opinion or presence, but to act in accordance with their own conviction; that they were men selected to represent the interests of the race, and that it was their duty to do it, without fear or favor; and that if being here, and knowing the facts as I knew them, they thought the order right, to say so; if not, and they thought I was mistaken, to say that. And after I had said this and explained the whole matter, Chaplain Turner (colored) rose and read a resolution, drawn up by himself, indorsing the policy of the bureau in the State, and pledging the support of the intelligent colored people. Bradley, the colored lawyer released on parole by the Secretary of War from Fort Pulaski, was present and disposed to do mischief, but the convention had the good sense to vote him down by an overwhelming majority.

The convention seemed to realize fully the vast importance to their race of their making a good record on the labor question this year. They manfully admitted all the facts. They said they knew that there were many of their own race who would not work for fair wages, and who would be a burden upon them and injure the future of the race, and they were not only willing, but anxious, that such persons should be compelled to work, and not be allowed to bring disgrace upon them, and furnish arguments to their enemies to prove that they would not work except under the lash. I came away from the convention with more and better hopes of this people than I ever had before. These men had the courage and the pluck to admit the facts and the truth, which can only be injurious to those who are in the wrong.

I did not issue the order referred to until after I had labored earnestly for nearly three months to convince these people of the necessity of making contracts at fair prices whenever they could not otherwise provide for themselves, and with little or no good result. They would admit the truth of what I said, would promise to follow my advice, but did not do it. I waited until it was evident that something must be done beside talk, and then issued the order. It has worked like a charm. Doubtless advantage has been taken of it to misrepresent the fact and drive freed people into making improper and unjust contracts; but all such contracts are null and void on account of this fraud, and as fast as I can reach them I can set them aside. So far no contracts have been

finally approved which do not come up to the standard laid down in paragraph 2, circular 5.

In the mean time, on account of the vigorous and just policy of the bureau, the price of labor is increasing. I could only countermand the order by your direction, so stated, otherwise it would seem like a trick on my part and injure my usefulness. The order was very popular in the State, and consequently to countermand it in this manner would have made you and the bureau very unpopular.

Now that the order has done its work, induced the freed people to find homes, and prevented great suffering. I can counteract any of the bad effects you evidently fear by issuing the enclosed order.

Hoping that my explanation and the course pursued may meet your approval, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c., Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Augusta, Georgia, January 19, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of 13th instant has been received. Your attention is invited to that portion of paragraph 2, circular No. 4, from this office, which states that agents are directed to disapprove all contracts which do not give the freed people "fair and reasonable compensation for their labor."

Your attention is further invited to the fact that paragraph 2, circular No. 5, from this office, makes a distinction between southwest Georgia and the upper and middle counties. I have made the most careful investigation on the subject of wages, and have in my possession a mass of information, collected throughout different parts of the State. I can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of any man, that the wages mentioned in circular No. 5 are moderate and reasonable; for instance, Mr. Z. H. Clark, of Oglethorpe county, came here yesterday to convince me that he could not pay these wages; and, taking his own figures, paying able-bodied men twelve dollars per month, he would make a net profit out of each hand of one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Labor is worth, in the open market in this State, more than is mentioned in paragraph 2, circular No. 5, and thousands of laborers can be furnished employment at those and higher rates.

Under these circumstances, and the fact that the rates of wages paid for labor, for instance, in the county of Wilkes, for the past ten years, average upwards of ninety dollars, (\$90,) with everything found, and the parties hiring the slaves taking all risks of lost time by sickness, idleness, or running away; the further fact that, with the present prices at which the freedman must purchase for himself and family all the necessaries of life, the compensation given him in your contracts will not afford him a living, I am compelled to disapprove them.

I have stated everywhere, and under all circumstances, that all efforts of the bureau to compel the freed people to comply with their contracts must be preceded by good wages and kind treatment.

No agent of this bureau in this State will be allowed to interfere to enforce contracts which shall not be approved at this office. It ought to be evident to all the people that this attempt to take advantage of the ignorance of the freed people, even with their own consent, to hire them for a sum which will not afford them a living, and practically re-enslaves them, is simply giving a premium to insure a failure of the free-labor system.

If the people of your county think they cannot afford to give good wages in money, then let them give a portion of the crops; and, if the county is as poor as you state, then the portion of the crop ought to be large, in order to afford the laborers reasonable compensation. The portion of the crop mentioned in paragraph 2, circular No. 5, or one-quarter of the gross proceeds, the employer paying all expenses and finding the hands, will be deemed just and equitable at this office—the latter proposition, the one made by Mr. Clark, of Oglethorpe county.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Acting Ass't Commissioner

Messrs. JAMES R. LYLE and

JOHN CALVIN JOHNSON,

Athens and Watkinsville, Georgia.

Copy respectfully furnished for information of Major General Howard, commissioner.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE ACTING SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

Albany, Georgia, January 22, 1866.

GENERAL: I take the liberty of informing you that the freed people of this county have, with but few exceptions, made contracts to work for this year, and have gone to work as they should do. They seem to be satisfied and happy, and the planters are generally in high spirits, thinking there is a probability, at least, of making a good crop. I have little doubt myself from all that I can see, (and I have been on many plantations,) but that freed labor will succeed well in this county, particularly where planters act with proper discretion. The contracts you will see for yourself. The planters are paying from five (5) to twenty (20) dollars per month, according to the class of laborers. There is a great demand for labor now, and I can find homes for one thousand in three days in this county, at from \$12 to \$15 per month for men, and from \$5 to \$10 per month for women.

I am, general, very, respectfully your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. BILLINGSLEA,

Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Dougherty county, Georgia.

Brigadier General D. TILLSON,

Acting Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Augusta, Georgia.

Official copy, forwarded for information of Major General Howard, commissioner.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Acting Ass't Commissioner.

P. S.—Mr. Billingslea is a citizen agent. It will be noticed that the facts stated by him prove conclusively that I did right by insisting upon the wages mentioned in my circular 5, yet the people of southwestern Georgia declared at first that they could not and would not pay these wages, and began making contracts at \$8 to \$10 per month.

H. Ex. Doc. 70—21

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Georgia, January 23, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: A friend has called my attention to the enclosed article. Let me tell you that the impression sought to be conveyed is totally untrue and unjust to the freed people, and the statement that the rates of labor are "fully one hundred per cent. too great, that being the amount of advance on former wages," is simply *an unblushing falsehood*, which the writer must have known if he knew anything about the subject; and if he did not, he had no business speaking of it. I have in my possession overwhelming proof that the rates suggested in my circular, and which were obtained from intelligent planters in this State, are too low rather than too high. All southwest Georgia has already contracted at these rates, and the State is being ransacked for laborers, to whom even much higher wages are being offered, and the tendency is still upward. Any policy is to be judged by its results, and by this criterion I am right, and the correspondent of the *Intelligencer* is very *wrong*.

The fact is becoming more and more evident that hereafter labor and not cotton is to be king. Please mark the prediction.* If the government will only continue to stand by the freed people in their *just rights simply*, then, by the operation of laws infinitely more potential and certain in their execution than those of Congress, the negro is to be master of the situation, and those who in times past practiced cruelty upon him, or who now hate, despise, and defame him, are to be a financially ruined people. To-day the men who have been cruel to their slaves cannot hire freed people to work for them at *any price*. Fortunes in the future are for those only whom the freed people can trust and for whom they will work—not for the proud and haughty owner of land merely. Land, good land, will be plenty, a drug in the market; labor will be the difficult thing to obtain, and the friends of the freed people, especially the northern man, can alone command it. *Entre nous*, I think I see the end, and I predict that Providence is not done dealing with this people. I believe their hate, cruelty, and malice are yet to bear more and very bitter fruit, and that by natural and irresistible laws the old-time southerner is to become entirely harmless in his impotent rage, or extinct. But we shall see.

Pray keep the President posted, and do not let him be deceived by these *selfish falsehoods* about the price of labor. I can prove that I am right, out of the mouths of the best men in this State. Not to sustain my action will do me no harm. I could simply resign, as I should feel it my duty to do. If the government is to be disgraced, some other instrument must be found; but it would do immense mischief to the freed people.

Just as I was finishing this letter Lieutenant Pratt returned from Washington, Wilkes county. I enclose his report. In explanation, I call your attention to the enclosed slip, cut from the *Loyal Georgian*.

I am yours, very truly,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau R. F. and A. L., Washington, D. C.

We learn that reports reached General Tillson's office a few days since that falsehoods were being circulated in Wilkes county respecting the intentions and purposes of the Freedmen's Bureau, in consequence of which freed people had been induced to make contracts which did not give them reasonable compensation for their labor, ranging from \$3 to \$8 per month. It was stated that they were sent by the bureau to Mississippi and southwestern Georgia, were sold into slavery, and that the women were drowned; that the bureau had an interest

in southwestern Georgia, and therefore desired to send laborers to that portion of the State.

Upon receiving undeniable proof that such stories were being circulated to deceive the freed people, General Tillson sent Lieutenant Pratt with a squad of soldiers to Washington, Wilkes county, to make known the fact that all contracts made in pursuance of such misrepresentation were null and void.

Reports have been received from Lieutenant Pratt that the planters of Wilkes county are coming in from all directions to re-contract with their laborers, and are now willing to give them reasonable pay. They further acknowledge that the prices at which they had contracted with the freed people were inadequate and unjust.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Georgia, January 23, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return from Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, whither I had gone, pursuant to Special Orders No. 13, from this office, for the purpose of procuring homes for such freed people who had no employment, and correcting misrepresentations which had been circulated in regard to the objects and purposes of the bureau.

On my arrival at Washington I notified the planters and others that all contracts made with the freedmen which did not allow them reasonable compensation for their labor were null and void, and that the freedmen would not be allowed to work for less wages than the prices laid down in circular 5. I found most of the planters willing to re-contract, and pay from \$12 to \$15 per month, board and lodging, or give a share in the crops equivalent to these prices. Several planters came to me and stated that they had advised their neighbors to pay their freedmen better wages. They are anxious to keep all the freedmen on their plantations, and are willing to pay a better compensation than planters in other sections. I sent word to Dr. Pope, a planter living within three (3) miles of Washington, who had contracted with eleven (11) freedmen at the rate of \$6, \$7, and \$9 per month, that his contract would be disapproved. He immediately came to see me, and said he would pay his men \$150 a year, or would give them a share of the crops, and if the crops did not yield enough to allow them \$150 he would bind himself to pay in money the balance to make up the \$150.

Good people in this country say that freedmen are doing well, and that the planters should pay them well for their labor, which I find they are willing to do rather than have the freedmen leave. I find that the whites of this county are disposed to do what is right by the freedmen, and the freedmen are willing and say they will work hard for any white man, and all they ask is fair and reasonable wages for their labor.

Several persons requested me to say to General Tillson that they regret that reports are in circulation that negroes have been taken to Cuba and sold, and that the white people desire that the unemployed freedmen should be arrested and bound out for food and clothing. They also say that you are doing well by the negroes, and that they are deserving of every possible encouragement, and that they promise to promote the interests of the freedmen.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. PRATT,

Lieutenant 13th Conn. Batt. and Ass't in Office.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. and A. A. Com., State of Georgia, Augusta, Ga.

Official:

W. W. DEANE,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Letter from Georgia.

CRIMES BY THE FREEDMEN.—UNJUST DISCRIMINATIONS.—WAGES.—THE FREEDMEN CODE OF GEORGIA COMPLETED.—SYNOPSIS THEREOF.—NEGRO TROOPS.—NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA.—GREAT MORTALITY OF BLACKS.—REPEAL NEEDED.—A FREEDMEN'S CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, *January 6, 1866.*

Editors of the National Intelligencer of the 13th instant:

The Christmas holidays have happily passed over without any such organized outbreak on the part of the black population as was at one time very seriously feared, though there have been no few individual cases of crime; some of very peculiar atrocity. Thus, on Christmas eve, that time when, of all others, it would seem as though the passions of men might respect the holy tide, a very estimable young man, residing some few miles from the city, was most brutally murdered. With such business-like malice was the deed perpetrated that it has been fully established the assassin or assassins went from this place with a wagon to the store where their victim traded and slept, and, after committing murder, deliberately loaded the vehicle with the murdered man's goods, not even forgetting to steal his clothes and the bedding of the couch from which, in the dead of night, he rose only to meet a death the bullets of four years' war had failed to inflict. About the same time, in this city, a gang of negro troops assaulted a house occupied by some Irishmen, who stood stoutly on the defence, and nothing but the interposition of a strong guard prevented the quarrel being pushed to a bloody conclusion, either party receiving strong re-enforcements after the first repulse of the blacks. Some weeks after these occurrences a very aggravated outrage, of a similar nature to the latter, was attempted by another crew of negro soldiers, aided by some debauched country blacks. Accounts of this affair—an attack upon the house of a widow lady, near the city, who at the time had several young ladies staying with her—have doubtless reached you, and a mere summary thereof is all that will, therefore, be given. Two young gentlemen, who acted with a most dauntless gallantry, kept the mob some time at bay, killing four and mortally wounding two, though, in the end, they were reduced to the greatest extremities, and would beyond doubt have been murdered, and their helpless female charges delivered over to brutality, had it not been for the timely arrival of an officer with troops. From twenty-five to thirty negroes, the soldiers who instigated and led on the assault being about half that number, were engaged in this affair, and all surviving were arrested, though, to speak plainly, it is not believed they will be at all adequately punished. Some month or so since, it will be remembered, a very worthy physician in a neighboring county was murdered, and his assassin, who avowed openly the crime, arrested and consigned to the jail in this city. It is now charged by a paper here, and no denial has been made apparent, that this negro was lately released from confinement, and seen upon the streets at liberty. *Per contra*, there are now in the same jail two young white men charged before and convicted by a court-martial of having killed a negro woman in the interior part of the State. Lying under sentence of death, these men were yesterday to have been hanged, but a reprieve has been obtained to lay new testimony before the President. Now, while the sentiment here is that those offending the law should suffer under the law, it is undeniable that the severity, and perhaps a just severity, in the case of white men is thought to very illy contrast with the lenity shown to blacks. This impression of a very gross injustice is deeply rooted here, and as, in various ways, Augusta largely gives the tone to the State, it may safely be said that that impression is the greatest obstacle here existing to a hearty and a very general support of the federal Executive.

But, not to dwell on this particular view, something further on the general subject of the blacks may be of interest, before passing to other topics. Some dissatisfaction in the article of wages exists with a late circular issued, just prior to Christmas, from the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State. This circular, while not expressly commanding any schedule of wages, suggests a tariff in such manner as, to the minds of the freed people, will doubtless be taken as equivalent to an order to that effect. These suggestions mentioned from \$180 to \$156 per annum for males, and from \$96 to \$120 for females; according to the scene of labor, the southwestern portion of the State ranking higher; food and lodging, in all cases, superadded. Now, it is claimed that these rates are fully one hundred per cent. too great, that being the amount of advance on former wages, when the full labor of each hand could be secured. Should contracts not be made voluntarily by the 10th of this present month, it is further declared that freed people will have such arrangements made for them, in case ability otherwise to support themselves cannot be made apparent. While on this subject, it is curious to remark how men of every class here, civilian or official, and of every diversity of opinion on other matters regarding the blacks, unite in considering it a necessity they should be enforced to make contracts. The bureau circulars on the topic always take this view, and the matter is viewed from the same stand-point by the State law commission.

This commission, appointed under a resolution of the late reorganization convention to prepare and report to the general assembly a system of laws to meet the legal exigencies resultant from emancipation, concluded their labors on the 19th of last month, and the report which embodies the conclusions arrived at is now in print. As it is highly probable the legislature at its approaching session will, with perhaps some few emendations, adopt this report, a synopsis thereof will be essayed. The report, then, consists of fourteen articles, made up of one hundred and fifty-four sections. Article first repeals the slave and free negro codes, defines *free persons of color*, and declares "such persons shall have the right to acquire, own, and dispose of property, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, to make contracts, to sue and be sued, to receive and transmit property by inheritance," and "to receive protection in their persons and property." There being already a law as to the testimony of such persons, the provisions of the report thereon are, as supererogatory, not given. Article second provides for the organization, procedure, &c., of a county court in each county, to hold daily sessions; jurisdiction, \$100. Articles third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh regulate respectively the domestic relations, husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, master and servant, and master and apprentice. Those now living as man and wife are declared to be really such, choice to be made in case there are more than one *quasi* husband or wife. Parents are required to support children, legitimate and bastard alike, and all now born are legitimated. Relation of guardian and ward same as among white persons, subject to the jurisdiction of ordinary. The articles regulating the relations of master and servant and master and apprentice are quite lengthy, but in effect almost exact transcripts of the old common law in those regards, *mutatis mutandis*, to fit local exigencies. Article eight extends the law of contracts as of force among whites to the blacks, illiterate persons being especially and strongly protected. Article ninth extends the law of wills, administration, distribution of estates and the like, to the blacks, with some amendments to lessen expense to them of the usual procedure. Article tenth punishes certain crimes—larceny, grand and petit, vagrancy, receiving stolen goods, and attempts at larceny, burglary, arson, and robbery—by penal labor on public works; provides for superintendent of such labor, and gives right to him to farm out convict labor, taking bond for humane treatment, &c.; recusance of convict to be punishable by same chastisement now by law permitted in the penitentiary in the case of

white convicts recusant. Article eleven sets forth crimes and their punishment. Rape, poisoning, arson, and attempts thereat, punishable with from death to light imprisonment. Makes it a crime also to combine to injure negroes in their persons or property. Article twelve further defines crimes. Article thirteen regulates practice in criminal cases, and article fourteen regards licenses in business, requiring them in specified cases, irrespective of color.

From this *resumé* of a proposed code, drawn up by some of our first lawyers—Judge Starnes, an eminent practitioner, being chairman of the commission—it will be seen with what very peculiar care the interests of the blacks have been sought to be placed on the base of a common justice. Judge Starnes is emphatically and especially a lawyer—a rarer character now-a-days than most men think—and in the report, which strongly bears his impress, has, as it would seem, sought to regard the black in the same light as the Ulpian or Papinian did the old Roman freedman—entitled, as a human being, to all legal rights, but by polity debarred from civic franchise. In one word, this proposed code is simply an extension to the negroes of the old common law as to person and property. Could these principles, modified to some extent by the provisions of the chapters *de libertinis*, to be found in the civil law, be digested into a code applicable alike to each of the late slave States, the negro question would receive a quietus that would let the whole land be at ease on that point once more. Here in Georgia, at least, is no hostility worthy of note against the blacks, and were it not for the presence of negro troops even now things might go comparatively well. But so long as there is before the eyes of an ignorant and credulous race, lately freed from bondage, the spectacle of a standing army of their own race put in authority over those to whom that race has for an hundred years been subject, just so long will there be incitement to idleness and motive for false and delusive views. The glitter, the show, the brief authority, the civic irresponsibility pertaining to these black troops are—take the word for it of a man who would neither extenuate nor set down aught in malice—a fearful obstacle to the peace and prosperity of this country. Of the excesses of these troops I do not speak—there are bad men of every hue, and not a few crimes here committed are the work of the white garrisons, of prowling discharged desperadoes—but the very presence of such forces is an ever-flowing fount of evil.

From the first quarterly report of the national bank here—which, not having as yet received its notes, has not gotten fairly to business—it appears that the deposits already amount to \$295,788 76; discounts, so far, \$6,333 93.

By late mortuary returns it appears that during the year 1865 there were in the city cemeteries 1,618 interments; 614 whites and 1,004 blacks. In 1864 the white burials were 626, blacks 293, thus showing that during the last year the mortality among the blacks has increased over the twelve months previous very near four hundred per cent., and whereas the white deaths were about two to one of the blacks, that proportion has now been reversed. On yesterday the 136th United States colored infantry, Colonel Ruth, for some time past stationed at the Augusta arsenal, was mustered out, the discharged negroes mostly leaving for Alabama, where it is understood the command was raised. No regret is felt at their removal from this vicinity. The *Colored American*, a weekly paper issued here in the interest of the freedmen, in its number for to-day comes out with a call for a freedmen's convention; counties with large towns to send five delegates each, others three apiece; meeting to be held on the 10th instant; object, to adopt steps to procure rights of citizenship. With this much about the negro—a harping on one string almost unavoidable from lack of general political intelligence—let me close by hoping that the objectionable seventh proviso of section fifth of chapter 100, Laws United States, 1861-'62, may be

repealed. This law, approved July 2, 1862, and entitled "*An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,*" declares, in this obnoxious proviso, that no State shall be entitled to the benefits thereof that does not within two years from the date of approval signify, through its legislature, an acceptance of the donation promised. Now, in July 2, 1862, Georgia did not so signify this acceptance, and is, of course, ruled out, thus losing something like \$337,500 of United States stock, which, at the interest fixed in section four, would yield the handsome revenue of \$16,875 per annum for the encouragement of scientific agriculture and mechanic arts. Heaven knows if there be one State more than another needing this aid, it is this latently rich State of Georgia. Her wealth is, by the rules of political economy, the wealth of the federal government, and it is to be trusted Congress will show statecraft enough, by striking out this proviso, to assist her and the other late confederated States in the work of material development.

T. P.

WASHINGTON, GA., January 17, 1866.

CAPTAIN: On arriving at this place and circulating the report that contracts made with freedmen, which do not come up to the standard price laid down in circular 5, the planters are coming in from all quarters and are anxious to re-contract with the laborers, and will give from twelve to thirteen dollars per month, or from one-quarter to one-half of the crop, or most any price, rather than have them take them away. The people acknowledge that the compensation is not enough; but they did not know that General Tillson had the power to remove them to other points where the freedmen could get better wages. Everything is very quiet, and the false reports circulated that when the freedmen were sent off by the bureau and sold into slavery have ceased. They state to the freedmen that such reports were untrue, and that the bureau intends to do well by them. Besides, the white people will do well by the freedmen and pay them the wages required by General Tillson, and are glad to do it. A large number of planters have come to Mr. McGuire's office to day to recontract with the freedmen, and admit they have not paid them a sufficient compensation for their labor.

I think it is well for the freedmen that General Tillson has disapproved of contracts which have been made on such unreasonable terms. Freedmen who contracted for seven dollars per month are now recontracting for twelve and thirteen dollars per month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. PRATT,
Lieutenant, &c.

Captain W. W. DEANE, A. A. G.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
Augusta, Ga., January 23, 1866.

Official copy, furnished for the information of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier General Volunteers and A. A. C.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Georgia, January 24, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, notwithstanding the reply made to my communication of the 29th November last, by the Secretary of War, "that it is not the intention of the War Department to withdraw the troops from the State at present," the troops in the department have since continued to be mustered out until there are now less than two thousand, some eight hundred of whom are colored, in the State. I could not even wish for more prompt, hearty, and thorough co-operation than has been extended to me by General Steedman and General Brannan, the present commander of the department; but there are so many places containing public property where guards must be kept, that, with the present force, it is simply impossible to furnish even a small guard to aid the officers and agents of the bureau at points where they are absolutely necessary. The officers and agents of the bureau at Albany, Columbus, Marietta, Rome, Griffin, Waynesboro, Washington and other places, report that they need the presence of at least a few troops to aid them in the performance of their duties. In all cases, officers report that they are powerless without them.

In almost every case, as heretofore reported, the withdrawal of troops has been followed by outrages on the freed people; their school-houses have been burned, their teachers driven off or threatened with death, and the freed people by fraud, and even by violence, made to enter into unjust and fraudulent contracts. The responsible and educated classes are ashamed of these outrages, and loudly and justly claim that they should not all be judged by the people who are mean and cruel enough to practice these wrongs; but the convictions of the former never take form in action—seldom in a manly, open protest. It requires the most careful nursing and culture to keep alive even a show of justice towards the freed people.

Nearly all the females and young men, and all the blacklegs and rowdies, are open and defiant in their expression of hate for Yankees and negroes. The simple truth is, that the only public opinion which makes itself felt is as bitter and malignant as ever.

These are the facts, and any theory or policy which disregards or ignores them is of little account, no matter by whom advocated or sustained. Unless we keep a firm, just, kind hand upon these people, all our past labor will be thrown away.

A large number of troops is not required; but the State is one of the largest, and unless small garrisons are kept at many points, most unfortunate results will certainly follow; labor will be insecure and untrustworthy, and industrial operations will be sadly interfered with. Some of the unpleasant consequences to be anticipated are already exhibiting themselves; as, for instance, the recent attack on the garrison at Brunswick.

The people who have something to lose begin to appreciate the insecurity which follows the withdrawal of garrisons, and are asking to have them sent back.

The highest and best interests of the State, as well as of the freed people require an addition to the force now in the department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brigadier General Volunteers and A. A. C.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

*Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and
Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
GREENE CO., GA., WOODVILLE, February 6, 1866.

GENERAL: I met quite a number of the citizens of this county at Greensboro' to-day, and explained to them fully the conditions which, when complied with on their part, would enable them to retain their labor, under the protection and guarantees of approved contracts. Mr. J. B. Hart presented the following resolution for the action of the meeting—the same being adopted, with but three (3) dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we, as planters and citizens of Greene county, Georgia, do accept the terms for the hire of *freedmen* the present year as set forth by General Tillson in circular No. 5, December 22, 1865, and request that reasonable time be allowed us to amend our former contracts, so that they may conform to the stipulated standard of prices as set forth in paragraph No. II of said circular; and we further request that Mr. Davison, agent, &c., for this county, forward a copy of this resolution to General Tillson for his approval. With but few exceptions, probably none, our people will come up to the requirements, I think, promptly. The change may result in some few contracts heretofore made, not being amended, and in the consequent discharge of a small number of *laborers*, all of whom, however, will be able to obtain employment and homes, either in the county or elsewhere, as they may prefer, without difficulty.

I am, general, with due consideration, very respectfully,

JAMES DAVISON, *Agent*.

General D. TILLSON,

Acting Assistant Commissioner, &c., Augusta, Ga.,

Official copy furnished for information of Major General O. O. Howard.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Act. Assist. Commissioner.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, February 6, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: I came here a few days since to try to arrange matters between the freed people and those who wish to employ them. I should have come here sooner, but that I was waiting to hear from you in reply to my letter, proposing to give former owners temporary possession of their lands, except where titles have been given to freed people. I see by the New York papers of the 1st instant that your anticipation that the bill enlarging the powers of the bureau, &c., would have passed by that time has not been realized. We cannot wait any longer if crops are to be raised on the coast and islands of this State this year; therefore I am making efforts to adjust the differences above referred to on the following basis, viz: I take it for granted that the bill before Congress will pass, and that the titles to land given in compliance with General Sherman's order will be made good for three years, but that other land not so encumbered may still be occupied by the owners if not abandoned, or restored to them if abandoned, in accordance with your instructions to Captain Ketchum. I take it for granted that Congress does not intend to make a general sweeping conveyance of all lands within Sherman's reservation to the freed people, or to confirm any titles given since the President countermanded General Sherman's order, but simply to confirm the titles properly and legally given in pursuance of Sherman's order. If I am right, then I cannot think the difficulties in the way of the adjustment of the question are insurmountable. I propose, for instance, where titles have been given without being definitely located, as is generally the case, or where they are located, then, with the consent of the parties, to consolidate the grants in some one portion of the plantation, giving

the freed people an average portion in point of fertility and other advantages, and leaving the remaining portion of the plantation unencumbered, so that crops can be raised upon all parts of the same. I propose, further, to get the owners, capitalists and freed people together, and, if possible, make some mutually satisfactory agreement which shall give work, good wages and kind treatment to the freed people, and crops to the country. I think I can do this; and if so, it seems to me that such an arrangement cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you, to Congress, and the country. If however, I am wrong, please telegraph me, that I may not act contrary to your wishes. I find things in very bad shape here and on the islands. I must remain for a time and try to improve the condition of affairs. It will require hard work, and I may fail, but I will do the best I possibly can. I met a large number of the freed people last night, and induced them to appoint nine of their own number who are to assist the bureau in ridding the city of the large number of vagrants and idlers who will do nothing themselves, and who interfere with the industry of others. I have telegraphed Captain Ketchum, asking him to meet me here. I want to act in concert with him, as I am determined not longer to issue rations to able-bodied people on the islands who refuse to make reasonable and liberal arrangements to work for their own support when such are offered. I have not heard from Captain Ketchum, although I have telegraphed twice, and have waited until I can wait no longer. I go to St. Catherine's island to-morrow.

I am yours, very respectfully,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brigadier General Volunteers and A. A. C.

Major General HOWARD,

Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—General Hall, whom I expect to assign to duty here, has not reported yet. D. T.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,

Augusta, Georgia, February 13, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Order No. 28, dated February 5, 1866, from this office, directing me to proceed with guard to Athens and Albany, visiting intermediate points, for the purpose of securing employment and homes for freedmen, I proceeded to Athens, and finding that but few hands could be obtained for southwest Georgia at that place, I went to Jefferson, Jackson county, where I procured about one hundred hands, who were anxious to depart. The citizens, who spoke in terms of praise of the bureau, and whose conduct towards me was faultless, rendered me every assistance in their power, and advised the freedmen to emigrate to southwest Georgia, as they would better their condition, receiving good homes and much better wages than they could possibly obtain by remaining where they were.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. PRATT,

1st Lieutenant 13th Conn. Vol. and A. A. 4. G.

Brigadier General D. TILLSON,

Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Official copy forwarded for the information of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brigadier General Vol. and A. A. Com.

By W. W. DEANE.

Captain and A. A. G., in the General's absence.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
Augusta, Georgia, February 8, 1866.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that Mr. Mitchell, who was appointed an agent of the bureau for this county, declines the position, and has forwarded to you his non-acceptance. Mr. Cline requires enlarged powers before he enters upon his duties for the bureau, and informed me that he had written to General Tillson to that end, (giving me a copy of his communication.)

There are some who want to have their work done for just such wages as they see proper to give, regardless of the requirements of the bureau in behalf of the freed people, who do not know the worth of their own labor.

Those "poor" people referred to must not expect to be benefited by the colored people unless they pay for it; if they are able to pay *two* second-class hands, they can pay *one* first-class hand. If they are not able, they must not expect to live by the sweat of other men's faces. Let them work for themselves, leaving the colored men to work for those who are able to pay for his labor. But the trouble is not here, but with those people who call the bureau a humbug and a nuisance, and hire the freed people according to their own notions, without submitting their contracts to the bureau, and who will not find more than *one* first-class hand out of a hundred. It is not maintained by the bureau that the aged, decrepit and children are first-class hands. The people here are aware of this, from contracts made by them and approved by me, wherein such laborers get *only* their worth. I have yet to see the colored man who refuses to work where he can get the best wages because he likes *one* man more than *another*.

Laborers in this section are scarce. I have now in my office applications for more than one thousand hands, where they can get from twelve and a half to twenty dollars per month. I respectfully request that you send me one thousand hands. I can find immediate employment for twice that number, for good wages. From the tone of Mr. Cline's communication you can judge the spirit I have had to deal with; notwithstanding this, employment and good wages have been secured to the colored people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. RICHARDSON,
Captain and A. S. A. Comm'r.

Captain W. W. DEANE,
Assistant Adjutant General, State of Georgia.

Official copy furnished for information of General O. O. Howard, Commissioner.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. of Vols. and A. A. Comm'r.
W. W. DEANE,
Captain and A. A. G., in the General's absence.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,
In the field, Savannah, Georgia, February 20, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have just returned from a second trip to the sea islands of this State.

I am happy to report that the arrangements mentioned in my preceding letter have been consummated upon St. Catherine's island; that all parties are perfectly satisfactory, and that the freed people are happy and working industriously.

Every additional fact I have obtained deepens my conviction, that but for this adjustment of their affairs, the freed people would be no better off at the end of the year on that island than they are now. As it is, there is every reason to hope for the most abundant success, and that this settlement, as it satisfies all parties, will not be overthrown for this year by any action of Congress.

By previous appointment I met the owners of St. Simon's island at Brunswick and took them to the island, called together the freed people, and had a full and free conference upon all matters in which they are mutually interested. I pursued a similar course at Sapelo island, and have strong hopes, from what I saw and heard of both parties, that they can be assisted by the bureau to make arrangements which shall be mutually satisfactory and profitable.

I enclose you a copy of Special Order No. 3, which will show the basis I have adopted for a settlement of the differences between the freed people and their former owners. I am glad to say that it seems to meet almost universal approval. (For evident reasons I have not published it, but made it known only to the parties interested.) Should the bill before Congress become a law, I have no doubt I shall be comparatively successful in my efforts to harmonize these conflicting interests.

Upon arriving in this city, I learned with much regret there is still some doubt as to the action of Congress upon the bill to enlarge the powers of this bureau. It is confidently stated that the President has or will "veto" the bill. Should this prove to be the case, you may possibly disapprove of the enclosed order, and of my presuming to act prior to the final passage of the bill; but I beg to assure you that so far, *good*, and not *harm*, has been done, and that I could not wait longer without making it impossible for either the white or freed people to raise crops this year—a result which I take it for granted all must desire to avoid.

With here and there an exception in the main portion of the State, the affairs of this bureau are progressing satisfactorily. The great work for the bureau now is along the coast and on the islands, and to this I must address myself personally and at once, as no time can be lost. It is now almost too late to begin planting cotton with a fair prospect of success.

The quartermaster's department has furnished me with a small steam-tug, the only boat at its disposal, which I have used in visiting the islands, but she draws too much water for the purpose, and I have been often delayed in consequence. I would not willingly put the government to any expense which could be avoided, but in consideration of the importance to the freed people and the government, the large field of labor, (embracing many valuable islands and 300 or 400 miles of coast,) I deem it indispensable to the interests of the service that a small light-draught steamer should be placed at my disposal to enable me to perform my duties efficiently and promptly, and I therefore ask your favorable consideration and immediate action upon the enclosed request for such a boat.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols and Ass't Comm'r.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Comm'r Bureau, &c., Washington, D. C.

[Special Field Orders No. 3.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE ACTING ASS'T COMMISSIONER, STATE OF GEORGIA,

In the field, St. Simon's island, Georgia, February 17, 1862.

II. The former owners of land upon St. Simon's and the sea islands south thereof on the coast, and belonging to the State of Georgia, will be permitted to

return and occupy their lands, or a portion of them, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter specified:

First. No owner will be allowed to make use of any threats against the freed people or the authorities of the United States, or to use any violence, or to say or do anything to disturb the peace on said islands; but all disputes will be referred to Mr. W. F. Eaton, the duly appointed agent of the bureau for said islands, for adjudication.

Second. Grants of land made the freed people, in compliance with General Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15, dated January 16, 1865, will be regarded as good and valid; but Mr. Eaton, the agent of this bureau, may set apart and consolidate them, contiguous to each other, on one portion of the plantation upon which such grants have been given, in such manner as to give the freed people a part possessing average fertility and other advantages, and at the same time place no unnecessary obstacle in the way of the owners occupying and cultivating the remaining portion of the plantation.

Third. The former owners of land on said islands will be allowed to occupy and cultivate the same when not assigned to freed people, as described in preceding section, or other portions of their estates that may be made vacant by the consolidation hereinbefore mentioned. Such owners will be permitted to hire freed people on terms satisfactory to both parties, and approved by the bureau.

Fourth. The freed people now on the islands, not having grants of land, will not be forced to leave their present domicile until the owners of the land upon which they may be located, or their representatives, shall have offered them opportunities of labor upon such terms and conditions as shall be satisfactory to this bureau. Should such freed people refuse to accept the offer thus made, then they shall remove from such plantation, and allow the owners thereof the opportunity to hire others to cultivate the same.

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DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. Vols. and A. A. Comm'r.

Official copy furnished for the information of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brig. Gen. Vols. and A. A. Comm'r.

No. 22.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, January 1, 1866.

GENERAL: In obedience to your Special Order No. 84, appointing me inspector of schools and of finances for freedmen, I have the honor to report that I left Washington on the 6th day of October last, and travelled through all the States south, below Tennessee, and this side the Mississippi river. The cities and large towns visited were Baltimore, Maryland; Hampton, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Virginia; Newbern, Goldsboro', and Wilmington, North Carolina; Florence, Charleston, and Beaufort, South Carolina; Savannah, Augusta, and Atlanta, Georgia; Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee, Florida; Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama; Jackson, Vicksburg, and Natches, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Most of these places both on my outward and returning journey. My whole tour extended over four thousand miles of travel. Going by land I was enabled to see along the line, and by ex-

cursions into the interior and to the islands much of the freedmen's condition upon the plantations. I also went among the colored troops, as I could find them in their various regimental encampments, or as detailed in companies on special duty.

SCHOOLS.

The desire of the freedmen for knowledge has not been overstated. This comes from several causes :

1. The natural thirst for knowledge common to all men.
2. They have seen power and influence among white people always coupled with *learning*—it is the sign of that elevation to which they now aspire.
3. Its mysteries, hitherto hidden from them in written literature, excites to the special study of *books*.
4. Their freedom has given wonderful stimulus to *all effort*, indicating a vitality which augurs well for their whole future condition and character.
5. But especially the practical business of life, now upon their hands, shows at once their need of education. This they all feel and acknowledge; hence, their unusual welcome and attendance upon schools is confined to no one class or age. Those advanced in life throw up their hands at first in despair, but a little encouragement places *even these* as pupils at the alphabet.

Such as are in middle life—the laboring classes—gladly avail themselves of the evening and Sabbath schools. They may be often seen during the intervals of toil, when off duty as servants, on steamboats, along the railroads, and when unemployed in the streets of the city or on plantations, with some fragment of a spelling-book in their hands, earnestly at study. Regiments of colored soldiers have nearly all made improvement in learning. In some of them, where but few knew their letters at first, nearly every man can now read, and many of them write. In other regiments one-half or two-thirds can do this. The officers of such regiments deserve great credit for their efforts in this respect. The 128th United States colored troops, at Beaufort, I found with regularly detailed teachers from the line officers—a neat camp school-house, erected by the regiment, and the colonel with great interest superintending the whole arrangement. Chaplains have also been the schoolmasters of their respective regiments with much success and greatly increasing their usefulness.

Even in hospitals I discovered very commendable efforts at such elementary instruction. In the above camp and hospital work the teachers of the northern associations were found helping. But the great movement is among *children* of the *usual school age*, and who are now otherwise wholly unemployed. Their parents, if at all intelligent, everywhere encourage them to study. Your officers in all ways add their influence, and it is a fact, not always true of children, that among those recently from bondage, the school-house, however rough and uncomfortable, is of all other places the most attractive; the average attendance being nearly equal to that usually found at the north. For instance, in the District of Columbia, the daily attendance at the white schools is but forty-one (41) per cent., while at the colored schools of the District it is seventy-five (75) per cent. In the State of New York, the daily attendance at the public schools averages forty-three (43) per cent. At the colored schools in the city of Memphis it is seventy-two (72) per cent. In the whole State of Alabama it is seventy-nine (79) per cent; and in Virginia it is eighty-two (82) per cent. The most thorough attendance at public schools at the north is probably in the city of Boston, where it is ninety-three (93) per cent. In the *comparison*, therefore, schools of colored children do not suffer (especially when we consider lax government at home, and opportunity for truancy) with the most vigorous system found among our own children. Love of their books is universally apparent. Dull and stupid ones there are, but a very common punishment for misdemeanor is the threat of being *kept at home for a day*. The threat, in most cases, is sufficient.

TOTAL UNDER INSTRUCTION.

The whole number of pupils in the colored schools of the eleven States lately in insurrection, and including Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, up to the last date of reports, viz., December 1, is ninety thousand five hundred and eighty-nine, (90,589.) Teachers, one thousand three hundred and fourteen, (1,314;) schools, seven hundred and forty, (740.) These numbers have increased rather than diminished since that date.

The above schools are sustained under your superintendence by the various benevolent associations of the north, with the exception of a few in charge of tax commissioners, and those in Louisiana until recently supported by a military tax on the people of that State. But these associations are indebted to the government for transportation of teachers and of school furniture, for military protection, and in many cases for the occupation of buildings in possession of this bureau. The loyal people of the country will, it is believed, do much more of this philanthropic work, if they can be furnished with the needed accommodations and protection. Most of the school-houses, churches, and other property hitherto occupied by them have now been returned to their former owners, and this immense system of education must fail or be greatly crippled unless permanent real estate for their use can be in some way secured. The above associations would, in many cases, erect buildings with their own funds if they could obtain land on which to do it.

VIRGINIA.

The best schools in this State are at Hampton and Norfolk, and the adjacent plantations, where the field could be occupied soon after the war commenced. Attainment in all the branches of a common education has been most commendable, and no abatement of zeal or slackening of progress is apparent among scholars most advanced. The higher classes are destined to go still higher if opportunity is afforded them.

In other parts of Virginia, these educating efforts have commenced more recently, but with equal promise. By the efforts of your excellent assistant commissioner at Richmond, schools, in their first stages, are now instituted in all parts of the State.

The whole number of colored children under instruction at the present time in Virginia is twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight in ninety schools, with one hundred and ninety-five teachers, and the reports of the State superintendent are full and satisfactory.

Aside from these colored schools I found at Richmond a very good school for indigent white children, under the care of the American Union Commission, numbering three hundred and seventy-five pupils with five teachers, and fifty adults in an evening school. In addition to this, the old provost marshal building (General Winder's former headquarters) is now being fitted up for seven schools for poor white children, an industrial school, and a public reading-room. The lower and middling classes of the white population of the city favor this movement. In Petersburg and Fredericksburg, each, the commission has a similar school; the former numbering eighty, and the latter one hundred fifty pupils.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In this State there are schools well advanced at Newbern and vicinity, having had, for the same reason as above, time for thorough organization and progress. A vigorous system has been more recently arranged throughout the whole State, into which children and even adults are crowding, making a constant demand

for the opening of new schools. A general desire for education is everywhere manifested. In some instances, as in Halifax county, very good schools were found taught and paid for by the colored people themselves. Said a gentleman to me, "I constantly see in the streets and on the door-steps opposite my dwelling groups of little negroes studying their spelling-books." The aggregate for the whole State is : schools, eighty-six ; teachers, one hundred and nineteen ; pupils, eight thousand five hundred and six. The increase of scholars during the four weeks previous to this summary was one thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

We note the gratifying fact, that while there is this general increase, the attendance in the large towns is decreasing, showing that the tide of colored population is now setting strongly toward the rural districts where labor is called for, and where they will have their permanent settlement in life.

An industrial school on Roanoke island is in successful operation. In Raleigh and Wilmington there are schools for poor white children, numbering in both places two hundred and fifty attendants.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

In the city of Charleston the free colored people during the existence of slavery were, under various restrictions, permitted to have schools. The consequence was that some of that class were quite well educated. When the late emancipation came, these schools were at once enlarged, and by the aid of northern benevolence, became very soon unusually interesting. Opposition of the citizens was rather to the occupying of their public school-houses by the negroes than to their education itself. The whites had seen in former years that free negroes were elevated in character by having learning ; and it may be well to state that, of the seventy-six teachers in South Carolina at the present time, twenty-five are natives, twenty-four being colored persons. It will undoubtedly be true, that as prejudice wears away, white persons of the south will be willing to engage in this well-paid and useful service. And as intelligence increases, colored teachers will also become more numerous. The happy effect of mingling in one common and honorable employment persons from opposite sections of the country, and also of different colors, is apparent. The accomplished head master of the largest school in Charleston, numbering eight hundred and fifty in daily attendance, is a colored man.

In all parts of the State schools are multiplying, the whole number being forty-eight—not as large as might be expected, but some of them are immense in attendance. Two in Charleston register over eight hundred pupils each, and fifteen others in the State from one hundred and ten to three hundred and seventy-two each. I visited the principal of these schools, and can say that many hundreds of pupils bore excellent examination in reading, writing, geography, and English grammar. Some of the schools in the interior are in their first rude stage, and many are deficient in making their regular reports. The whole number of teachers is seventy-six, and of pupils ten thousand.

Georgia having been under the same assistant commissioner, does not differ much, in the work done and in progress, from South Carolina. The best schools are in Augusta, Macon, and Savannah. It would be difficult to discriminate, though in the latter place the effort began earlier. In a very few days after the advent of General Sherman there were five hundred children under organized instructions in that city. This effort, in teaching and expense, was undertaken wholly by the colored people themselves. They received from white friends only advice and encouragement. These schools still continue, and with improvement, quite creditable to the agency by which they are carried on. There are in the State sixty-nine schools and three thousand six hundred and three pupils, with sixty-nine teachers, forty-three of whom are colored persons. The

associations of the north are doing well here, as in other States, but their efforts are crippled by want of buildings. In every place a crowd of pupils can find no adequate accommodation. It is also true that schools are prevented from going into the interior through fear of violence to unprotected teachers. A military police is everywhere needed.

At Athens, in this State, the Union commission has a school of refugee white children with ninety-five pupils. At Chattanooga there is an advanced school of this kind recently started.

FLORIDA.

This State is not as far advanced in education as some others; most of it being more sparsely populated, and the organization more recent. Notwithstanding, there are good schools in ten of the larger towns, with the same general results as above.

In Tallahassee I found five schools gathered and taught by the colored preachers of the place. Also a school of interesting girls instructed by a mulatto woman of education, and who said, "I intend to make ladies of these girls." They will undoubtedly become teachers. At Fernandina an orphan school of forty (40) little parentless children occupies the mansion formerly owned by General Finnigan. It is a lovely specimen of genuine philanthropy, and the lady principal deserves great credit for her self-denying labors.

The total in Florida is thirty schools, nineteen (19) teachers, and nineteen hundred (1,900) pupils.

ALABAMA

As far as I could learn there have been but two schools in the State under the care of the assistant commissioner. These are large, having eight hundred and seventeen (817) pupils enrolled, with fifteen (15) teachers. That at Mobile bears a most rigid examination in all respects. It is well graded, its teachers thorough, and its discipline excellent. The progress made by the majority of the scholars is truly surprising. The school opened in May, 1865, and now there are classes in all the different readers, from the Pictorial Primer to the Rhetorical Fifth Reader. One class is now in fractions, of Robinson's Arithmetic; one class in Intellectual Arithmetic, reciting in reduction; other classes are well advanced in English grammar and geography. The teachers publish a monthly paper called *The Acorn*. This school receives help from the north, but each pupil, if able, is required to pay a small tuition fee of from 25 cents to \$1 25 per month—no child being excluded on account of poverty. The whole amount received from this tuition has been \$1,875 18. The other school is at Montgomery, and is in a very good condition, with 325 pupils, who pay, in the aggregate, \$118 per month tuition. Arrangements are in progress by your assistant commissioner to have a general system of schools throughout the State. Governor Parsons favors the work, and some white native teachers are willing to engage in it. But in the interior, as is true of all these States, much opposition is manifested, and military protection will, for the present, be needed, especially if the instructors are to be females.

There are also eleven schools in the northern part of the State, in the division known as the "Department of the Tennessee," which have hitherto been superintended by the commissioner of Kentucky and Tennessee. These are about to be transferred to the care of the commissioner of Alabama. They are at Huntsville, Athens, and Stevenson, and are good schools.

MISSISSIPPI.

There is a mixture of good and evil to report from this State. Your officers are indefatigable in their efforts. There are many good schools among the

thirty-four in operation. Some of these have made admirable progress, and a number not included have started under various auspices in different parts of the State. There is everywhere the usual eagerness to learn. But in some sections inveterate opposition among the whites is manifested towards these schools. Two teachers, at the time I was there, were sent to one of the large towns, twenty-five miles into the country where there was no military, and the next morning they were ordered off, and *threatened if they did not go*. This opposition is often openly avowed, but more generally is tacit and concealed, making itself felt everywhere in a sort of combination not to allow the freedmen any place in which a school may be taught. A superintendent in an interior town says: "The opposition to negro education is very great in my town and neighborhood." Colored men in some instances have paid their own money to prepare and furnish a room for a school and then have been forbidden to use it, the white people taking it from them for their own children. Similar things are true of other States, though in Mississippi such opposition has seemed to be more common than elsewhere, and yet there are redeeming features. Instances of planters have come to our knowledge who are desirous of employing teachers for the freed people. One of your officers states that "many planters are beginning to perceive that schools for the children would be an inducement for laborers to engage with them." General opposition is undoubtedly decreasing. We notice expressions of hope from those who are laboring in the State, and it is clear that a steady system of effort cannot be resisted; as I told one of the planters, "they would find it harder fighting the alphabet and spelling-book than they did Grant and Sherman." He made no reply.

There are now sixty-eight (68) teachers in the State, thirty-four (34) schools, and four thousand three hundred and ten (4,310) enrolled pupils. More than half of these are considerably advanced in reading, writing and arithmetic.

LOUISIANA.

In this State a peculiar and very efficient system was inaugurated by Major General Banks, in his General Order No. 38, March 22, 1864. That order created a board of education for freedmen, for the department of the Gulf, with power to establish common schools, employ teachers, erect school-houses, regulate the course of studies, and have generally the same authority that assessors, supervisors, and trustees have in the northern States, in the matter of establishing and conducting common schools.

The purpose of the order is stated to be "for the rudimental instruction of the freedmen of the department, placing within their reach those elements of knowledge which give greater intelligence and value *to labor*."

Previously the teaching of a negro had been a "heinous offence." It is true that the children of the free colored people, who were in good circumstances, (known as "creoles," generally of French or Spanish extraction,) when not educated abroad, or from fairness of complexion by occasional admission to the white schools, were quietly instructed at home, or in a very few private schools *of their class*. But for the poor, even of the free colored people, there were no schools.

Almost immediately upon the above order a great system went into operation and during the last two years there have been about one hundred and fifty schools for colored children established in the State, giving employment to two hundred and sixty-five teachers, and affording instruction to fourteen thousand children and five thousand adults, of which latter class more than one thousand were soldiers. There have been in New Orleans alone nineteen large schools, employing one hundred and four teachers, with an average attendance of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four pupils. More than *fifty thousand* colored pupils, as reported by the local superintendent, have been taught to read in that city and immediate vicinity, and now they seem to feel more deeply

interested than ever in acquiring knowledge. *These are great results.* I visited these schools, looked over their records, heard their recitations, saw their excellent discipline, became acquainted with the majority of their intelligent teachers, and feel safe in saying that while no State has had so large an organization, no one has excelled Louisiana in the detailed perfection of their school system. The charges which have been made that too high salaries were given to teachers I investigated thoroughly, and found them entirely groundless. The expenses of living in Louisiana are enormous.

It may be well to state that quite a number of southern white teachers have been employed. They understand the negro, and their southern origin and education enable them to combat prejudice against his education.

These teachers may not be equal in some respects to those from the north, but their willingness to bear jeers and contempt of friends and kindred, and the practical exclusion from circles which hitherto have received them gladly, entitles them to great consideration. The superintendent has aimed to select the most capable and worthy of these, but has not been unmindful of those whose loyal antecedents and consequent suffering from the rebellion entitle them to sympathy and aid.

Whenever colored teachers, with the requisite ability, have presented themselves he has made no distinction whatever.

Much opposition has been encountered from those who do not believe in the elevation of the negro—the more, perhaps, as, by the labor order of General Banks, to obtain his services they were *obliged* to help pay for this education. A multitude of facts might be given.

It is the testimony of the superintendent that if the military power should be withdrawn, and the State once more resume all her functions, our schools would cease to exist, and the whole moral and political influence of the people of Louisiana be brought to bear against them. The constitution of 1864 makes it incumbent on the legislature to provide for the education of colored children, but that constitution is not yet regarded as the law of the land, and the dominant party demands that it be set aside as not expressing the will of the people. A member of the legislature, in session while I was at New Orleans, was passing one of the schools with me, having, at the time, its recess, the grounds about the building being filled with children. He stopped and looked intently, then earnestly inquired "Is *this* a school?" "Yes," I replied. *What!* of niggers? "These are colored children, evidently," I answered. "*Well! well!*" said he, and raising his hands, "I have seen many an absurdity in my lifetime, but *this is the climax of absurdities!*" I was sure he did not speak for effect, but as he felt. He darted from me like an arrow, and turned the next corner to take his seat with legislators similarly prejudiced.

It was with regret that I learned, while in the State, that the collection of the general tax for colored schools was suspended by military order. The consternation of the colored population was intense. They could not consent to have their children sent away from study, and at once expressed willingness to be assessed for the whole expense. Their part of the ordinary public school tax they were already paying, though not sharing its benefits, but they petitioned General Canby to levy an added tax upon them for their own schools. The New Orleans Tribune (colored daily paper) opposed this on the ground that it was without representation, and so did many of the rich creoles; but the middle and lower classes of the freedmen could not be restrained. Petitions began to pour in. I saw one from the plantations across the river, at least thirty feet in length, representing ten thousand negroes. It was affecting to examine it to note the names and marks (X) of each, a long list of parents ignorant themselves, but begging that their children might be educated, promising that from beneath their present burdens, and out of their extreme poverty, they would pay for it. I am happy to add that upon the back of that petition was indorsed the name of

your excellent commissioner, General Baird, asking, *on behalf of these poor*, that their request might be granted. I learn that this matter has not yet been accomplished, and that the schools have been temporarily suspended, the commissioner assuring the freedmen that, "by the first of March, the system of contracts prescribed for agricultural laborers will begin to yield a revenue," and it is expected that the schools in the country districts may then be re-established. He adds, that "in the cities and towns the mode of maintaining schools has not been so fully decided upon, but the vacation, which has become absolutely necessary from the want of funds, will be of the shortest possible duration. If means, from any quarter, come into the hands of the bureau, I would respectfully call attention to the reopening of these interesting schools at the earliest moment. A number of industrial schools have been in progress in New Orleans, and with good results.

As I did not visit the States of Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, I will only give the general facts.

In Texas there are ten day and six night schools for freedmen, under ten teachers, with 1,041 pupils—many of them adults. They are all self-sustaining. Arrangements have been made whereby thirty teachers will soon be obtained, and that number of schools will be organized as soon as books can be procured. In Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, under the care of General Sprague, there are 39 schools, 51 teachers, and 3,444 pupils. One school has been recently closed for want of a building.

In Kentucky and Tennessee the last report gives 75 schools, 264 teachers, and 14,768 pupils. The commissioner says: "In addition to these free schools, the colored people have sustained many independent schools in Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville, largely increasing the above numbers." Several schools, however, have been abandoned lately for want of suitable buildings, and others from the breaking up of government camps. The cold weather of winter also prevents many from attending. Much opposition has been made to educating the freedmen in some parts of these States, while in a few places (as at Athens, Alabama) the citizens are said to be "favorable to the school." There is a constantly increasing demand among the freed people for education. The superintendent testifies that "while the expenditures for educational purposes in this department for the past six months has not been less than \$50,000, scarcely a beginning has been made in this great work."

At Nashville a square of land has been purchased by northern associations for sixteen thousand dollars, on which a high school building has been erected for teaching the children of freedmen in all the higher branches. It is expected that this institution will equal in its advantages the best schools of the same class in New England. The building was dedicated on the 9th of January last, and has now 1,100 pupils. A normal department is attached, which will prepare teachers for elementary schools throughout the whole State.

There is an orphan asylum of colored children at Nashville, with 60 inmates.

A number of teachers for refugee white children have been sent to Tennessee, and other places of the west and southwest. This has been done on application from the citizens of those sections. The effect of such schools is not only to benefit the children, but to produce fraternity of feeling with us among the people, especially the common classes. The wealthy and aristocratic look upon this effort with less favor.

In Maryland I made a brief inspection, though this State is not fully under your jurisdiction.

The "Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People" has sixteen flourishing schools in Baltimore, numbering, day and night, 1,957 pupils. They occupy seven buildings, and employ sixteen teachers, three of whom are colored. These schools are now crowded to their utmost capacity, and would be much larger if room could be obtained. In

the several counties of the State, this association has 18 schools, with 19 teachers and 1,110 pupils, fourteen of whom are colored. The colored people have aided these county schools the last year by paying \$2,000 of the expense themselves.

The society of Friends has an evening school in Baltimore of forty draymen and porters, taught by young men of the society, and who are making good progress. These Friends also aid the above association.

The American Missionary Association has five schools in Maryland, viz., two in Baltimore and three in the country, under the care of seven teachers. With their evening schools and classes of older people, they have from six to seven hundred under instruction. All their schools are doing well.

Besides these, there are seven schools in Baltimore solely under the management of colored people—taught and paid for by their own money. These contain, in all, 319 pupils, a considerable number of whom are adults. This is an interesting effort, and shows what the colored population will do themselves, even alongside of schools both well taught and gratuitous.

In the Douglass (colored) Institute, which is on a permanent foundation, the children are generally from the working classes, and their parents pay for tuition from \$1 to \$1 50 per month.

I found two schools in Baltimore which have been going on more than ten years, supported from a legacy given by Nelson Willis, a colored man; having seventy-five scholars, daily attendance.

The educational work in Maryland has had much opposition, such as "stoning children and teachers at Easton," "rough-handling and blackening the teacher at Cambridge," "indignation meeting in Dorchester county, with resolutions passed to drive out the teacher," and the "burning of church and school-house at Willington, Kent county;" "a guard had to be placed over the school-house at Annapolis," &c.

Colored churches have also been burned in Cecil, Queen Anne, and Somerset counties, to prevent schools being opened in them, all showing that negro hate is not by any means confined to the low south.

I have thus been somewhat particular in regard to Maryland, as you are without regular official reports from that State.

In the District of Columbia there are reported 45 schools, 100 teachers, and 5,191 pupils; some thousands of these are good readers, and also are in English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and higher branches; 1,854 are learning to write, and only 1,097 are still in the alphabet. There are nine other schools, not reported, having 500 or 600 pupils. 21 night schools are in operation, with 1,200 pupils; and, besides Sabbath schools attached to all the colored churches, there are 25 such schools connected with this bureau in a flourishing condition, having 2,329 pupils.

A number of industrial schools have been started, one of which made during last month 162 garments; another has made one hundred articles of clothing. The last is a school of adult women. This whole work is a vast improvement upon the state of things here, as some of us well remember only a few months since. The superintendent, Mr. Kimball, says, "all the teachers seem to be earnest and hopeful." One writes, "I find the children are very much like white ones—some stupid, others bright. They are rather more eager for learning, because it has been forbidden fruit to them." The order and general character of many of these schools in Washington has much improved of late. One of them, situated in the heart of the city, and therefore open to much observation, was a few months ago declared "a nuisance" by the neighbors. Now no complaint is made, and even much praise is elicited by the good conduct of the children.

Eight or ten self-supporting schools, taught by colored teachers, numbering at least 500 scholars, are also in operation here in the District. Some of these appear remarkably well. There is an association of all the teachers of the schools,

with 100 members. In their monthly meetings reports are made and questions of mutual interest discussed, and in this way the general character of the schools is constantly improved.

Thus I have given a sketch (meagre, indeed, as *all the facts and incidents* would make a volume) of the system of education for the refugees and freedmen which has been under the general superintendence of this bureau.

I may be permitted to say that, from my personal observation, much more is being done than finds its way into the above statistics. There are many schools not reported. Evening schools for adults, of great utility, are becoming very numerous. Often they are conducted by volunteer friends of the colored man, and with a modesty which forbids making public mention of their work. *Sabbath schools* among freedmen have been opened throughout the entire south; all of them giving *elementary* instruction, and reaching thousands who cannot attend the week-day teaching. These are not usually included in the regular returns. They are often spoken of with special interest by the superintendents. Indeed, one of the most thrilling spectacles which he who visits the southern country now witnesses in cities, and often upon the plantations, is the large schools gathered upon the *Sabbath day*, sometimes of many hundreds, dressed in clean Sunday garments, with eyes sparkling, intent upon elementary and Christian instruction. The management of some of these is admirable, after the fashion of the best Sunday schools of white children, with faithful teachers, the majority of whom, it will be often noticed, are colored. I do not, therefore, doubt that the footing, as given from the several States, in the first part of this report, of 90,589 pupils, would be, if *all was told*, swollen to at least 100,000, who are now under effective and well-superintended instruction.

Another great feature of this educational movement remains to be noticed, and which will add a very important item to even this number. Throughout the entire south an effort is being made by the colored people to educate themselves. In the absence of other teaching they are determined to be self-taught; and everywhere some elementary text-book, or the fragment of one, may be seen in the hands of negroes. They quickly communicate to each other what they already know, so that with very little learning many take to teaching.

A willingness, even an *ambition*, to bear expenses is also noticed. They often say, "we want to show how much we can do *ourselves*, if you will only give us a chance."

This may seem to be an overstatement to those who doubt the character of the negro; not that they are ungrateful or unwilling to be helped, but so universal is the feeling I am describing, that it seems as if some unseen influence was inspiring them to that intelligence which they now so immediately need. Not only are individuals seen at study, and under the most untoward circumstances, but in very many places I have found what I will call "native schools," often rude and very imperfect, but *there they are*, a group, perhaps, of all ages, *trying to learn*. Some young man, some woman, or old preacher, in cellar, or shed, or corner of a negro meeting-house, with the alphabet in hand, or a torn spelling-book, is their teacher. All are full of enthusiasm with the new knowledge the book is imparting to them.

Again, I saw schools (shall I call them) of somewhat higher order. A deserted house has been obtained. There is some organization and awkward classifying; larger members, better books, with tolerable exhibition of easy reading. A sample of such I met at Goldsboro', North Carolina. Two colored young men, who but a little time before commenced to learn themselves, had gathered one hundred and fifty pupils, all quite orderly and hard at study. A small tuition fee was charged, and they needed books. These teachers told me that "no white man, before me, had ever come near them." At Halifax was a similar school, the first of *any kind* which had been opened in that county since the war.

A still higher order of this native teaching is seen in the colored schools at

Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. With many disadvantages they bear a very good examination. One I visited in the latter city, of three hundred pupils, and wholly taught by educated colored men, would bear comparison with any ordinary school at the north. Not only good reading and spelling were heard, but lessons at the black-board in arithmetic, recitations in geography and English grammar. Very creditable specimens of writing were shown, and all the older classes could read or recite as fluently in French as in English. This was a free school, wholly supported by the colored people of the city, and the children were from the common class of families. They have six select schools where a better class attend. Such are not by any means common, but all the above cases illustrate the remark that this educational movement among the freedmen has in it a self-sustaining element. I took special pains to ascertain the facts on this particular point, and have to report that there are schools of this kind in some stage of advancement (taught and supported wholly by the people themselves) in all the large places I visited—often numbers of them, and they are also making their appearance through the interior of the entire country. The superintendent of South Carolina assured me that there was not a place of any size in the whole of that State but where there was an attempt at such a school. I have much testimony from others well informed, both oral and written, that the same is true of other States. There can scarcely be a doubt, and I venture the estimate that at least five hundred schools of this description are already in operation throughout the south. If, therefore, all these be added, and including soldiers and individuals at study, we shall have at least *one hundred and twenty-five thousand as the entire educational census of this lately emancipated people*. This is a wonderful state of things. We have just emerged from a terrific war; peace is not yet declared. There is scarcely the beginning of reorganized society at the south; and yet here is a people long imbruted by slavery and the most despised of any on earth, whose chains are no sooner broken, than they spring to their feet and start up an exceeding great army, *clothing themselves* with intelligence. What other people on earth have even shown, while in their ignorance, such a passion for education?

It is also seen that the children of the poor whites of the south are very ready to receive instruction, and that already considerable has been done for them.

The conclusions forced upon us from the above facts are:

1. *The experiment of educating the freedmen proves to be successful, and the ignorant whites may be greatly benefited.*

It only remains to carry on with confidence the work so well begun.

That colored children can at once compete with white children who from the first have had high advantages, need not be said. It is enough that with early bad habits, bad example, and wholly unpracticed in study, they seize upon books gladly, and learn rapidly. As well endowed naturally or not, we certainly see in the majority the same brightness, the same quick ambition, as with children of the more favored color, and, stimulated as they are by the novelty of study, there is at present an actual progress scarcely to be paralleled anywhere. In advanced studies, or at a more mature age, pupils give no signs of having reached the limit of their capacity. I have discovered hesitation in their plans for *using* education. Their ardor is dampened by the well known aversion to their hereafter occupying high position; but always, when assured that as character and intelligence increase, ways and means of usefulness will be opened, they are ready to push on to new and harder tasks. When I have told the higher classes in the schools that they will be wanted as teachers, at least of their own color, a new stimulus is seen at once to come over them, and their instructors have always assured me that such promise had inspired an intense ambition.

It is probable that the tastes and temperament of the race, which are peculiar, certainly, will lead in special directions. They may not excel in the inventive power or abstract science, perhaps not in mathematics, though we have seen

commendable ciphering in the colored schools. But they certainly are emotional, imitative, and affectionate; are graphic and figurative in language; have conceptions of beauty and song, and already become skilled mechanics and even artists. If so, then why are not this people destined to honor labor, gladden social life, and when sufficiently cultured, to enlarge art, invest ideas in harmony and grace, give hearty good cheer to religious faith, and thus add important elements to the more perfect civilization of the coming time.

As to improvement at an advanced age, we find individuals vigorously *attempting* it, and many are succeeding. Colored troops have shown aptness to discipline, *courage*, never more to be questioned. And under exceeding disadvantage a large proportion of them have become comparatively educated. A paymaster in Louisiana made the public statement that "a far greater proportion of the colored troops which he paid off at the close of the war signed their names than of the white troops raised in the south."

The interests which the soldiers of the colored regiments have taken in learning to read is well illustrated by the following statement made by an army surgeon in New Orleans:

About a year ago he was stationed at Fort Livingston with colored troops; and soon after his arrival, finding that his time was very little employed professionally, he began to look around to see what he could do. Finally, the thought occurred that he might be useful in teaching the soldiers to read. He proposed the subject to the officers, and they laughed and sneered. Concluding that their advice was not needed, he called the soldiers, and talked with them one after another; and finding that they largely accepted the proposition, he made the following arrangement: He agreed to pick out a class of ten of the brightest and smartest soldiers in the fort, and spend two hours a day in teaching them how to read, provided each of this ten would take a class of four and spend the same amount of time with them. Books were soon procured, and a little school started on this method. The soldiers kept their agreement. While being taught by him, they taught one another, and in a few days many of them could begin to read. When the experiment proved an undoubted success, the soldiers procured a competent teacher from the board of education, and had a regular school established under its auspices. A short time since the commanding officer of the fort told the doctor that the soldiers which were his A, B, C pupils one year ago now took over forty copies of Harper's and Frank Leslie's Weeklies, besides other papers.

2. *The good influence of the schools upon all the habits of the freedmen is apparent.*—As the children repeat their lessons at home, parents become thoughtful, acquire many new ideas, and are led to prize their families, who are thus increasing in knowledge. They make new exertion for self-support, especially for these schools, insuring both industry and economy.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, after paying tuition some months, the colored people formed a school society for the city, and made their schools free for the rest of the year, (the first free schools in Arkansas,) paying in full the compensation of all the teachers.

Besides *elementary* instruction, our schools teach morality and Christianity, and thus, through the children, are waking up a general conscience, and guiding the entire population in the ways of virtue. That class of older persons having now a little learning are stimulated to increase it by study. A group of elderly preachers in Savannah said to me, with much emphasis, "We must now go to studying ourselves, or these young folks will all be ahead of us." They begged me earnestly to adopt a plan by which they might be brought into a class for mutual improvement.

3. *The white population of the south feels the power of these schools.*—Assent, if not the favor, of the better men is being gradually obtained. The major part are indignant, indeed, that negroes should have learning. All sorts

of evil is predicted as the consequence. But a portion of this enmity is provoked by the rivalry which their own children must now struggle with.

The "poor whites" are excited by hearing negroes read while they are ignorant; and it is my belief that they will now receive schools, if furnished them, as never before.

The educated class are not slow to perceive that their schools must be reopened, or fall behind, humiliated, and that new schools must now be organized on a *more popular* plan than heretofore. Poverty, and perhaps pride, with the want of teachers, as the public feeling now is, are the present difficulties in carrying out these convictions.

Some of the religious denominations in the south, seeing there *will be* schools for the freedmen, are saying, "We may as well undertake the work ourselves," and have already passed resolutions adopting the education of the negroes as one of their missionary enterprises.

4. *A class of schools is called for in which colored teachers can be taught.*—If dignified by the name of "*normal schools*," they should be for training in the simplest elements of the art.

The system of education for the freedmen, *as a whole*, must be at first very rudimental, in which the text will be found mainly in the spelling-book, and which can become, as soon as possible, universal. This people are not like pagans in ancient countries, who a thousand years hence will be mainly as they are to-day. Slaves even, in a country like this, could not be kept from many noble impulses. The war has been to them a wonderful school of knowledge, and thought, and of purposes; and now suddenly emancipated, these 4,000,000 are, as "a nation, born in a day."

This great multitude rise up simultaneously, and ask for an education. With it, they will at once start upward in all character. Without it, they will as quickly sink into the depravities of ignorance and vice, free to be what they please, and, in the presence only of bad example, they will be carried away with every species of evil. And, then, what is the actual and astounding fact? One that startles philanthropy itself. A million, at least, of these four millions, (and mainly the rising generation,) are to-day ready to engage in the study of books. They cannot well be put off. Considerations, political, social, financial, and moral, all ask that their demand be promptly met.

If the million be divided into schools of fifty each, we need for its supply 20,000 teachers. Where are they to come from? The north can supply a few thousands. Perhaps the more noble, here and there, in the south will help us. But still at least 15,000 remain to be supplied from some other quarter.

The great impulse to teach, *among these freed people themselves*, with readiness to pay expenses, gives to us the solution of this problem. If they can be by some short method (at first) helped on in study, perfected in what they already know, taught how to teach the same, how also to organize, classify, and govern a school, many thus prepared could be sent out in a very few months to commence the work. Successive classes, prepared more thoroughly, would follow, and, with the certificate of their instructors, no difficulty would be found in obtaining employment. I have never known among the freedmen the offer of a teacher which was not accepted.

The benefits of this plan would be—

1. Such native teachers would go everywhere with very little opposition. The interior of States could be penetrated where now no white teacher can go.

2. The freedmen would mainly support these schools themselves. If school-houses were furnished they would need no other charity.

3. The *elevating effort* of this plan would be universal. The better class of youth among the freedmen would at once see an honorable employment open to them. The present schools would be stimulated with the same idea, and

those of a higher grade would imitate this plan and have a normal class into which their better pupils could at once go.

4. It could be shown in this way what the freedmen are, *as by their own efforts*. This opportunity they deserve. A *development* system, bringing out what they can do themselves, is far better than a perpetual pauperizing, which only shows what others can do for them. If they are to be men, let them be self-educated. Calumny from their worst enemies will grow silent when this is successfully commenced.

If such a system could be instituted at all the central points of the south, we could ere long approximate the great teaching demand now felt. This does not imply that the better schools of northern associations could not all go on, and be greatly increased. The large cities and towns where they now are need them. They could rise still higher in grade, preparing pupils for all the spheres of life, and help immensely in the plan I am now advocating.

On this plan I feel sure that in a few years the whole education of the freedmen could be made *self-supporting*, and by that time the white population would perhaps be willing to incorporate them into some great common-school system for the State. What should prevent this when these freedmen become intelligent and it was seen that they were no longer to be a public burden?

Labor, also, would feel the impulse. Its effects would be seen upon the *employer*. Negroes now crowd into large towns where their children can have learning. If they are to be retained as laborers, or brought back, similar opportunities must be furnished on the plantations. Hence, already instances could be given where a school in the interior has been started only from this motive. This is now being stipulated in the contracts. Liberal-minded, and northern men, who are preparing for crops, are earnestly asking that schools be established, knowing that they concentrate and keep the people content, greatly stimulating industry, and especially that labor is valuable just as it becomes intelligent. The head of one of the largest of the timber and turpentine enterprises in South Carolina (a German) told me that he formerly had hired *only men*, but he had now learned that he must have their families too, and that this could only be done by allowing them patches of land, treating them properly, paying them well, and *giving them schools*.

Your commissioners, in several of the States, have been consulted on this subject, and they will give it their unqualified approval. Attempts are already making at several points to inaugurate something of the kind, either by officers of the bureau or by northern benevolence. But a *systematic plan* is called for, and would very easily be carried into effect. In Tennessee already nearly one hundred colored teachers are at different places in a course of training. The superintendent says: "This should be the great object aimed at in the education of this people. Ten good training-schools for colored teachers," he adds, "should be established in every one of the southern States, and in a few years the great demand for teachers could be met." His plan, in a circular letter to the teachers of the State, I beg leave to insert:

"1st. Select all the most advanced and intelligent of your pupils—say—in number.

"2d. From this class you will select all those of sufficient age, advancement, good moral character, and requisite natural qualifications, for teachers.

"3d. These you will organize into a separate class for the purpose of special drill in their studies, with a view of fitting them as speedily as possible for teaching.

"4th. You will report to this office the names, age, advancement of each member, time of organization, character, and amount of instruction given this class, as soon as the organization is completed.

"The foregoing plan is sent you, with a request that you will at as early a day as practicable organize such a class in your school, with a view to supplying the great demand for trained colored teachers as soon as possible."

4. *The people of the country are strongly seconding the educating efforts of this bureau.*—Northern associations were in the field almost as soon as our conquering armies gave them foothold. They have increased in numbers and in arduous, well-directed effort. Their several corps of teachers deserve all praise for self-sacrifice and fidelity. Your appointment of State superintendent of schools has given organic unity to these efforts, and greatly enhanced their efficiency. Popular donations are rapidly increasing, and you may rely upon the continuance of sympathy and the increase of this important aid. Text-books used by the associations should be more uniform, and more promptness is desirable in the making of monthly reports. But time will perfect these details.

5. In conclusion, permit me distinctly to call attention to the fact that *this whole educational movement among the freedmen must, for the present, be protected by the general government.* I need not repeat, what appears all through this report, military force alone can save many of our schools from being broken up, or enable us to organize new schools. Such is the improper spirit in many parts of the south, that where as yet there have been no atrocities attempted against the schools, protecting power is called for to give that sense of quiet and consciousness of security which the calm duties of both teacher and pupil always require.

FINANCES OF FREEDMEN.

Poor and dependent as most of the freedmen are, I found that a considerable number had money. Among the former free people many had reached a condition above want, and in the large towns and cities there are individuals who might be called rich. These men, in some cases, purchased themselves from slavery, and are mechanics, keepers of groceries and wood-yards, butchers, market men and women, owning their own dwellings in the town or its suburbs, and some with small plantations. In Louisiana there are colored creoles who are merchants, bankers, and large planters, each handling hundreds of thousands of dollars. On the bayous back of Baton Rouge there are a number of these colored planters, each said to be worth near half a million. These men are enterprising, are destined to increase in numbers and in wealth, and they seem to act unitedly and strongly for the education and advancement of the whole colored race.

Even the lower class of free blacks and the slaves had laid aside small sums of money, usually in coin, and this is now found in some secret box or old stocking, blackened with rust, no longer kept hid from fear, but cheerfully used for what they need in freedom. A considerable number had been persuaded to place these funds in the former savings banks of the south. Many thousands of dollars of such money went to Richmond to sustain the confederacy, and to be lost forever to these people. One colored church in Savannah had \$2,000 thus deposited. But there are multitudes who as yet know nothing of thrift. Slavery prevented all forecasting of thought, and, in general, every possibility of improvement. Now, however, a change has come. There are, indeed, those who are too degraded perhaps ever to be recovered. Their minds are childish and dark. But *pay for labor* puts even these to thinking of the value of things. The wants and opportunities of freedom show the worth of money, and what can be done with it. Time, however, will be needed for the whole effect. Much patient instruction is called for. But in every direction industry is seen to start under the impulse of prompt reward, and if kind treatment accompanies it, there will soon be on this whole subject little to complain of.

Already homesteads are being purchased, and many more *would* be if there was opportunity. The freedmen have a passion for land. Where little can be obtained, they are always purchasers. The tax commissioners of South Caro-

lina told me they had given over 600 "certificates of title" to real estate to *colored* men. I know one man on St. Helena island—a slave formerly on an adjoining plantation—who now owns a farm of 315 acres, works twenty laborers, has twelve cows, a yoke of oxen, four horses, twenty swine; and he showed me, with very pardonable pride, his fifty-eight acres of the best sea-island cotton I saw anywhere, fifty-two acres of corn, besides a number of acres of provision crops. He had been helped some by the Union officers to whom he had, for a year or more in the war, been a servant; but he expected soon to be wholly out of debt. This man could neither read nor write, and his children aided him in his accounts. There are a number of men on Edisto and the other sea-islands who are only waiting the action of government in permitting them to have lands to engage in similar operations.

Such examples as the above encourage the negroes around, however poor, to form provident habits and to imitate the same thrift. It is the universal impression that freedom is to be coupled with prosperity, and it is not difficult to induce them to save their surplus earnings for accumulation and future use. I found that the large crowds of negroes whom I often addressed sprang forward to ideas of industry and economy, that they might save for old age, for sickness, for purchasing homesteads, or other prosperity in the future. Their notion of having land *given to them* by government is passing away, and we hear them saying, "We will work and save and buy for ourselves." When they know this is what their prosperous friends (the Yankees) have always done, they seem *eager* to follow the example.

Much fraud has been practiced in bargains and contracts hitherto made with their old masters. Some of these contracts, as drawn by the planters themselves are purposely constructed to be misunderstood. I saw one in which it was stipulated "one-third of seven-twelfths of all corn, potatoes, fodder, &c., shall go to the laborers," &c. Another, that "the party violating the contract shall forfeit his right to all services and wages." It will be seen at once how blind in the first case, and unjust in the second, these terms were to the poor negro.

In many places, last autumn, laborers were turned off without pay, or any portion of the crops, and in other cases four or five dollars only a month were given, or even only food and clothing. The plan of these oppressors was evidently to keep the negro in a condition of perpetual poverty and dependence. There were exceptions, of course, and I am happy to report great improvement of late in the wages given. The present year opens with the prospect that labor will be everywhere in demand and at fair prices. This is owing, in part, to the high value of the great staples of the south, and the desire for a large crop, but much more to the efforts of your bureau officers, who have, everywhere, insisted on just compensation.

The lien on crops for wages, or *work on shares*, to be had, of course, only at the end of the year, may be necessitated by the present poverty of the planters, but, in our opinion, it would be much better for the freedman if he could be paid often, and in *money*. His immediate wants could then be met; he would work for men contentedly; and he would the sooner learn how to manage properly his own finances.

Colored troops have been defrauded of very large sums of money. I have spent much time and labor in ascertaining this. Almost universally the regiments complain, often unreasonably, without doubt, and from ignorance. Though it would seem that they have reason, in some respects, to complain of the government itself, that they have not been treated precisely as if they had been white men. But these frauds are charged by the soldiers mainly to the bounty agents of the several States, or to enlisting or disbursing officers, and sometimes to their own regimental officers.

Moneys were undoubtedly sent by States to procure enlisted men, which

only in part reached these men. They were made merchandise of, while the agent enriched himself by the balance retained. This class of frauds can probably never be effectively detected. The colored soldier was, in many cases, ignorant of money, and the bounty agent will make no confession.

Enlisting and disbursing officers had many opportunities of pocketing funds, by keeping them back from the soldiers unduly, or taking them from him as in trust; the enlisted man being, as was alleged, in no condition to keep the same. Such funds, of course, were put upon a very precarious tenure, the trustee himself being only a military officer. There are facts which lead to the suspicion that some of these officers are *deeply implicated in this species of fraud*.

Officers of regiments have borrowed money largely of their men. This is a very common practice, and pay-day for them, in multitudes of cases, has never come. The officer may be profligate or dishonest; or if otherwise, he is off on furlough—it may be, mustered out of service; and it is easy to forget borrowed money, *especially* when due the negro. I know of many cases of such indebtedness.

I need not say how sutlers often defraud, nor tell of gamblers, rumsellers, and bad women, who hang about camps and pay-tables, luring the unwary, and robbing these ignorant and yet *brave* colored men. This is a humiliating statement, and there should be some remedy. Of course, if the troops are mustered out such evils must cease, and others are being corrected. Those officers who are honest and able are paying back borrowed funds. Others are promising to do so. But there are large sums which cannot yet be touched by the proper owners. I gathered, by your direction, papers and testimony in a number of notorious instances, and have transmitted copies of the same to the financial officer of the bureau; action having been taken thereon which it is hoped will result in the detection of the guilty. Such action, however, as now pending, prevents my giving names, or going into any specific details.

It is respectfully suggested that a *standing commission*, empowered to call for persons and papers, and with transportation to all parts of the country, should be appointed by the War Department to pursue every case of this kind of fraud to a final issue.

The Savings and Trust Company for freedmen, chartered by Congress last winter and placed under your advisement, has gone into successful operation in nearly all the States south, and promises to do much to instruct and elevate the financial notions of the freedmen. The trustees and friends of the institution believe that the industry of these four millions furnishes a solid basis for its operations. Pauperism can be brought to a close; the freedmen made self-supporting and prosperous, paying for their educational and Christian institutions, and helping to bear the burdens of government by *inducing habits of saving* in what they earn. That which savings banks have done for the working men of the north it is presumed they are capable of doing for these laborers. I was charged by you, in my late tour, with this subject, and can say that everywhere, privately and publicly, the freedmen welcomed the institution. They understand our explanations of its meaning, and the more intelligent see and appreciate fully its benefits. Calls were made upon me at all the large towns for branches of the bank. In fifteen of the more central places, viz., Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Newbern, Wilmington, Charleston, Beaufort, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Huntsville, Nashville, Memphis, and Louisville, such branches were established. Most of these begin to make returns.

I here insert the report of the actuary at the principal office in New York of the business condition of the institution on the 31st day of January, and the amount done during that month:

Amount due depositors December 31, 1865..... \$201, 126 55
 Amount of deposits received at branches during
 the month of January:

Vicksburg	\$5, 087 00
Wilmington.....	902 44
Norfolk	491 20
Newbern	35 00
Louisville	4, 895 15
Huntsville.....	390 22
Memphis	620 00
Nashville.....	4, 259 96
Washington	4, 369 05
Savannah	1, 579 55
Mobile.....	4, 809 00
Charleston.....	424 15
Richmond	170 15
Beaufort.....	498 20
	<hr/>
	28, 531 07

229, 657 62
 Less drafts paid depositors during the month..... 54, 704 90

Balance due depositors.....	174, 952 72
Balance on hand at branches.....	\$17, 132 43
Balance on hand at New York	6, 577 83
United States securities at New York	181, 600 00
	<hr/>
	205, 310 26

Surplus (on the books)	30, 357 54
	<hr/>

But \$15 to \$20,000 of this surplus is only in statements or drafts which have not been received at the principal office in New York, and contingent expenses not paid. Hence, the true surplus, as near as we can estimate it at the present stage of affairs, (our securities being valued at par,) is about ten thousand dollars. A dividend of five per cent. per annum has been declared on all sums which have been on deposit six months previous to January 1, 1866.

The trustees are encouraged, from this auspicious beginning of their work, to go forward with high hopes of large benefit to these millions of freedmen "and their descendants," and, if the amendment to their charter now before Congress shall pass, connecting the bank more intimately with your bureau, they will entertain no doubt of its perfect success.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. ALVORD,

Inspector of Schools and Finances.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Inspection report of Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Howard.

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, December 30, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of a recent tour of inspection in Georgia and Florida.

Leaving Charleston, S. C., December 7th, instant, I called at Beaufort, S. C.,

on my way to Savannah. Among other matters of the bureau to which my attention was called at Beaufort, was the operation of a new order from the assistant commissioner of South Carolina, establishing a public *cotton-weigher*. The freedmen had been defrauded in various ways by speculators in the disposal of their cotton—sometimes by false weight, sometimes in making the change, &c., &c. A public *cotton-weigher* was therefore appointed as an agent of the bureau, and the freedmen having cotton for sale were required to have it weighed by him—all expense to be paid by a moderate toll defined in the order. This regulation I found was working well, and had proved a great protection to the freedmen.

There had been of late considerable suffering for want of food for colored refugees coming into Beaufort from the main land, in transitu to their old homes on the islands or elsewhere. An order from the district commander has established a military board to meet once a month and examine all applicants for rations, make a list of the indigent who were unable to work, and confine the issues strictly to this list. The result of this is, that the local bureau agent is prevented from getting rations for the destitute refugees above alluded to, and great suffering has followed, and in some cases death from starvation. I instructed the agent to obtain requisitions to meet these cases, properly signed and approved, in accordance with circular No. 8, from bureau headquarters, and if the rations were not given, (by reason of the military order referred to,) to report the fact at once to the assistant commissioner of the State.

On the 9th of December, proceeding to Savannah, I met there General Tillson, assistant commissioner for Georgia, and was present at a meeting he had appointed with the planters in the afternoon, and at another of the leading colored people in the evening.

The great difficulty before us was the reluctance on the part of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. General Tillson was visiting this section of the State, with a purpose of making every effort to induce the freedmen to enter into contracts. At the meeting of the planters he stated distinctly that if they would offer liberal wages, he would bring all the influence of the bureau to bear to this end, and would use authority to secure the fulfilment of such contracts when made. Many of the planters seemed to differ from him, as to what ought to be considered fair or liberal wages. They talked about eight, ten and twelve (8, 10 and 12) dollars per month; most agreeing that ten dollars and food was good wages for a full hand. General Tillson was positive in his declaration that their offers were too low, and that he would not approve contracts giving less than from twelve (12) to fifteen (15) dollars per month, with food for males, and from eight (8) to ten (10) for females; that they were at liberty, of course, to secure such contracts as they could, but that if they desired his co-operation they must offer what he believed to be fair wages. Some of the planters agreed to his terms.

At the meeting of the colored people, plans were proposed for defraying the expenses of their hospital and their principal school, to render them entirely self-supporting. The people readily assented to a plan for soliciting regular contributions from all the colored population of the city, made practicable by the census recently taken by the agent of the bureau, giving the place of residence, occupation and amount of property of all colored persons in Savannah.

One of the strongest motives preventing the making of contracts, is the hope of possessing land of their own.

Notwithstanding the many orders on this subject, and the continued efforts of agents to correct the false impression, many freed people in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida still hope that the government will give them lands. At this meeting some other reason, for the hesitation in entering into contracts for another year were given by freedmen themselves. One was their reluctance to work under overseers, especially the same overseers they had had in slavery

It was explained to those present that overseers or leaders of gangs are necessary in free labor, and are employed in all parts of the world where a number of hands are working together. But I would respectfully suggest that the recommendation be given to those desirous of employing freedmen to procure, if possible, overseers from the north, or, at least, not to insist upon the same ones they had under the old system. The freedmen distinctly aver that they have been beaten and ill treated by these overseers, and now as free men refuse positively to work under them.

At this meeting instances were reported of freedmen who had received, under General Sherman's order, a patent for twenty (20) or forty (40) acres of abandoned land, situated on the Savannah river, within thirty (30) miles of the sea, and who had located and worked the same. Now the old owners are returning, and the freedmen are unwilling to give up the land; in fact, I am not aware that any order has been issued requiring them to relinquish it.

A branch bank of the National Freedmen's Trust Company having been set in operation at Savannah, by Mr. Alvord, the bureau inspector of finances, the matter was presented by him and others to this meeting, and the importance of such an institution to the freedmen strongly urged.

The next day, December 10, I took steamer for Darien, Georgia, intending to reach the Gulf railroad, at Doctortown, its present terminus.

At Darien was a company of the 103d United States colored troops just about to be relieved by one of the 12th Maine volunteers. The resident freedmen complained to me that the latter regiment, when stationed there last summer, ill treated the colored people, robbing their houses and committing many acts of violence, unrestrained. They expressed great fears at their return. I reported this to the commanding officer of the detachment, who promised to prevent like occurrences in future.

On the other hand, some of the white residents were rejoicing at the removal of the colored troops, for which they had petitioned General Brannon. They claimed that their influence was bad upon the freedmen, and some complained that they were generally lawless. But from particular inquiry of resident northern citizens, and others, I concluded the latter complaint was without good foundation.

I saw there some freedmen who had recently returned from the interior of the State to their old homes, whence they had been taken by their masters during the war to work leased plantations, situated from one to two hundred miles or more in the interior. They said their masters had recently left them without paying them any wages, or giving them any share of the crop of last season, and they had constructed flats, or merely rude rafts, and embarking their families, had floated down the Altamaha river. They found the old plantations barren of any present means of subsistence, and now they must suffer. They hoped to make contracts for another year with their former owners, or preferably with others owning plantations in that vicinity, but meanwhile their means of living were exceedingly precarious.

Some procured work upon the docks at Darien, but only a small proportion of the entire number who have thus migrated to the coast. I have dwelt upon this matter because I found that their cases were examples of a general evil existing in that part of Georgia. And if the bureau is compelled to provide rations for a considerable number of these people during the winter, it should be understood the cause is not alone the improvidence of the freedmen, nor is it possible to remedy the evil in the present scarcity of agents, by enforcing a fair division of the crops; for the people are thrown upon our hands, some two hundred (200) miles, more or less, from the place where they have worked the past season.

I was informed that there were nine hundred (900) colored people upon Sapelo, who intended leaving the island in case one of the former owners (Mrs.

——) returned to resume possession of her plantation upon which they had been located under the provisions of General Sherman's order.

There was need of a bureau agent at Darien. The officer who had been in command, stated that he had orders from General Brannon not to interfere at all with the freedmen's affairs, but if they had any complaints, to direct them to go to Savannah. As this is a distance of one hundred miles, and no transportation could be furnished them, few of the freed people could expect to gain redress for any wrongs, or to get information of their rights and duties.

One case of outrage, too flagrant to be passed without notice, was authentically reported to me. It occurred at South Newport, fifteen (15) miles from Darien. A colored woman, after much maltreatment, made her escape. She says her master insisted that she was not free; that he cared nothing for "Lincoln's proclamation;" and when she asked to be allowed to go away and take her children, she was confined on bread and water, and finally got away as best she could, leaving her children behind, but promising to get help and come for them.

It is proper to state that General Tillson visited Darien and Brunswick the following week, and appointed resident civilian agents of the bureau, who he believes will carry out orders, and deal fairly by all parties.

Ascending the Altamaha river, I reached Doctortown December 13. Upon the boat I conversed freely with several planters and other residents of the country. All manifested great opposition to the colored troops, and meeting Captain Richardson (12th Maine volunteers,) the sub-assistant commissioner for the Altamaha district, at Doctortown, I found that he was also of the opinion that the presence of the colored troops in the country had a tendency to unsettle labor, and in some other respects was harmful to the freed people. I therefore wrote a letter to General Tillson, recommending that if practicable, white troops be substituted in that district. None of the citizens with whom I conversed were in favor of the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops. They said they were needed for the preservation of order and the protection of the whites.

Most of the white residents of this section took ground against schools for the education of the freed people, not only as labor lost, but some held that it was injurious to all working classes to be taught from books.

Many talked hopelessly about the prospect of procuring steady labor from the negroes without some means of exterior compulsion. All set the wages at a lower rate than that proposed by General Tillson.

Remaining two days at Doctortown, a good opportunity was afforded for obtaining information of the condition of the freed people in that region. The officer in command of the garrison confirmed my previous impressions as to the large numbers flocking from the interior to the coast. Most of these were destitute of clothing, and on their arrival here had no supply of food. Many of the planters in this locality had been unwilling to give their hands a share of the crops, or any other recompense for the labor of the last season, generally claiming that they have not worked well enough to deserve any wages. Some cases of violence and other ill-treatment of the negroes had come to the knowledge of this officer. He said he had no instructions to attend to freedmen's affairs, but that his military duties would admit of it, and he would cheerfully undertake the matter—in fact, had taken upon himself to correct some flagrant abuses. I requested him, as far as in his power, to remedy all such evils in future—to encourage the freed people to remain at their present homes; and to this end, to see that they were properly recompensed for their labor of the past season, and that fair contracts, correctly drawn, were made for the coming year.

On my way from Doctortown to Thomasville, by railroad, (upwards of a hundred miles,) I conversed with the officers on garrison at the different stations, and found that what has been said of Doctortown was substantially true of all

the rest. I therefore gave written authority to the sub-assistant commissioner of the district to call upon the military officers to act as agents of the bureau until the resident civilians should be appointed for each county, in accordance with General Tillson's plan, approved by the State convention and the provisional governor. Some of the officers had before voluntarily rendered much assistance to the sub-assistant commissioner where cases of misconduct, in which freedmen were involved, had come to their knowledge. It is now made their duty to investigate every complaint and reported abuse from either party.

The sub-assistant commissioner of Altamaha district, who was travelling in company with me at this time, was engaged in investigating a case where certain parties were charged with kidnapping colored children and shipping them to Cuba. Other cases were reported, but there was no conclusive proof that any children from that section had actually been taken to Cuba. In the case mentioned two children had mysteriously disappeared, but on the arrest of their former owner, and his being put under bonds to produce the children, he was able to find them in Florida and brought them back, but could not satisfactorily explain their sudden transfer to that State without their own or their parents' consent.

The sub-assistant commissioner was also engaged in assuming formal possession of various confederate government buildings at the different stations along the railroad. At Quitman, Valdosta, and Thomasville, respectively, there were buildings of this description; and there being two at each place, one of which was of inferior value, and the freed people being desirous of having schools, authority was given to use one of the buildings in each place in repairing the other for school purposes. The freedmen readily agreed to furnish the requisite labor. But afterwards finding that the buildings at Thomasville could be profitably rented, and as it would consume considerable time to re-locate and make the necessary repairs upon the one for a school, ascertaining that there were two unoccupied brick buildings, built for an academy, in the outskirts of the town, I proposed to negotiate for the use of one of these for a school for the colored children. Visiting them, I found one a good deal out of repair. Some of the leading colored people promised that their people would fit this up it allowed to use it for schools. One small school was already in operation in town, taught by a colored resident, but it had been found impossible to procure a suitable building for it. Meeting some of the principal white citizens, I proposed to them to use one of the academic buildings mentioned, at least until a school-house could be built for colored children. They were unwilling it should be done, saying that, prejudice though it might be, yet that their citizens would never consent, and if either of the buildings was taken for that purpose none of their citizens would ever send their children there to school again. I urged upon them that only *one* would be used, and that the poorest, and that if the school for whites were to be opened, another place would be procured for the blacks meanwhile. But as these were among the fairest and most liberal of the citizens, embracing two judges of the district, and they persisted in asserting that the mere fact of the blacks having used one of the buildings would prevent forever afterwards the maintenance of any school there for whites, and stating that it was proposed to have a school for whites opened there the 1st of January proximo, I yielded to them partly, to prevent the ill-feeling which I saw would arise, and partly to encourage the re-opening of the schools for whites, which I believed no less important in that section than for blacks. I stated to them that I would not have yielded to such a groundless prejudice except for the latter reason, and that I should expect a flourishing school for whites to open there at the beginning of the new year.

The colored members of the Methodist church at Thomasville have decided to separate from the whites, and have raised means to build a church of their own. Two-thirds of the membership of the Baptist church are blacks, and

they have also decided to separate, and have offered to purchase the church edifice; but the price required by the whites they think is more than the entire value of the building, whereas they claim that two-thirds of it rightfully belongs to them. The colored members readily gave their consent to the use of this church for a school, and if the teachers, expected from the northern benevolent associations, arrive before the new school building is completed, the sub-assistant commissioner was instructed to use this church temporarily for the school.

At the solicitation of the white citizens, and the urgent request of the sub-assistant commissioner, I arranged to return to Thomasville and address the colored people on the evening of December 18. The white citizens claimed that the freed people, having no confidence in them, would not heed their advice, and that a word from an officer of the bureau had more weight with them than from any other source; and the local agent desired that I should confirm what he had explained to them of the importance of immediately renewing contracts for another year.

Taking a private carriage to Tallahassee—35 miles—I had opportunity to converse with the inhabitants along the road. In this way I ascertained that contracts had been very generally made the past season, in this section, under the supervision of the bureau officer; the most of them fair, giving one-fourth as the share of the crop for the laborers; but some had been for too small a share, from one-sixth to one-tenth. Most of the freed people expressed a willingness to contract for another year on fair terms. Some wished to change employers; some said they would like to go where their children could go to school. All, except one, met on the route in going to and returning from Tallahassee had employment now, and seemed to have no notion of living without working.

Near Tallahassee I met an intelligent freedman, who, in answer to my questions, disclosed the fact that he had received, for the labor of the past year, 15 bushels of corn, 100 pounds of pork, and a small measure of peas. He had, as in former times, with the help of his family, cultivated a small garden of his own; but the products of this had been taken from him.

Meeting Colonel Osborne, the assistant commissioner for Florida, at Tallahassee, I spent two days chiefly with him; having interviews, also, with Generals Foster and Newton, commanding the department and western district of Florida, respectively, and conversing with several citizens of Tallahassee and vicinity. From the district superintendent of education (for the bureau) I learned that a number of schools had been started since my last visit to Florida, in October. There is a great demand for books and teachers. There are two teachers from a northern association at Tallahassee. Some two or three planters in that district had proposed to pay half the salary and expenses of a teacher to come upon their plantations and open a school for the colored children. They were convinced that this measure would do more than any other to make their laborers contented, and thus secure to them steady and effective labor.

From conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Apthorpe, one of Colonel Osborne's inspectors, as well as from the other sources of information I have mentioned, I became convinced that there were rather more exceptions in Florida to the general rule, prevalent in southern Georgia, of prejudice and unjust dealing against the freedmen; but that still, with the majority of the people, there was the same unwillingness, or moral incapacity, to treat them with fairness and as freemen. I was informed by a high military official that, since the hanging of a citizen for murder at Tallahassee, convicted by a military court, and the pending trial of another for shooting a negro, he had received letters from parties declaring they would not "live in a country where a man must be hung for presenting an insult with arms," and where "a man must be tried for his life for shooting a nigger." He informed me, also, that certain of these parties had carried out their threat of leaving the State, and had gone to Texas to reside. From the same official I was gratified to learn, as a testimonial to the good

discipline of some of the colored troops, and as an offset to the complaints against them in southern Georgia, that all the principal citizens of Jasper, Fla. petitioned for the return of a company of colored troops which had been ordered away from there—the constant quarrelling between discharged Union and rebel soldiers, resident there, rendering the presence of troops necessary. The colored troops were sent back to continue garrisoning the place.

There is the same disposition to depreciate wages in Florida as in Georgia, but I learned that a new demand for labor had sprung up at Fernandina, and that agents had been sent to Tallahassee for freedmen to work in the lumber business, offering \$1 and \$1 25 per day and board. Thirteen new saw-mills had been put in operation there by northern men, and it had been found impossible to get all the hands they desired. This will tend to raise the price of labor throughout the State.

I would respectfully ask attention to certain provisions of a recent circular, No. 9, from the office of the assistant commissioner of Florida:

1. The general appointment of all judges of probate without regard to special fitness, as agents of the bureau, and in a similar manner in some districts, clerks of court and justices of the peace as assistants. It is to be feared that in many cases these officers, from their prejudices and other personal qualities, are entirely disqualified to be impartial agents of the bureau. Again, they would not have the confidence of the freedmen, and the latter would therefore hesitate to apply to them for redress.

2. These officials are not required to signify their acceptance of the appointment. Hence it will not be known to the assistant commissioner whether he has any agent in any given district or not. Besides, no provision is made for informing the freedmen as to who is the agent for their locality.

3. They are to enter upon their offices immediately upon the sight of the order, even in a newspaper; hence are not required to take any oath of office or to familiarize themselves with existing orders of the bureau.

4. They are not required to make any report, or in any manner make themselves responsible to the assistant commissioner for their acts or measures as agents of the bureau.

It is proper to state that as a corrective of some of these evils, the assistant commissioner had divided the State into five or more districts, and had appointed a competent inspector for each.

As recommended in person to the assistant commissioner, I would further urge that these inspectors have authority to reject any of the judges of probate found unfitted for the duty, for any reason, and to nominate some other person in their stead; that they be required formally to accept the agency, to take an oath of office, and to make reports.

Returning to Thomasville, I addressed a large audience of colored people according to appointment. Having heard it stated by the planters that some of the freed people were reluctant to make contracts, because of a belief that it remanded them to seven years of slavery, I put the question to vote, as to whether any present believed this report. They unanimously declared it in disbelief of it, and that they were willing and expected to make contracts. A few contracts had been made for another year. Some of the freedmen informed me that they had desired to rent land, but had been told by citizens that a black man would be allowed to have land by lease. They had therefore procured the offices of a white man to rent a plantation for them, and contracted with him to have all of the crop above a certain amount.

Some cases of difficulty from the irregularity and unnatural condition of the marriage relation came to my notice; and this is a fruitful source of discontent and immorality among the freed people. A sweeping regulation, like that passed by the Georgia legislature, legalizing all existing marriages, is not vi-

is needed, but a discriminating law, which shall require all parties continuing to live as man and wife to be legally married, but shall permit, with proper restrictions, the old involuntary contracts of this kind to be set aside when mutually desired, and shall give some suitable regulation by which one husband and one wife may be fixed upon where several are living as the result of the slave system.

From Thomasville I proceeded by private conveyance to Albany, Georgia, 55 miles. This mode of travelling gave me an opportunity of visiting different plantations. I found generally in this section that the contracts for the last year had been at the rate of from one-sixth to one-tenth of the crop, and the latter the greater number. Where no written contracts, properly signed and approved, had been made, I gave directions to the sub-assistant commissioner, that an officer, or agent of the bureau, visit these plantations and make an equitable division of the crops. The division had not been made at the plantations visited by me except in one case not far from Albany.

From the small number of officers allowed to the bureau, the districts in Georgia have been by far too large to be properly cared for.

There seemed to be a general disposition in this section (southwestern Georgia) to set wages too low, and to keep the freed people as nearly as possible in their former state of servitude.

The sub-assistant commissioner at Albany (Major Hastings, 12th Maine volunteers) seemed to be an efficient officer, but had been there only a few weeks. He proposed to start a school of 150 scholars, if books and teachers could be furnished. There had been a small private school there for colored children, taught by a young lady from New York. Here, also, I heard of another instance of a planter in a neighboring county who desired a school for colored people upon his plantation.

There was great call for agents to superintend the division of crops in this section. The freedmen were not satisfied unless some United States officer or bureau agent were present.

After one night at Albany, I proceeded to Andersonville, where I found a small garrison, some twenty men and one officer. This officer had given some attention to freedmen's affairs by virtue of a general order from headquarters of the department. But being the only officer there, and having no horse, he was limited to plantations and places comparatively near. The same old complaints of being turned off with no payment for last season's work were common.

I learned of some cases, in that locality, of renewal of contracts for another year.

Mr. H. A. Welton, a Union citizen of Georgia, who had been imprisoned for his loyalty to the United States government, seven months during the rebellion, and who is now employed by the quartermaster's department as superintendent of the Andersonville burial ground, had started a school for the colored people at Andersonville.

A "confederate" building was used for a school-house, and a sergeant of the 147th Ohio taught adults in the evening.

At Macon were prosperous schools and a good hospital. The bureau officer now there (Lieutenant Colonel Lambert) had been on duty only two weeks. There was the usual complaint of reluctance of the freedmen to make contracts. On investigation, I found that the prevailing offers of wages were too low, and that in this region the share given the laborers last season was generally one-tenth. Hearing of disturbances and much ill-treatment of negroes in Twiggs county, I recommended that a garrison be sent there.

At Atlanta there was more of an accumulation of destitute freed people than I had seen elsewhere. The armies had more completely devastated all the country around. Many whites, at least three hundred families, as estimated by the sub-assistant commissioner, will suffer greatly this winter, unless relieved by

government agency. The bureau officer has assisted some of these destitute refugees, by transportation and rations. He was endeavoring to find places for all the able-bodied colored people, and had already considerably diminished the number. By the help of the assistant commissioner of the State, he will be able to apprentice most of the homeless children. Many cases of violence to negroes in that section are reported to him, but his district is so large that he cannot, he says, rectify these evils except in comparatively few cases. Several good schools and a hospital are in successful operation at Atlanta, the former, as at Macon, being chiefly sustained by the benevolent associations of the north.

At Augusta, meeting again the assistant commissioner of the State, General Tillson, at his headquarters, I made a report of my tour in Georgia, and secured the adoption of some measures of immediate and practical importance to different localities visited. General Tillson had just returned from Waynesboro', where he had addressed a large meeting of freedmen, some few planters also being present, to encourage the making of contracts.

The schools at Augusta are flourishing under the immediate supervision of the bureau State superintendent of education.

I obtained information while there from officers and agents of the bureau, as well as from military authorities and the newspapers, that the militia organizations of the opposite county in South Carolina (Edgefield) were engaged in disarming the negroes. This created great discontent among the latter, and in some instances they had offered resistance. In previous inspection tours in South Carolina much complaint reached me of the misconduct of these militia companies towards the blacks. Some of the latter, of the most intelligent and well disposed, came to me and said, "What shall we do? These militia companies are heaping upon our people every sort of injury and insult unchecked. Our people are peaceably inclined, and we are endeavoring to inculcate good feeling; but we cannot bear this treatment much longer. Many are beginning to say, 'We have been patient long enough; we are free men now, and we have submitted to such usage as long as we can.'" And again they ask, "What shall we do?" I assured them that this conduct was not sanctioned by the United States military authorities, and that it would not be allowed.

They then asked what they should do when the United States troops were withdrawn, saying *they had nothing but evil to apprehend from these military organizations.*

Now, at Augusta, about two months later, I have authentic information that these abuses continue. In southwestern Georgia I learned that the militia had done the same, sometimes pretending to act under orders from United States authorities. I reported these facts to General Brannon, commanding the department of Georgia, and to General Sickles, commanding the department of South Carolina.

I am convinced that these militia organizations only endanger the peace of the communities where they exist, and are a source of constant annoyance and injury to the freed people; that herein is one of the greatest evils existing in the southern States for the freedmen. They give the color of law to their violent, unjust, and sometimes inhuman proceedings.

I would earnestly recommend that these organizations be abolished in these States for at least several years to come, and that some suitable substitute be instituted as a general police force, to preserve order and maintain the laws until it again become safe to allow the organization of militia.

Orders had just been issued for the muster out of the troops remaining in Georgia. General Tillson, the assistant commissioner, was apprehensive that the efficiency of the bureau would be much impaired by the loss of these troops. Not only would the means of executing orders and punishing crime be taken away, but his sub-assistant commissioners, already far too few in numbers, would

be mustered out with their regiments. He would thus be deprived of all except one or two of his most efficient agents.

Another evil, of less extent, and it is hoped of short duration, would arise from the muster-out of the colored troops raised in that or neighboring States. The men would thus, for the present at least, be thrown out of employ and regular wages. Just let loose from military restraint they would be an exciting element, not prepared to settle down to steady labor at once themselves, and their influence tending to disturb others. Besides, while receiving pay as soldiers they could make their families comparatively comfortable, whereas now this means of support is suddenly cut off, and it must necessarily be some time before they can make satisfactory provision for their families.

From Augusta I returned, *via* Savannah, to Charleston, South Carolina, having been absent twenty-three days.

As the result of this tour I beg leave to submit the following general considerations :

I. Agencies of the United States government, of some sort, similar to the existing bureau agencies, are for the present indispensable in every part of the two States visited.

1st. Great *suffering and starvation* would ensue among the refugees and freedmen in some sections were all government aid withdrawn.

2d. Public sentiment is such that even should the laws be made impartial, the negro *could not obtain redress* for wrongs done him in person or property.

3d. There seems to be a moral incapability with the majority of white residents to treat him fairly in the *ordinary transactions of business*, as, *exempli gratia*, in making contracts. His own inexperience in such things, therefore, renders necessary some agency to guard his interests.

4th. Existing theories concerning the education of laborers and the prejudice against the blacks are such as absolutely to *prevent the establishment of schools* for the freedmen, even though the expenses be paid by the benevolent associations of the north; and the *many successful schools now in operation would be broken up* in most places on the withdrawal of the government agencies. The same general observations will apply to all missionary work by northern agents; and from special inquiry and investigation of this subject, I am convinced that very little in the way of moral and religious instruction for the freed people is to be expected at present from the members and ministers of the southern churches. On the other hand, it is for the interest of the whites for the agencies to remain, and the better class of the thinking men expressed themselves unhesitatingly in favor of it.

1st. The prevailing want of confidence on the part of the freedmen in those who had been slaveholders makes it necessary to have a third party (and a United States official is better than any other) to induce the freedmen to enter into contracts. Many of the white residents told me that no contracts would have been effected but for the bureau officers.

2d. Such agents are needed often to secure the fulfilment of contracts on the part of the freedmen, both in explaining the exact meaning and force of the contract and enforcing it by different motives and means.

3d. For the protection of the whites against any hostile combinations of the blacks. This will be needed as long as the present public sentiment of the whites continues, insuring a corresponding distrust and hostility on the part of the blacks. Our agents have done much to allay such ill-feeling; and however unreasoning and ignorant the freedmen may be in any community, and however much their number may preponderate over the resident whites, they will generally heed and be governed by the advice of United States officials.

II. In order adequately to protect the persons and property of the freedmen, and promote their education, as well as for the proper regulation of labor for the benefit of all concerned, *the present number of agents should be increased.*

III. United States troops are at present absolutely necessary as auxiliary to the agents.

1st. There is no other means of executing orders and insuring justice to the freedmen.

2d. In many sections United States agents would not be tolerated unless backed by military force. I was assured by respectable and influential residents of the country in some sections that no northern man could reside there were it not for the presence of the bayonet, and that, in their opinion, such would be the case for ten years to come. I am not convinced of the truth of this statement, yet, with my own observation, I am led to conclude—

3d. That the troops should remain for protection of northern residents and to encourage emigration.

4th. As desired by the better part of the whites, to maintain good order and peace.

5th. Wherever United States troops are withdrawn a militia organization at once springs into life, which invariably tends to disturbances between whites and blacks, and to the latter is, I am convinced, an unmixed evil.

IV. As the result of this and other tours of inspection, as well as from my experience and observation while on duty in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida for the past nine months, I beg leave to submit further, that, in view of the acknowledged necessity of United States troops, and the fact that many now there are soon to be mustered out, and that all the volunteer white troops are desirous of going home, and must sooner or later be discharged, a provisional force might be raised in the southern States, officered by the War Department, (preferably from meritorious officers lately discharged from United States volunteers, and selected with a view to peculiar fitness for this service,) which would meet the want, and for other special reasons, besides the general reasons given for the retention of troops in those States, would be highly beneficial to the country. For example :

1st. Such a force recruited in the south could easily be substituted for the militia, which, for every consideration of safety to the peace of the country and justice to the freedmen, ought to be abolished for some years to come. Officered by the War Department, it would be subject to discipline and control giving to it the character of United States troops, and in no respect resembling the present militia.

2d. Its officers could be used as agents in the affairs and interests of refugees and freedmen without the inconvenience and injury to the service of having frequent changes and losses incident to the inevitable muster out of the present volunteer force.

3d. Most of the officers and men of the present volunteer white troops are discontented, and thus more or less disqualified for their duties, believing, as they do, that they should be allowed to go home, now that the rebellion has been crushed.

4th. This would be the means of enlisting on the side of the government a class otherwise dangerous and troublesome throughout the south, and finally secure among them and their families a permanent loyal sentiment.

5th. Many who would thus be arrayed on the side of law and order are at present without lucrative means of support. They have been absent three or four years in the rebel army, or, as in Florida, some in the Union army, and by the habits acquired, in addition often to the fact that they never were accustomed to steady industry in early life, are unfitted and indisposed to enter into any suitable business, even if other circumstances favor it.

6th. The greater part of the class referred to are unable to read and write. Gathered into companies and regiments, under suitable officers, they could easily be taught in the rudiments of education, as has been done in the case of many of the colored regiments.

Two or three regiments of this description might readily be raised in each State with comparatively little expense, and for such term of service (say three years) as it may be thought probable that a military force will be needed in the States lately in rebellion.

This plan of a provisional force in the south was urgently recommended to me by some of the present prominent military commanders in the States mentioned.

If this measure cannot be adopted for want of a basis of law, similar results might be attained by the recruitment of some two or three regiments for the regular army in these States, if the army is to be increased. But this recruiting should begin at once, and no time be lost, as is obvious from what has been said of the disabilities connected with the retention of the present volunteer force.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. HOWARD.

Brevet Brig. Gen., Inspector for S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c.

General Baird to the planters of St. Martin.

[Circular No. 29.]

The following letter explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 3, 1866.

SIR: A copy of the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the planters of St. Martin, authenticated by your signature as secretary, I have received.

These resolutions, which, in their general tone, are highly creditable to the intelligence and liberality of the planters of St. Martin, show at the same time a want of clear understanding upon certain points connected with the labor system at present in force in the State, which it would be well to correct. I received also from other quarters interrogatories which convince me that the spirit of circular No. 29, and of the form of contract issued recently from this bureau have been misunderstood; and I purpose in addressing you to reply to as many others as may be interested in the matter.

The acts passed by the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, at its present session, regulating agricultural labor and kindred matters, have not yet received the sanction of the governor, and are, therefore, not laws of the State. Should the governor approve them they must still be subordinate to the act of Congress, of March 3, 1865, which places the control of all subjects relating to freedmen in the hands of the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees.

The acts in question I have forwarded to Washington, and they are now in the hands of the President. Their provisions can be enforced in so much only as they coincide with the orders he has given or may give.

In relation to labor and contracts between freedmen and their employers, the only action that has been taken by this bureau has been first to impress upon the laborers the importance of making contracts to cover the whole of the coming year. This because it is the prescribed policy of the government, and in addition as a necessity to provide a sure maintenance for the large number of agricultural laborers in the State, as well as to enable us to shield them from the impositions of the dishonest and designing who can be found in every community.

The policy of making contracts for long periods has met with opposition

from well-meaning friends of the black man, and it is quite sure that but for the influence we have been able to exert, and the advice which we have given, there would have been but few contracts made, unless those extending from month to month or from week to week.

It has been the effort of the bureau, in the second place, to secure written evidence with regard to every contract made, so that at any time during the year should either the employer or laborer complain of wrong, the information required for righting the grievance would be at hand.

It was thought advisable also that each contract made should be submitted to an agent of the bureau, that he might explain its provisions to the freedmen and caution them against injudicious engagements; but being satisfied that the bargain was understood, and such as they desired to make, that he should witness it by his approval, and forward copies to be put on files here and in Washington. This has been provided for.

The blank form of contract sent out by the bureau presents the most ordinary bargain that has hitherto been made between planters and laborers, and has generally been approved by both. The circular explanatory which accompanies it was intended to show how the blank might be modified, either by erasure and interlineation, or by additional articles appended and witnessed by the agent of the bureau, so as to suit the peculiar views of every one contracting with regard to labor. A certain ration is fixed upon in the circular, which was determined after much consultation with old planters; but it is not intended that this shall prevent the employer from furnishing more, or the laborer from working for wages alone without food, but only to fix that value which was in the minds of the contracting parties when it was agreed that the laborer should receive food together with a stated amount of money wages.

The circular in like manner fixes the amount of clothing to be furnished, when not otherwise expressly determined, and also establishes the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work when the bargain simply requires a day's, a week's, or a month's labor. There is no regulation to prevent the freedmen from contracting to work sixteen hours out of twenty-four, or to do their work during the night, or that they shall be fined and punished at the will of the employer for any slight delinquency. If they choose to make such an agreement they have a right to do it, and the agent of the bureau will interfere only to advise against what is manifestly for their disadvantage, or to withhold his approval where the contract is likely to become oppressive.

In the third place, the instructions given to the agents of the bureau require that they should insist upon provisions being made in every contract for the maintenance of schools for the children of laborers.

The appeals coming from the agricultural district for the privileges of education have been most pathetic, whilst the instructions which we receive to keep up the schools are equally positive, and it is our endeavor to provide means by which schools may be supported out of the wages of the laborers for the instruction of their own children.

It is not intended that the money collected in one locality shall be used to support schools in another neighborhood; but that it shall be used solely for the payment of the teacher who actually instructs the children connected with those who pay it. Where schools from any cause are not kept up, no money will be collected; and in no case will more be exacted than is required for the maintenance of the school at that particular point.

Should it be found to be the unanimous wish of the freedmen to have no schools, it is not thought that it would be the wish of the government at this time to force them upon them.

Beyond this matter of schools, there is nothing that can be regarded as coercive in all of the rules regulating contracts. All that we say is, that when parties refuse, upon such easy terms, to avail themselves of the influence of the bureau

to enforce their contracts, they must not complain if assistance is not offered them.

And should the laborers in the middle of the season choose to quit the plantation on which they are working, the bureau will not ask them to remain, but may insist on the payment of wages for the work that has been performed.

Where the employer offers to laborers fair terms upon which to contract in form, and they refuse to do so, the neglect is on their side; and should they be deceived and cheated, it may be out of the power of the bureau to afford them relief.

How parties wishing to contract could be left more free in respect to the terms of their bargain, I cannot conceive; nor do I understand how the simple rules to insure fair dealing can be objected to by any one who intends to deal fairly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. BAIRD,

*Brevet Major General U. S. Vols., Assistant Commissioner, &c.,
State of Louisiana.*

GABRIEL A. FOURNET, *Secretary.*

*Report of Missouri and Arkansas, by Brigadier General J. W. Sprague,
assistant commissioner.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30. In obedience to your Special Order No. 4, dated May 31, 1865, which was delivered to me at Washington city, I came to this city, where I arrived June 10. The officers of my staff ordered to report to me here did not receive their orders so as to arrive until the 17th of June. Office room was obtained, and opened the 19th June. Immediately on arrival, I endeavored to acquaint myself with all affairs that would come under the control of this bureau. In this I was greatly assisted by Major General Dodge, commanding department, Chaplain A. Wright, superintendent of freedmen, and Jas. E. Yeatman esq., president Northwestern Sanitary Commission. Major General Dodge issued the following order:

[“General Orders No. 150.”]

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

“*St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 1865.*

“All superintendents of refugees and freedmen of this department will hereafter render their reports to, and be subject to the orders of, Brigadier General J. W. Sprague, commissioner of refugees and freedmen for Missouri and Arkansas. Immediate reports will be made to him, at St. Louis, Missouri. The staff departments will furnish authorized supplies as heretofore, and give all aid consistent with their duties to enable General Sprague to successfully carry out his instructions.

“By command of Major General Dodge:

“J. W. BARNES,

“*Assistant Adjutant General.*”

And he has up to the present moment given me all aid and encouragement in his power in the discharge of my duties. In consequence of the time required to communicate with the distant posts, I have found it difficult to obtain from the officers on duty as superintendents, local facts and figures necessary to give me a full understanding of the affairs of my district, and this report in consequence will not show in detail, as I could wish, all the information which I

know you desire. I found in operation in this city a "refugees and freedmen's home," which was sustained jointly by the government and the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. I found the cost to the government was about two thousand dollars per month. It was well managed, and was indeed a "home" for the poor refugees and freedmen, and the orphan children of these classes; but, regarding the expense to the government as too great for the services rendered, I ordered that it be closed by the 10th of this month, which was done with the cheerful concurrence of Mr. Yeatman, president of the Sanitary Commission. The former inmates, both white and colored, are now cared for by the city and county authorities. On inquiry I found that in the month of May last the government issued rations to 4,452 white refugees and 236 freedmen in Missouri. In Arkansas the number of persons to whom rations were issued is not stated, but 75,097 rations were issued to freedmen.

Believing that I could better discharge the duties of my position by visiting Arkansas in person, I accordingly left St. Louis June 30, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel D. K. Williams, assistant inspector general, and Surgeon A. B. Monahan, medical director. I visited Helena, Devall's Bluff, and Little Rock, returning to this place the 17th instant. I intended to have Doctor Monahan make a tour of inspection, and visit all the important posts in this district, but while at Little Rock I received notice of the order to muster out his regiment, (the 63d Ohio veteran volunteer infantry,) and he left at once for Ohio. I respectfully refer to his report, which I forward herewith.

I have made inquiries of the officers of the Treasury Department, at Memphis, Tennessee, at Helena and at Little Rock, Arkansas, for information about abandoned lands and taxes collected on cotton, &c., for the use of freedmen. I have not been able thus far to find any of the "abandoned" property which they have "registered," with any more definite description than the former owners' names, and about the number of acres. I was informed at Helena and Little Rock that only such abandoned lands had been registered as parties sought to lease, and I have been unable thus far to obtain any information as to the tax ordered to be collected on shipment of cotton, &c., for the use of freedmen, except that all such moneys had been remitted to Washington, in obedience to orders from the Treasury Department. Major General Reynolds, commanding department of Arkansas, expressed a cheerful willingness to aid and assist me to the extent of his power in the discharge of my duties. Refugees in large numbers, and in most pitiable and destitute condition, have been flocking to our posts for subsistence—most of them are of the lowest type of humanity to be found in this country—they are *willing* mendicants and paupers; some are worthy people suffering the extremes of poverty and sickness. It requires officers of energy, discrimination, and judgment to deal with these people, to *sift them* so as to act for their future welfare, and to prevent imposition upon the government. Many of them have been returned to their homes; some have been sent to their friends who could and were willing to aid them; many more can be disposed of in these ways; but great care is necessary to avoid simply changing them from one place, where they are subsisted by government, to another where they would be, perhaps, a greater burden.

I respectfully call your attention to the large increase of issues of rations in the month of June over the preceding month, on the western frontier of Arkansas, particularly at the posts of Clarksville, Fayetteville, and Van Buren, as shown by tabular statement in Major Sargent's report, page 10. That vast region of country is said to be almost entirely destitute of the necessaries of life, and the supplies issued there by our government are transported at enormous expense. I sent Lieutenant Colonel Williams, from Little Rock, to visit all the posts in western Arkansas and Missouri, with strict orders to stop the issue of all supplies not necessary to prevent starvation, and to issue to none who were able to work. The present harvest will relieve the government from the support of many who

are now fed by its bounty; but there are large numbers of these poor people where there are no crops to harvest. As you will see by the table referred to, large issues are made to refugees and Indians at Fort Gibson; but this post not being in my district, I have not assumed charge over them.

FREEDMEN.

These people, wherever protected so as to enable them to dispose of their labor and collect their wages, are exhibiting remarkable aptitude to support themselves and their families. They are somewhat *bewildered* by their sudden change from slavery to freedom; but very few, indeed, are willing to be paupers, and notwithstanding the constant teachings of slavery for generations, that they were not responsible for the support of aged parents or helpless children, their care and affection in these relations are marked characteristics, highly creditable to this poor and down-trodden race. But I regret to say that even now in Missouri and Arkansas, wherever the power of our government is not felt through the military arm, the negroes are still held and treated as slaves, and it is from these former slave-owners, *now violators of the laws*, from whom the cry constantly comes that "the negro will not work!" "he will forsake the farm," and "flock about the cities and military posts." By their conduct and bearing, the negro is frightened; he fears that in some way he will be cheated out of his *liberty*, and it is my firm conviction that it is the settled policy of a large majority of former slave-owners to accomplish by State legislation and by covert violation of law, what they have failed to accomplish by rebellion. Men who profess to be honest and honorable cannot understand that there is any moral wrong in *robbing or cheating* a negro. I can, perhaps, give a better idea of the demand for labor by an actual occurrence, than in any other way. A few days before I left for Arkansas, Doctor McGavock called to see me; he owns three plantations in Arkansas, about 50 miles above Memphis; he was formerly a large slave-owner, but has been and is a Union man; he treats his negroes as *free*. Two of his plantations are now supplied with white laborers, (Irish;) on the other two freedmen are employed. He is desirous of obtaining freedmen for all, and offered \$20 per month for men and \$15 per month for women, by the year. I made inquiry at Helena and Little Rock, but there were no laborers to be had; all that were able to work were employed. On my return I saw the doctor in Memphis, and referred him to General Tillson, superintendent at Memphis.

I respectfully state, in my opinion, the general welfare will be promoted, if it shall be the policy of the government and this bureau to lease and sell lands, in small quantities, to all negroes who have, or may prove themselves worthy. The experiments, so far as tried in this district, have been attended with the best results. If this is done under proper regulations, industrious, prosperous, and *loyal communities* will be established, which will largely contribute to the public wealth and welfare.

I would earnestly but respectfully recommend that, in making leases of abandoned or confiscated lands for next year, preference be given the freedmen over white applicants who seek to obtain large plantations. I believe if this system is carried out wisely, after the coming winter is past, it will not be found necessary to issue any subsistence from the public stores.

Respectfully referring you to the various sub-reports herewith enclosed for information in relation to schools, I desire to add that the most wonderful avidity is manifested by the colored children to learn, and their parents are anxious to support their own schools. I attended a colored church in Little Rock, where a colored preacher presided and conducted the services; after they were closed he announced to the congregation that they employed eight teachers at \$20 per month, and that, with other items, made the expenses for June about \$175. He stated that there was a deficiency of \$75, and asked the congregation to make

up the amount. Their contributions were sent up and counted, and it was found that there were forty-three dollars over the amount required. I cannot too highly commend the efforts and labors of the benevolent associations and teachers who are laboring to open the minds of the freedmen. I must express a regret that it was thought best to stop the issue of rations to teachers. Every good teacher is worth a score of rations to government, as they by their counsels and labors render efficient aid in preparing these people to become valuable members of the body politic, instead of being, as they have been, burdens. In a conversation with Colonel Charles Bentzoni, commanding district of east Arkansas, in relation to freedmen, he expressed some views which I requested him to reduce to writing, and I respectfully submit the same for your consideration. I was much pleased with the condition of affairs as I found them at Little Rock, under the charge of Major W. G. Sargent, general superintendent and provost marshal, department of Arkansas; Lieutenant James H. Raines, superintendent and acting assistant quartermaster, Little Rock; Captain Henry Sweeney, superintendent and provost marshal, district of east Arkansas, to whose reports I respectfully refer you with pleasure, and Captain S. W. Mallory, superintendent and provost marshal, Pine Bluffs. I respectfully recommend these officers for promotion by brevet, for faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of their respective duties. Such recognitions are well deserved, and if conferred, will stimulate other officers.

Being compelled to select all my assistants from the army, the rapid mustering out of regiments and other military organizations has necessitated such frequent changes of officers in important positions, that I have been embarrassed in conducting the affairs of the bureau in this district.

I respectfully refer to the following enclosures :

Report of Major W. G. Sargent, general superintendent of Arkansas, marked A.

Report of Captain Sweeney, superintendent of eastern Arkansas, marked B.

Consolidated report of Missouri and Arkansas, marked C.

Report of Surgeon A. B. Monahan, medical director, marked D.

Communication of James E. Yeatman, esq., president Northwestern Sanitary Commission, marked E.

Communication of Colonel Bentzoni, marked F.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPRAGUE,

Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c.

Report of South Carolina and Georgia, by Brevet Major General R. Saxton, assistant commissioner.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations in connexion with the bureau since my assignment to duty with it, per General Order No. 238, current series, from the War Department, appended and marked A. Previous to this time, and to the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, I had been on duty as inspector of settlements and plantations, by virtue of Special Field Orders No. 15, headquarters military division of the Mississippi, herewith appended, and marked B. I have continued to act under this order to the present time. Circulars Nos. 1 and 2, appended, and marked C and D, were issued upon entering upon my new duties. My official action has been guided by the principles expressed in them. In the month of August I was relieved

from the charge of Florida by Colonel T. W. Osborn, who was appointed assistant commissioner for that State, and Brigadier General E. N. Wild was appointed sub-assistant commissioner for Georgia. In September he was relieved by Brigadier General Davis Tillson, who was appointed acting assistant commissioner for that State, under whose entire charge it has since remained. General Orders No. 8 regulate the marriage relations of the freedmen; it is marked F, and appended. Circular No. 3, marked G, is also appended.

In compliance with your orders, I seized for this bureau large tracts of abandoned lands, estimated to amount to 312,014 acres, and a great number of houses (120) were transferred by the Treasury Department to the custody of this bureau. Under the provisions of circular No. 15, from the War Department, these have mostly been restored to their former owners.

General Orders No. 16, appended and marked I, announce the assignment of staff officers and the appointment of superintendent of education. Appended, also, is circular No. 4, which provides for the apprenticing of orphans. Circular No. 5 applies to the labor question, and urges the freedmen to enter into contracts with the land-owners for the cultivation of the soil; it is appended, marked K. Document L, appended, is a copy of a circular letter addressed to each officer and agent on his assignment to duty with the bureau, which, with the other instructions from your own and these headquarters, were to serve as the guide of his official action. To provide for the orphans, discourage vagrancy, encourage industry and thrift, I issued, in accordance with instructions from yourself, circular No. 4, which, I am well assured, will prove of great benefit to the parties concerned. The great question which, of course, lies at the foundation of all the efforts of the government to promote the well-being of the freedmen, through the agency of this bureau, is the labor question. Will the freedmen work? Can these rice and cotton fields be cultivated by the voluntary paid labor of the freedmen? The difficulty which has been found in the way of the immediate solution of this important question has been the natural disinclination of all the human race to labor, unless compelled to do so. This disinclination is shared by the freedmen in common with other races of men, and, so far as my observation extends, to no greater extent. Until they were emancipated, as a general rule the only stimulus to work was the fear of punishment. Faithful labor scarcely benefited their physical condition, and, as a natural consequence, they were only industrious to the extent necessary to escape punishment for idleness. The old stimulus to industry having now been removed, and that of freedom—the necessities of the laborer—substituted, it is to be expected that there should be an interruption of labor—a natural feeling of relief from restraint. The entire want of capital on the part of the planters to pay for labor is undoubtedly the principal reason why the planters cannot at present secure all the labor they require. As a rule, the freedmen are ready to work where they are sure of receiving their pay. Their confidence in their former master is not yet sufficient to cause them to accept his promises to pay, as such promises cannot relieve their present necessities. The great want is money, and those who are so fortunate as to have it at the commencement of their agricultural operations will, if they pay fair and regular wages, be able to secure all the labor they may require.

The impression is universal among the freedmen that they are to have the abandoned and confiscated lands, in homesteads of forty acres, in January next. It is understood that previous to the termination of the late war the negroes heard from those in rebellion that it was the purpose of our government to divide up the southern plantations among them, and that was one of the reasons urged for greater activity on the part of the late rebels. Our own acts of Congress, and particularly the act creating this bureau, which was extensively circulated among them, still further strengthened them in the belief that they were to possess homesteads, and has caused a great unwillingness upon the part of the freed-

men to make any contracts whatever; but this refusal on their part arises from no desire to avoid labor, but to the causes above stated. All the officers and agents of this bureau have been instructed to do everything in their power to correct these impressions among the freedmen, and to urge them in every possible way to make contracts with their former owners; but so deep-seated a conviction has been found difficult to eradicate, and, although many contracts have been made, I doubt not that much greater success in this direction will attend our efforts in the future.

The question of next importance has been the status of the sea islands. By General Sherman's order, appended, and in accordance with its provisions, some forty thousand destitute freedmen, who followed in the wake of and came in with his army, were promised homes on the sea islands, and urged by myself and others to emigrate there and select them. Public meetings were called, and every exertion used by those whose duty it was to carry out the order to encourage emigration to the sea islands. The greatest success attended our efforts, and although the planting season was very far advanced before the transportation to carry the colonists to the islands could be procured, and the people were destitute of animals, and had but few agricultural implements with which to work the ground, and the greatest difficulty in procuring seeds, yet they went to work with much energy and diligence to clear up the ground which had run to waste by three years' neglect. Thousands of acres were cleared up and planted, and provisions enough were raised to provide for those who were located in season to plant, besides large quantities of sea-island cotton. Considering the obstacles to be overcome, it must be admitted that the first year's experiment of freed labor on the sea islands has been a success, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. There are those who claim that this grand experiment for free labor has failed, because, amid all the confusion and interruption caused by the operations of our contending armies, not as much cotton or corn has been produced as under the old slave system. The friends of freedom can afford to wait for the future to demonstrate whether it is a failure or not.

On some of the islands the freedmen have established civil government, with constitutions and laws for the regulation of their internal affairs, with all the different departments for schools, churches, building roads, and other improvements. In short, few new communities have ever made a fairer start than have these freedmen of the sea islands. The former owners have recently been using every exertion to have these lands restored to their possession, and to secure this end promised to make such arrangements with the freedmen as to absorb their labor, and give them homes and employment on their estates. The officer detailed by yourself to restore these lands has been unable thus far to make any arrangement, nor do I believe it will be possible for him to make any satisfactory arrangement. The freedmen have their hearts set upon the possession of these islands, and nothing but that or its equivalent will satisfy them. They refuse to contract, and express a determination to leave the islands rather than do so. The efforts made by the former owners to obtain the possession of the lands have caused a great excitement among the settlers. Inasmuch as the faith of the government has been pledged to these freedmen to maintain them in the possession of their homes, and as to break its promise in the hour of its triumph is not becoming a just government, which can only live in the hearts of its whole people, I would respectfully suggest that a practical solution of the whole question of lands, embraced in Special Order No. 15, may be had by the appropriation of money by Congress to purchase the whole tract set apart by this order, have a fair and liberal assessment of its value made, and offer to pay to the former owner that sum, or give him possession of the land, as he may elect. In case he should prefer the land to the money, then pay the money to the freedman who occupies it. I can assure the government that this arrangement would satisfy the freedmen and some of the former owners. It would maintain

the good faith of the government, and, in addition, the freedmen who received lands under the provisions of such a law, would eventually refund to the government the cost of the land. The passage of a law like this would relieve the government of a most difficult question now at issue between the planters and the freedmen, and would be just to all parties.

I am able to report a satisfactory condition of schools for the children throughout the department. It is estimated that in South Carolina no less than 6,000 colored children are being educated. The various benevolent societies have placed teachers in the field, earnest and accomplished men and women, whose labors are destined, more than any other, to aid in the solution of this great problem of the age.

The day cannot be far distant when the value of their services will be acknowledged, and the freedmen's relief associations of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia will be honored by the record of the great services rendered to this poor, degraded, unfortunate race by their representatives, who at the sacrifice of personal comfort and social enjoyment have been brave enough to come here as humble instructors to this degraded race to aid in this great work of atonement for wrongs inflicted upon them. These teachers of the freedmen deserve to be and will be honored.

In obedience to what seemed an urgent necessity, and to prevent suffering and loss of life among the people whose interests were committed to my care, I addressed letters to several of the freedmen's aid associations, setting forth the necessities of the people as regards clothing and blankets necessary to protect the destitute from the cold in the approaching inclement season. Thus far they have most generously responded to my call, and large quantities of blankets and useful articles of clothing for women and children have been received, which will be the means of saving the lives of many who would otherwise have perished from cold. White refugees, as well as freedmen, received the benefits of this charity. The care and distribution of all articles received is committed to the hands of Captain J. P. Rutherford, assistant quartermaster, who is specially assigned to this duty. The greatest care is taken in the distribution of the articles sent, and at the close of the season Captain R. will make a full report of all articles received by him for the freedmen and refugees, and of their disposition, for the information of the different benevolent associations who have furnished them. For the present there must be large demands made upon the charity of the government.

The complete change in the organization of society, the transformation of an entire people from slavery to freedom, the desolation of war, and the consequent interruption of industry, must cause more or less suffering. The seeds have not been planted nor the crops harvested, and vast quantities of the necessaries of life have been destroyed by fire, and there is a scarcity of food in the land for present needs.

The want of confidence existing between the freedmen and the landholders, neither of whom have any faith in the other, and the want of capital to pay for labor, are some of the questions which this bureau has had to meet and solve. They are difficult and important.

In my administration of the affairs of this bureau, it has been my earnest endeavor first to carry out faithfully all my orders, and, in cases where discretionary power was given me, I have aimed to be just to all, irrespective of color or condition, to try to break down all antagonisms, encourage friendly feelings between the freedmen and their former owners, by showing them that their interests were identical, and that each should be just to the other, and respect all the other's rights. Fully conscious of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with former masters, I have been scrupulously careful to be just to them, and not to exercise any authority not clearly set forth in my instructions. I have only asked simple justice for those committed defenceless to my care,

contented oftentimes not even to secure this, carrying the olive branch where conviction would have declared for the sword of justice. I have not always been met in the same spirit. The hard lesson which the former slaveholder has to be taught, to treat those he owned as freemen, and to deal justly with them, is not to be learned in a day. It is, however, being learned as rapidly, perhaps, as could be expected. In good time they will see that exact justice is the wisest expediency and truest policy, and that free educated labor is the most profitable.

The medical department of the bureau, in this State, has been under the control of Surgeon DeWitt, a most faithful and skilful officer, who, in spite of all the many discouragements and obstacles in his way at the outset, has succeeded in overcoming them all. His department is well organized and thoroughly efficient, so far as he has been able to extend it, and has accomplished the objects for which it was established. In its mission of mercy to suffering humanity it has been eminently successful.

The abandoned house of Mr. Memminger, formerly the secretary of the treasury for the so-called confederate government, was recently set apart as an asylum for the destitute colored orphans in the department. It now contains some sixty orphans between the ages of one and twelve years, has accommodations for two hundred, and will probably soon be filled. These children are being clothed and educated by the benevolent associations of the north, and are fed by the government. Mr. Redpath, jr., is in charge. When suitable homes can be found for them, these orphans are apprenticed in accordance with your directions. I commend this noble institution to your most favorable consideration.

The South Carolina Freedmen's Savings Bank, which I established in October, 1864, and which was continued under my charge after my assignment to my present position, I have recently transferred to the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. In making this transfer I published the circular letter herewith appended, marked P. The history of this bank is given in it, and it is interesting, as showing that some of the freedmen, at least, care for the future, and that not all of them, as is frequently asserted, think only of to-day. With regard to the future of the freedmen, their present condition, degraded and unfortunate as it now may seem, is more hopeful than at any period of their history. If we are just to them, time will solve the labor question, and all others relating to them, for the best interests of humanity. The government, through the Freedmen's Bureau, should be their teacher, guide, and protector for the present. Having made them free by its own acts, it is bound to stand by them until such time as the State governments shall grant them such civil and political rights as shall be necessary to their own safety and protection. I would therefore urge the importance of the continuation of this bureau for the present, as it is now the only place where the freedman, who is injured in his person or property, can lay his complaint with any hope of redress.

In these peculiar and delicate duties I have been greatly aided by my able and efficient staff, whose zeal and interest in this work has never seemed to flag. They have given me their earnest and hearty support and co-operation at all times. In the performance of their varied and difficult duties they have deserved and received my unqualified approbation. I respectfully commend them to your favorable consideration.

The lists of all officers and agents of the bureau in the State under my charge, with the other monthly reports, contain all the statistical information at present in my possession.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,
Assistant Commissioner

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c.

Summary report of Virginia, by Colonel O. Brown, assistant commissioner.

RICHMOND, VA., November 31, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in that portion of Virginia under my charge:

In obedience to orders from the headquarters of the bureau, the assistant commissioner entered upon the duties of his office at Richmond, June 15, 1865. Previous to this time no uniform system had been adopted for the management of freedmen's affairs, and the control of these matters was in the hands of the several commanders of the military districts.

The larger portion of the State having been so recently overrun by contending armies the usual business avocations were almost entirely suspended, and large numbers of the laboring population were collected in camps, or located on abandoned farms, or obtained a precarious subsistence on charity and the fruits of irregular employment. In the neighborhoods of Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and Yorktown about seventy thousand had been collected during the war. From among these from eight to ten thousand recruits for the army had been enlisted. Many other of the able-bodied men had found employment in the different staff departments of the army, leaving their families in this district partially dependent on the government. In other districts thousands of freedmen were roaming about without settled employment and without homes. In localities least disturbed by the presence or conflict of armies, and where the average amount of land was under cultivation, the crops were suffering from want of proper attention, the planter being unwilling to acknowledge his late slave a freeman by becoming a partner with him to a contract, and the freedman conscious that no further service was "due" from him, and wishing to satisfy himself that he was really free by exercising his liberty to leave his old master.

Eighty-five thousand six hundred and forty-seven (85,647) acres of land were held in the State, exclusive of that in the counties of Loudon and Fairfax, for the benefit of the freedmen. Some of these lands were worked by them on shares, some by government, the freedmen being paid wages; some even rented to them, some were occupied as homes for those who were unable to pay rent or to support themselves, while others, on account of their location, were unoccupied.

The problem to be solved was, how to provide for the protection, elevation, and government of nearly half a million of people suddenly freed from the bonds of a rigorous control, acquainted with no law but that of force, ignorant of the elementary principles of civil government and of the first duties of citizenship, without any provision for the future wants of themselves and families, and entertaining many false and extravagant notions in respect to the intentions of the government towards them.

The citizens generally afforded no assistance in meeting these difficulties. Stripped to a great extent of ready resources by the operations of the war, they were unable to allow these people their just dues, much less any charitable assistance. In some sections of the State public meetings had been held, and the citizens had entered into covenant not to pay more than five dollars (\$5) per month to able-bodied men, not to rent lands to the freedmen, nor to give employment to any without a certificate from their former owners. Many of the citizens, under the control of tradition, habit, and education, only sullenly acquiesced in the freedom of their former slaves. They regarded the colored population as necessarily and appropriately servile and unfit for freedom, and, stimulated by the feeling that the late slaves were in some way responsible for the failure of their cause, they were wholly disqualified from co-operating in the work of the bureau.

Another class, numerically small, but of the best talent, culture and influence, not only accepted the situation, but, with a wise foresight and noble patriotism, were ready to co-operate with the government for the speediest restoration of tranquility and law, and to assist the bureau in its endeavor to bring the highest good to all classes out of present evils. A third and more numerous class, because forced to acknowledge the freedom of their former slaves, wished either to effect their entire removal from the State, or to bind them by such contracts as would allow them but little more freedom than they formerly possessed.

The work of the bureau was organized by dividing the State into eight districts, with one assistant quartermaster as superintendent of each, to whom all property in use by the bureau within the district was turned over.

The superintendents were instructed to divide their districts into convenient sub-districts, each county constituting one sub-district, except when the colored population of a county was less than 5,000, in which case two or more counties were to be united, and to apply to the commander of the military district for an officer to act as assistant superintendent over each sub-district.

The superintendents were further instructed to protect the negroes in their rights as freemen, to see that they were not in any way oppressed by their former masters, and to cultivate friendly relations between the two classes; to assist in the organization and maintenance of schools; to discourage as far as possible the disposition of the freedmen to remove from one locality to another, except so far as it might be necessary for uniting members of separated families, or to find profitable employment; to urge upon them the importance of making contracts for their labor, and to fulfil the same when made; to aid them by their advice when necessary to prevent their being defrauded, but in all other cases to leave them free to make their own bargains; to furnish rations, medicines, and medical attendance for the helpless and destitute, not provided for by their former owners, but not to issue rations to persons able to work for whom employment could be found; to require assistant superintendents to keep registers of all colored persons in their sub-districts, and to aid such in finding remunerative labor. If, when labor was found for such persons, they neglected to avail themselves of it, they were to be treated as vagrants. Superintendents were ordered, either themselves or through their assistants, to adjudicate upon all cases arising between the freedmen themselves, or between freedmen and whites, including crimes committed by the freedmen, in which the penalty should not exceed imprisonment at hard labor for a period of three months, or a fine of one hundred dollars. All other cases were to be referred to competent military authority. Subsequently the assistant superintendents were ordered to invite the whites and the freedmen of their respective sub-districts, each class to select for itself a suitable person to assist in the performance of this duty.

From the want of funds to employ civilians, the bureau has been obliged to depend, for the management of its affairs, almost exclusively upon details of officers and men from the army. Some of these officers have been eminently successful in the discharge of their duties, which are often very delicate and difficult. But many of these details have been of persons who had little sympathy with the duties to which they were assigned. The duties of the bureau being peculiar, and requiring experience for their proper performance, injurious results have followed the constant changes in its officers, made necessary by the mustering out of troops. But few assistant superintendents have occupied their positions for three consecutive months, while in many sub-districts the changes have been more frequent.

Notwithstanding these obstacles to a uniform and efficient administration of the affairs of the bureau, important progress has been made in the work undertaken.

The late slaves have been fully protected in their rights as freedmen, and the

exceptional instances where their rights were for a time denied are no longer heard of. It is believed that there is not within the State a person who does not understand and successfully assert his rights to freedom. The extraordinary eagerness of the freedmen for the advantages of schools has been met, as far as the resources of the bureau and the charitable zeal of its friends abroad would allow. There are at present about eleven thousand five hundred pupils receiving instruction from one hundred and ninety-five teachers. Numerous urgent appeals have come from remote and isolated localities for teachers and books, to which it has been impossible to respond for want of school-rooms and suitable quarters for teachers. Their progress in learning is such as would warrant a much larger expenditure in money and effort. Many citizens, adhering to the ideas and customs of the past, strongly oppose these movements, while others indorse and encourage them. The sentiment of the community is gradually changing in favor of educating the freedmen.

The irritation existing between the whites and the freedmen immediately after the cessation of hostilities has greatly abated, and instances of personal violence are becoming more rare. There is, however, much for the citizens to learn in regard to the best management of free labor, and much for the late slaves to learn in regard to their duties as freedmen. The attempt to introduce the contract system, so essential to the reorganization of the labor of the State, is embarrassed by many difficulties. The master has been unaccustomed to sustain to the laborer the relation which this system implies, and seeks to retain by contract much of the power which the slave system formerly gave him, and the freedman has yet to learn properly to appreciate the obligations which he assumes in making a contract. A further embarrassment is found in the excess of laboring population over the supply of profitable labor. It is impossible for the employers, even with the best intention, to give all the laborers such wages as their support and that of their families require. It is believed that this evil cannot be wholly remedied without the emigration from the State of at least fifty thousand freedmen.

The disposition to roam from place to place, and especially to leave the country for towns and camps, is almost entirely corrected; there is very little changing of location, except when necessary to provide the means of subsistence. They are generally contented with such arrangements for their services as can be made, and are seeking homes and employment that promise to be permanent.

The capacity of the freedmen of Virginia to take care of themselves, even under adverse circumstances, is best shown in the southeastern part of the State. During the war nearly seventy thousand were gathered here, on a limited territory, in extreme destitution, and yet at this time only four thousand four hundred and twelve are receiving government aid, and about one-half of this number are of the families of soldiers. Many have rented or purchased comfortable homes, some have saved considerable sums of money, and nearly five thousand of their children, decently clad and furnished with books of their own purchasing, are attending schools.

During the month of July it was impossible to ascertain the number of rations issued to freedmen, as the provision returns of both whites and blacks were consolidated.

There were issued, on returns signed by the officers of the bureau, during the month of August, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty (178,120) rations, to fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine (15,779) persons. Besides these, issues were made, by military authority, in localities to which officers of the bureau had not been assigned.

In September the entire issues to freedmen were made by officers of the bureau. The whole number of rations issued during the month to sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-eight (16,298) persons was two hundred and seventy-five

thousand eight hundred and eighty, (275,880,) or nine thousand one hundred and ninety-six (9,196) per day. During the month of October there were issued two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-six (235,786) rations to eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-two (11,622) persons, or seven thousand six hundred and six rations per day; the number of persons receiving rations being reduced from the previous month thirty (30) per cent.

The requirements of the freedmen for medicines and medical attendance have been met, as far as the limited resources of the bureau would allow. Eight hospitals have been organized, and fifteen medical officers employed, and, in addition, much valuable voluntary assistance has been rendered in treating the sick by medical officers of the army and by citizen physicians. The total number of refugees and freedmen treated has been about four thousand three hundred, (4,300.) The number at present under treatment is about seven hundred, (700.)

In addition to the land held by the department of negro affairs, there have been turned over to the bureau eleven thousand one hundred and five (11,105) acres, making a total of ninety-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-two (96,752) acres that have been under its control. Of this land, forty thousand seven hundred and fifty-one (40,751) acres have been restored, leaving on hand fifty-six thousand and one (56,001) acres.

The rights of the freedmen in the crops and improvements on the land restored have been secured. The result of the cultivation of these lands by the freedmen is not yet known, as the crops have not been fully harvested, but it is believed to be satisfactory.

The special courts organized for the freedmen are successfully accomplishing the ends aimed at in their establishment, and are giving general satisfaction. By them justice has been more generally received than could have been done by any other available means.

Notwithstanding the many embarrassments under which the bureau has labored, it is believed to have succeeded in promoting the welfare of the class in whose interest it was created, and to have afforded important aid in securing good order in the State.

Whatever success the bureau in this State may have achieved is largely due to the cordial sympathy and assistance it has uniformly received from the major general commanding the department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. BROWN,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c.

Report of Texas, by Brigadier General E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner.

GALVESTON, December 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report, which, though brief, I trust will give you such information in reference to the operation of the bureau in this State, and the present condition and future prospects of the freedmen, as may be satisfactory.

From the most reliable information I can obtain from my sub-assistant commissioners, the planters, farmers, and business men, as well as from personal observation, during a journey of some seven hundred miles through the cotton-growing regions of the State, I believe the crops of all kinds are garnered, and that we have an abundant supply of subsistence to meet the demands of all, white and black, for the coming year. The cotton crop, although probably not more than

one-half as large as it has been some previous years, was so well gathered, and demands such high prices, that it will bring more wealth into the State than any which has heretofore been thrown into the market. This has been accomplished, principally, by the labor of the freedmen, and at a time, too, when under the influence of the excitement incident to their transition from bondage to freedom, and while they were more or less unsettled and undecided in their purposes. If such results have been produced by free labor, trammelled as it has been during the period of its inauguration by innumerable adverse interests and prejudices, may we not reasonably expect from it, when fully and thoroughly established, still greater and largely increased crops, and a corresponding increase in the wealth of the nation? Indeed, but little complaint has been made by their former masters, and even they, notwithstanding their hostility to everything pertaining to freedom, in some instances have admitted that free labor will not only materially enhance the value of their property, but that it will infuse a spirit of enterprise, industry, and thrift, and that they will thereby become more virtuous, intelligent, and prosperous.

On the 10th ultimo I left Galveston, in company with Inspector General Strong, and travelled twenty-one days in the interior of the State, he taking one direction and myself another. During that time I met and addressed about 25,000 freedmen and planters. In doing so, my efforts were directed to impressing upon the minds of both the necessity and importance of turning their attention to the preparation demanded by the business of the coming year, and in instructing the former in their rights and duties. I found that but few contracts had been made by employers and employés. Such as had been made were verbal ones. I urged them to contract at once, (furnishing them with a form,) beginning the first of January and ending with December, and thereby get themselves and their families comfortably settled on some plantation, and, if possible, to remain where they have been born and raised, and where all their family ties and associations are, if they were kindly and properly treated, as this course would be more pleasant, satisfactory, and profitable to all parties. I have recommended to them that they labor for a fair compensation in money, or a portion of the crop; and that if any of them possess the means, they purchase and cultivate such lands as they desire. The freedmen are well informed as to the value of their labor, as some of them have been hired out by their former masters ever since they have been of a sufficient age to make their labor profitable, and are not likely to be imposed upon by their employers. I have also endeavored to disabuse their minds of the false impression which has been made thereon by the rumor which some designing and evil-disposed parties have very industriously circulated among them, that on or about Christmas they would be placed in possession of the property of their former masters.

In our intercourse with the freedmen we have found them kind, courteous, and well disposed towards all. Rumors are freely circulated in different portions of the State that there is danger of an insurrection. This we do not believe, from the fact that irregularities and disturbances are becoming less frequent every day. If, however, one does occur, it will be brought about by the action of the whites, and not the freedmen, who, although somewhat elated by the possession of that long-wished-for blessing, (freedom,) have not and will not commit any act of aggression or lawlessness, but will quietly settle down in the "enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Since we have visited and spoken to the freedmen, we find that many who have heretofore refused to contract are now doing so, as their contracts are being forwarded to us for our approval; and from what we can learn from the sub-assistant commissioners, we fully believe that the work of adapting employers and employés to the circumstances by which they are surrounded is progressing rapidly.

The freedmen are, as a general thing, strongly impressed with religious sentiments, and their morals are equal, if not superior, to those of a large majority

of the better informed and educated. We find them not only willing but anxious to improve every opportunity offered for their moral and intellectual advancement, and they are constantly inquiring for books and tracts of a religious character, there being some few among them who can read. Hence, we have had but little difficulty in opening and organizing schools, all of which, so far, we are pleased to be able to state, have been self-sustaining. We regret that we are compelled to report that we have not been able to give this portion of our labors that attention which its importance demands. This is owing, however, to the absence of Lieutenant Wheelock, our superintendent, and the want of proper books and a sufficient number of teachers. The lieutenant is now in New Orleans. The cause of his detention is, we presume, fully understood by you. We are daily expecting him to return, with such books and help as he may have been able to procure. Both are essentially necessary, if we improve in the future upon our past efforts. Some liberal-minded planters and business men have kindly and voluntarily offered us their assistance, and are doing all they can for the cause of education. What effort has been directed in this channel has been eminently successful, and we doubt not we will be able to show a marked and decided improvement in this department of our labors in our next report.

The business of that portion of the State through which I have passed has been but little affected by the war. The planters are wealthy, crops are good, and nowhere are to be seen evidences of suffering and want. But few cases of destitute and impoverished freedmen have come under our observation. These we have relieved as best we could, there being no poor or alms houses in the State. The health of the freedmen is good, as will be seen by the report of the surgeon-in-chief, S. J. W. Mintzer.

The testimony of freedmen is admitted in the courts of some of the judicial districts of the State, while in others it is excluded. It is my opinion that their rights are not properly acknowledged and guarded by the judiciary; but still there are encouraging indications that ere long they will receive that consideration to which they are entitled under the laws of the United States, and by the proclamation of the President.

Some few difficulties have occurred between the blacks themselves, and the whites and blacks. These we have endeavored to adjust equitably and justly. In the settlement of differences which have grown out of past transactions of a business character, we have pursued such a course as will insure to the freedman all the rights and privileges to which he is lawfully entitled.

In some portions of the State, and especially is it the case where our troops have not been quartered, freedmen are restrained from their liberty, and slavery virtually exists the same as though the old system of oppression was still in force. The freedmen do not understand their true status, and their former masters, although acknowledging them to be free, practically deny the truth by their acts. With this class of men (and a few of the editors who still continue to misrepresent the object for which this bureau was instituted) we have more difficulty than any other, as they refuse to pay the laborer his hire, and it seems almost impossible for them to deal justly and honestly with him. This is owing, perhaps, to the fact that heretofore they have had his labor without compensating him therefor. In this respect, however, there are evidences of improvement, and I trust that in the future there will be less cause for complaint on this account. They must pay them, if they expect to employ "laborers worthy of their hire."

Owing to the vast extent of territory embraced in my district, I find great difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of officers who can render me that assistance, as sub-assistant commissioners, which is necessary to a proper discharge of my official duties. But few, comparatively, feel and manifest that interest in the advancement of the freedmen that they should.

Your letter of instructions of October 4, 1865, so far as it relates to apprentices, cannot be applied here, as there is no such a law in the State. Any instructions that you may have, which would be applicable in this case, will be thankfully received.

The military authorities of this department have rendered us all necessary assistance.

My present labors are directed to the uniting of capital and labor. If I succeed in inducing the freedmen to settle down and enter into contracts with the planters—this accomplished, labor is applied to capital, future want and its attending train of evils will be driven from our midst, and the freedmen will become an educated, prosperous and happy race of people. This, by the blessing of God, I believe I will be able to accomplish. I can do so in no way so rapidly and effectually as by visiting and talking with them. For this purpose, I contemplate leaving here in a day or two for another town in the interior, from which I do not expect to return until after the first of January.

In the mean time, I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

E. M. GREGORY,

Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c.

Memorandum of report of General Gregory for November.

Believes that all the crops are garnered, and that there is subsistence enough for all, for the coming year.

The cotton crop, although about half its usual size, will bring more wealth into the State than any previous one has. This has been made by the freedmen while in a transition state, and expects largely increased crops when the free labor system is developed. The former masters, although disbelieving in freedom, acknowledge that it will increase the value of property, and infuse a spirit of enterprise, and cause more intelligence, virtue and prosperity.

For twenty-one days was in the interior of the State with General Strong, and addressed 25,000 freedmen and planters, and urged contracting, furnishing forms. Found few contracts made, and these only verbal. Endeavored to disabuse their minds of the maliciously circulated report of the division of lands and property at Christmas. The rumor of the insurrection is unfounded. The freedmen are anxious to learn; schools self-sustaining, but lack books and teachers.

Business is little affected by the war; planters are wealthy; but few cases of destitution, and these speedily relieved. The health of the freedmen is good. The colored man's testimony is received in some courts, in others excluded. In some parts of Texas, slavery virtually exists. The planters acknowledge their slaves to be free, but deny it by their acts, by refusing to pay them. There are evidences of improvement, however. Has so much territory, that he has great difficulty in finding a sufficient number of sub-commissioners, and few of these manifest proper interest in the work.

Is no apprentice law in Texas, so he cannot apply circular letter, October 4. Wishes for instructions in this. Military authorities have rendered all necessary assistance. Intends making another tour to last till 1st January, to urge contracting.

Summary report of the District of Columbia, by Brevet Brigadier General John Eaton, jr., assistant commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the bureau specially under my direction:

Your circular No. 4, requesting all officers or agents in any way connected with the care of refugees and freedmen in this department to report to me, brought together all official statements, and much other valuable information. Much had been done by the government and by the benevolent since this necessity first arose, especially during the preceding winter.

A tax levied upon the colored men employed in the staff departments of the army had furnished the funds from which expenditures had chiefly been made.

No lands were reported, save those in charge of Captain J. M. Brown, assistant quartermaster, and known as government farms, in Virginia and Maryland.

Much had been accomplished in the way of education; but no definite and complete report could be made out of the material furnished.

Relief establishments were in existence in this city, and at Freedmen's Village and Mason's island, under Captain Carse; at Alexandria, under Chaplain Ferree; and on the government farms in Maryland, under Lieutenant O'Brien.

The work of reduction had been commenced, but the negroes had gathered here, as at a city of refuge, for safety from their bitter foes; they saw whence they came only the tortures and terrors they had escaped. Many women and children had no adult male support; the men had been run off by the enemy, or gone into our military service; they could not turn back, and the north was not, generally, inviting to them; so the work attempted was difficult. But industry in the cities was over-supplied, and was being rapidly reduced by the discontinuance of government work. The great armies, too, just coming from the field, left here their surplus servants.

At once I began to send out officers to explain and enforce the new relations of whites and blacks in the surrounding country, and, with your approval, with little regard to territorial limitations.

A hearty spring to industry, it was easily seen, could, so late as the organization of the bureau, do much to raise from the fertile soil something with which to meet the sure necessities of the coming winter. There was a general disposition manifested to take advantage of the inexperience of the negroes; but they received news not only of their liberty, but its labors, gladly, and generally arranged for the season's work at once, when still at their former homes. Unfortunately, the old masters often found it difficult to treat as free those so lately slaves, and for whose enslavement they had fought so fiercely, and against whose liberation they had cultivated ignorant prejudices for so many years. Complaints centred here from a wide extent of country, and were listened to with the same liberality of boundaries. Families, torn asunder by the various forms of violence which had become an essential part of slavery, came with their tears and sighs for reunion. Now and then an old master, still holding to the idea of chattels, resisted.

Husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, limited by no shade of color or grade of intelligence, sought each other with an ardor and faithfulness sufficient to vindicate the fidelity and affection of any race—the excited joys of the regathering being equalled only by the previous sorrows and pains of separation.

Mothers, once fully assured that the power of slavery was gone, were known to put forth almost superhuman efforts to regain their children, travelling any distance, daring any perils, and even beating the pugnacious specimens of Chris-

tian chivalry in hand-to-hand conflict, and bearing off in triumph the long-sought child. Wisdom, however, was required in the aid we rendered, for, sometimes, the mother was not sufficiently emancipated from the brutal ideas of her bondage to understand the duties of a Christian parent.

By the application of the various simple instrumentalities at hand, with the issue of few orders, abuses began to decrease, and the surplus population here to work off. Operations of the bureau were specially required, and equally difficult to conduct. Congress had fixed liberty in the District of Columbia, and Maryland for herself. Both of these exercised their respective civil functions, and were supposed to have them in full force, and the adjacent counties of Virginia sought the same immunities.

The formal conflict of arms had ceased over all the country. Peace, with its simple instrumentalities, was the end and aim of the entire government. The whole military machinery was being taken down, and transformed to the uses of peace. The display of any military power was against the prevailing spirit. We had, as it were by a "right-about face," returned to the spirit so averse to war, which animated us before the outbreak of the rebellion. A military officer, especially if he had anything to do with the negro, was found to be peculiarly abhorrent in sections of the surrounding country. Indeed, rebels had not altogether laid down their arms. Here and there a desperado or two still stealthily continued the struggle, shooting a Union man, or officer, or soldier; or, not daring to do that, the unarmed and defenceless negro, especially if he dared, in anything, to claim his proper liberty. On this line the old spirit of slavery remained. Oaths, amnesties, special pardons, the dower of peace, the demands of self-interest, with some were not enough; a negro still was the proper object of their warfare. Fortunately, the military character of the bureau was adapted to meet this continuance of the struggle between the government and slavery.

But the continued exercise of this war power, in the midst of the general reduction of the military force, and of the undisturbed civil authority, was specially delicate, and particularly here, at and near the seat of national government, where it was important to illustrate alike the liberty vouchsafed to the negro, and the magnanimity of the government towards its late mortal enemies, now its penitent, seeking impartial justice as citizens of the same nation with those so lately their slaves.

And it has seemed to me proper to regard the entire work of the bureau as an incident of the war, alike in the exercise of authority and the disbursement of temporary aid to those absolutely needy. Refugees, whether white or black, have become such as an incident to the war; emancipation itself was decreed as a military necessity; slaves of rebels had been transformed into loyal armies, and whatever of suffering was thus occasioned, it was plainly the dictates of humanity, and the duty of a government leading civilization, to relieve. Old precedents of aid to captives of war it was well enough to remember. But the occasion was worthy of the making a precedent for all time to come, in overcoming any mere local, personal, formal obstacle, in wise and liberal, yet economical, execution of the demands of justice and humanity for the refugee and the freedman. Accepting this principle, I felt it equally important that the utmost care and economy should characterize each disbursement of aid, alike as a duty to the government and to the individual aided.

Governments, as they approximate to the tyrannical, may, to save themselves from the violence of the mob, temporarily nurse multitudes into beggary. But republics, dependent on the labor, integrity, and intelligence of the individual, cannot for a moment afford to empty their treasuries, or degrade the self-respect of any of their individual members, by any such disbursement of supplies as will encourage beggary, or foster idleness, or other crime. The punishment of crime, the support of pauperism, and the reformation of juvenile and other offenders,

and the aid of all unfortunate, and blind, deaf, idiotic, insane, &c., plainly should include the idea of industry and self-support.

The negro has never been a beggar among us; he should not be made such now, as he drops his chains, and while he accepts his manhood as a ward of the government. With these views, looking over the facts in the light of your instructions, I determined to continue a single establishment for those entirely unable to support themselves.

Freedmen's Village, though chiefly a self-supporting community, had needful buildings and accommodations, and was selected. The establishment on Mason's island was broken up, most of the people going to work and supporting themselves.

The government farms have been brought forward to the gathering of the crops, and, with few exceptions, returned to their owners, as ordered. These farms have been cultivated, not as a source of revenue, but as a means of industry to those who would otherwise have been entirely supported at government expense. Those in Maryland, under care of Lieutenant O'Brien, have furnished an asylum for the wives and children of many soldiers who joined our army from the midst of a white population chiefly engaged in aiding the rebellion, and of late, according to affidavits, disposed to class all loyal white soldiers with the negroes, in their hatred of the Union, and subject them to the same insults.

Great efforts have been made to reconcile the labor and capital thereabouts, and induce the negroes to engage at industry with private parties. The bad faith of employers has prevented success. They would work well anywhere for kind treatment and fair wages; but one negro unpaid for his faithful services, or another bruised and cut by his faithless employer, was enough to rouse the abhorrence of their companions.

With all the opposition to the true interests of free labor prevalent in the surrounding community constantly disturbing the relations of employer and employé, the freedmen on the government farms in St. Mary's county, Maryland, have proved the advantages of fair treatment and wages, and good faith, by producing with great economy of labor the best crops in that section of the State. Thirteen hundred acres have been under cultivation, of which 176 acres were wheat, 630 acres corn, 248 acres tobacco, 240 acres oats, and 6 acres potatoes; in addition to these were the gardens of the people. Besides the work on the crops, barns, fences, &c., have been built, and other permanent improvements made. The number of people has averaged about 500 during the season, about half of whom are laborers, and are paid regular wages. Most of the remainder earn enough to pay for their rations, while a few, too old or too young, are dependent. Besides disseminating through the various agencies at work in behalf of the freedmen, and through colored churches, the importance of finding industry outside of the cities, I found it necessary, at an early day, to establish in this city an intelligence office, to quicken and aid the acquaintance and confidence of those who needed work, and those who desired their services. Captain Spurgin has charge of this office, where he also hears all complaints, and listens to all calls for relief from suffering in this city and Georgetown. The duties thus performed are of so miscellaneous a character as hardly to admit classification. Prominent among them is the settlement of difficulties arising between whites and blacks, or among the latter, regarding contracts, &c., of which cognizance has been taken, and which have generally been adjusted satisfactorily without the delay and expense of an appeal to the courts. Attention has been given to the collection of claims against the government for labor, and thus the dishonest designs of pretended friends thwarted. Cases of personal abuse have been of rare occurrence, though occasionally the conductor of a street-car, or other person of similar authority, has exercised it unlawfully to the prejudice of the negro; aid having been given, no case of unjustifiable assault has gone unpunished.

Titles to property have been examined and determined where freedmen wished to purchase.

Cases of destitution becoming known by any means are at once investigated and proper measures taken for their relief, and a general supervision of the interests of the freedmen, business and social, is being exercised with a satisfactory degree of success.

The number reported as having found employment through the intelligence office in this city, from July 20 to October 31, is 773; this includes only those who have contracts registered; probably as many more have been helped to situations; 729 applications for labor have been filled, many of which were for families. Several hundred dollars have been paid by employers for labor thus obtained. Several calls for labor have been received from railroad and mining companies at the north, by which the introduction of a large element of colored labor is desired. For various reasons these calls have not yet been answered.

An intelligence office has been lately opened at Alexandria, where there is a large amount of surplus labor.

Until August 21 the medical care of the freedmen remained under the direction of Colonel R. O. Abbott, medical director, department of Washington. At that time the freedmen's hospitals were turned over to this bureau, Surgeon Robert Reyburn, United States volunteers, having reported for duty in charge of medical and sanitary affairs.

Campbell hospital having been secured for the use of the bureau, and possessing superior advantages for the treatment of patients, the freedmen's hospital in town was discontinued, and the patients transferred to Campbell.

In the month of September L'Ouverture hospital, at Alexandria, was also turned over to the bureau.

There are now three hospitals for freedmen in this district—one in Washington, one in Alexandria, and one at Freedmen's Village, having in all a capacity of 300 beds.

One assistant surgeon United States volunteers and ten acting assistant surgeons are at present on duty. Two of the latter are at the government farms in Maryland, four devote their time to visiting those patients at their homes in Washington and Alexandria who, with the aid thus rendered, are able to maintain themselves; the remainder are on duty in the hospitals.

In Loudon and Fairfax counties, Virginia, having an estimated colored population of 9,000, all self-supporting, no medical officers are required.

The whole number sick in the district during the month of October is reported as 2,445. Of these there remained under treatment at the end of the month 778; 1,585 had been discharged cured; 82 had died.

Comparing the results of cases treated in this and former years a manifest improvement is visible. In 1863, out of 1,014 patients, 299, or about 30 per cent., died. In 1864 there were about 153 deaths out of 3,806 patients, or about 4 per cent. During the present year, from the organization of the bureau to September 30, out of 6,251 cases treated there were 207 deaths, or about 3 per cent.

Frequent inspections of the freedmen in the cities have been made, and efforts to improve their sanitary condition. Owing to the neglect of the municipal authorities to enforce proper cleanliness and hygiene, it has been difficult to attain any very satisfactory results.

Arrangements having been made with the mayors of Washington and Alexandria by which the care of sick and infirm freedmen, properly residents of those cities, has been assumed by them, the medical officers of the bureau have received instructions to devote exclusive attention to those freedmen who have become such by the operations of the war.

In addition to the hospital, two extra-diet kitchens are in operation in this city

where rations are issued to such sick and infirm, not treated in hospital, as require them.

It is believed that the present number of medical officers will be amply sufficient to supply all necessities during the coming winter.

In view of the suffering brought upon the poor colored people by high rents, and the undesirableness of removing any of the buildings at Campbell hospital, after in possession of the bureau, I ordered some of the barracks separated by partitions into small tenements for cheap rents. These are now occupied by such families as are most worthy, and least able to pay the exorbitant rents demanded by private parties. Similar tenements are being prepared at Sickles and Seward barracks, in Alexandria.

The first report of rations issued to freedmen in this District, not including Alexandria, after the organization of the bureau, was rendered May 31. The total number of rations then issued daily was 2,574; 621 to laborers who paid for them, and 1,953 to dependents. The exact number of people thus aided cannot be ascertained, 600 rations daily being distributed at the government soup-house.

In September, Alexandria was added to the District.

October 31, 282 men, 349 women, and 346 children were reported as receiving rations. Of these 339 were laborers. 466 rations were issued daily to sick in hospital and quarters. The total daily issue was 1,270—a decrease since May 31 of 1,304 daily.

The home established by special act of Congress for women and orphans, conducted by a board of excellent ladies, and located in Georgetown, I have ordered from time to time supplied with subsistence. It is now also furnished medical attendance by the bureau. It has at present about 60 inmates.

The calls by refugees for aid have not been numerous. With few exceptions it was found that by giving them transportation to their homes, they could relieve the government of further expense by supporting themselves. No pauper establishment for their benefit has been opened. Twelve were reported as receiving rations October 31.

No effort for the freedmen is complete that does not embrace their education. Most strictly debarred in slavery, as a rule, from letters, or any proper culture, no pledge of liberty is greater to them than the privilege of learning to read, especially the word of God. Nothing so inspires their hope, or assures their self-respect, and awakens their efforts for themselves.

If the physician finds his patient rising and sinking under disease with the elevation or depression of his feelings, so much the more shall we find a slave-sick race, distinguished for nobility and largeness of sensibility, rising or falling, in working out their freedom, according as we rouse their deeper religious and moral feelings.

Looking over the facts, I was stung with shame that at the capital of our nation, distinguished for its liberties and general diffusion of knowledge, the negro was excluded from any chance for education. I found Congress had been mindful of the subject, and legislated upon it once and again, but foolish old prejudices had found means of thwarting the faithful and laborious trustees to whom its execution was committed. The mayor of Washington had refused to pay them the funds required by law.

A school or two had been suffered to exist here among the free negroes for a quarter of a century. More recently loyal charity had opened numerous schools, but generally at great cost, paying rents, and in some cases at disadvantages, to be overcome only by system.

About town was an abundance of buildings, erected by the government, soon to be vacated and sold. Their retention for school purposes would be no outlay, and slight expense in any form.

If the bureau had the "control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory em-

braced in the operations of the army," and was a part of the army, and its operations a moral and social campaign, closing the war, I could see no difficulty in using the war power, and the fragments of its material, barracks, &c., for the execution of the most fundamental condition in the pledge of emancipation. Could the nation afford that this great assurance of hope to the four millions just emancipated should be blotted out under the dome of the Capitol? Everything but the spirit of rebellion answered me.

It was plain, also, that such effort would be only of the most temporary character, for Congress would doubtless look to it that the spirit and letter of its laws for the District no longer suffered such violations, and that the negro had a fair chance in the race of improvement.

I determined, therefore, in accordance with the spirit of your instructions, to do what became the bureau for the initiation of what might become a free-school system for the negroes of the District. The plan was to secure from among the buildings, barracks, &c., to be abandoned by the government, enough to accommodate the schools, so arranged in location and classification as to result in giving the trustees of the colored schools a complete system of graded schools in each district, crowned with a central school for the more advanced.

This required an effort to harmonize all the benevolent interests at work here. Reverend John Kimball, lately an army chaplain, an able, faithful, practical, and at the same time scholarly man, was elected as superintendent. All societies have found it easy to unite their efforts with his. The honorable S. J. Bowen, postmaster of this city, and Dr. Brud, of the board of trustees of colored schools, have assured me of the aid he has been to them in their difficult work.

In the difficulty of finding lands on which schools for colored persons could be placed, without being indicted as nuisances by prejudiced citizens, application was made to Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, for the temporary use of government lots. He afforded us every facility. Congress would greatly facilitate the education of the colored people if these lots could be granted in trust to the trustees for this purpose.

The procuring of buildings, to our mind, was soon found impossible. Considerable, however, has been done by Mr. Kimball's indefatigable efforts, assisted by the agents of several benevolent associations, especially Mr. A. E. Newton, agent New York National and Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Associations.

At the end of October the superintendent reported 41 schools in operation: 25 in Washington, 4 in Georgetown, 10 in Alexandria, 1 at Freedmen's Village, and 1 at Good Hope. The number of teachers was 91, representing the following benevolent associations: A. M. Society, Pa. F. R. Association, N. Y. N. F. R. Association, Pa. Friends' Society, African Civilization Society, O. S. R. Presbyterian school, N. E. Friends, O. S. Presbyterian, N. S. R. Presbyterian, American Baptist Free Mission, and American Tract Society. Besides the schools of these societies, there are others, either exclusively private enterprises or aided by local societies not reported.

The whole number of scholars reported was 4,884; the average daily attendance, 3,566; 1,682 studied arithmetic; 1,006, geography; 254, grammar; 1,296, writing; 153, needlework, and 60, the higher branches.

Two schools at the government farms in Maryland, under the auspices of the New York Society of Friends, attended by an average of one hundred and thirty pupils, have not been definitely reported.

In this city and Georgetown there were also thirteen night schools, from which no definite report has been received; the largest attended by one hundred and fifty and the smallest by fifteen pupils—mostly adults.

There are three industrial schools in operation, conducted by agents of benevolent societies; two other schools of this kind, one in Washington and one in Alexandria, are about being opened under the direction of the bureau. A

large amount of material adapted to the wants of these schools has been received from the Post Office Department and Sanitary Commission.

The advantages of the Soldiers' Free Library in this city have been extended for the benefit of the freedmen, and it will be the depository for all the books donated to the bureau in this District.

Since the date of the last report, other buildings have been secured and new schools opened to meet the constantly increasing demands of the colored people for educational facilities.

It is estimated that 6,000, or about one-fourth of the entire colored population in the cities, are now receiving instructions in the schools.

Of the improvement of the pupils the superintendent remarks: "My visits always encourage me to persevere in this good work. The progress of the scholars is remarkable under the circumstances. They are learning very rapidly, and often surprise me by their ready and correct answers to difficult questions."

The affairs of freedmen in the three counties in Virginia assigned to my care have required comparatively little attention, save in Alexandria. Captain Hoff has reported as commissary of subsistence.

Lieutenant Smith, in Fairfax, and Chaplain Ferree, in Loudon, are occupied chiefly in forwarding the adjustment of the new relations of whites and blacks. No rations are issued in either of these counties.

I have endeavored to have a complete census of these counties, and of the District of Columbia; but, owing to the difficulty of securing soldiers for this duty, have been only partially successful.

Returns have been received from Fairfax county which show a total colored population of 2,941—1,552 males and 1,389 females. January 1, 1863, 2,167 of these were slaves, 774 free; 128 are able to read; 1,121 are children under 14 years of age. The estimated colored population of the entire District is 33,000.

At Alexandria, Captain Hambrick's provost court for freedmen, established at your request by Major General Augur, has been eminently serviceable in securing justice.

A strong disposition has been shown on the part of local judges and city magistrates to consider as still binding the old judicial rules in reference to negro testimony and suits.

Efforts to punish by whipping were revived, but were checked by the prompt order of General Augur.

Aiming steadily at the securing of justice, simple justice, for the negro, in spite of the remaining disabilities and prejudices of slavery, thoroughly convinced that this fairly done, the long-disturbing negro question was settled, I have more than anything else watched and tried to reach all incidents and influences which should prompt this among whites and blacks, and especially in the administration of justice. Some of the police of this city and Georgetown at first were not disposed to be questioned in regard to their mistreatment of blacks; but that has passed away under the prompt and faithful attention of Mr. A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

Lieutenant S. N. Clark, my efficient acting assistant adjutant general, made repeated examinations in Maryland, in answer to complaints, taking affidavits, and gathering trustworthy testimony. These reveal an antagonism between capital and labor hardly to be expected in a State where emancipation came by the voice of the people, and where the greatest present complaint is scarcity of labor. A lingering feeling of disloyalty to the government led many otherwise respectable people to countenance the misdeeds of those prompted to personal abuse of the negro, by their ignorant prejudices, and his powerlessness to secure legal address. Cases of personal assault were numerous; the punishment of any assailant, if white, by the law, was unknown.

The same statute which debars the negro the right to testify where his per-

son is imperilled, applies also where his rights of property are invaded. He can by no means compel the good faith of his white employer.

The law in Maryland by which, as interpreted, colored children may be apprenticed without the consent of their parents, and the abuse of it, bad as it is, operate to remove all those who would escape the forced separation of families, which formed so sad a feature of slavery.

Even written contracts to labor, including the names of each member of a family, have proved insufficient to protect from apprenticeship those whose age alone brought them within the scope of the law; and it has often happened that the children taken were the main-stay of aged parents, whose best years had been spent in unrequited toil for their masters.

The fruits of these abuses have been not alone discouragement and hardship for the laborer, but uncultivated fields, short crops, and consequent pecuniary loss to the employer.

Heeding all the privileges of Maryland, as a State which has respected its constitutional obligations, my endeavor has been to act not so much by direct authority as to secure the best possible administration of bad laws, and exercise an influence in favor of their speedy amendment, to aid, as far as I might, in enforcing order, exacting good faith between employer and employé, preventing injustice and fraud, and promoting the best interests of all classes.

It is gratifying to find the number of complaints steadily decreasing.

Captain J. M. Brown, assistant quartermaster at your headquarters, and for the bureau in this District, has shown excellent business qualities in the management of the finances committed to his care. All required financial reports have been forwarded.

The sources of the fund, and the fund itself, are steadily diminishing. Indeed, the tax should be removed at an early day.

Careful attention to provision against possible suffering during the now trying portion of the winter has been given. A steady application of present instrumentalities will, it is believed, enable the free people in this vicinity, as industry appears again in the spring, to relieve the general government from any special efforts in their behalf. This will be specially assured, should Virginia and Maryland so modify their statutes as to do them justice, and in the local administration of laws assure them the inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Their efforts for themselves are more and more wisely directed.

Their road up is still steep, rough, and badly hedged. Their friends, too, often mistake them and treat them as paupers, and their enemies keep up the old cry of "worthlessness."

Common sense, good faith, and simple justice would render their road easy, and their goal direct and certain.

CONCLUSION.

Although what has been done may come short of our wishes, more is already attained than any one dared hope last March. A prudent survey of facts cannot fail to encourage us.

An experience of several years, embracing the settlement in some form of nearly all the questions which arise out of the new order of things, and the peculiarities of feelings and circumstances among black and white south, gives my convictions of the success of emancipation, whatever temporary evils bad faith may here and there engender, the assurance of positive knowledge, more than of the confidence in opinions based on influence.

When first ordered to duty here, consenting to remain only till the bureau should be fully organized, I find myself closing this report after it has been in

full operation so many months, and, under your faithful and earnest lead, has filled page after page with illustrations of the humanities and charities unparalleled in the annals of national history.

Accept my sincere thanks for your uniform personal kindness and courtesy. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EATON, JR.,

Brevet Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c.

Summary report of North Carolina—Colonel E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 15, 1865.

GENERAL: In presenting my first quarterly report of the operations of this bureau in North Carolina, which I have the honor to forward, I deem it proper to give a history of its

ORGANIZATION.

On the 22d of June I arrived at Raleigh, with instructions from you to take the control of all subjects relating to "refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands" within this State. I found these subjects in much confusion. Hundreds of white refugees, and thousands of blacks, were collected about this and other towns, occupying every hovel and shanty, living upon government rations, without employment, and without comfort; many dying for want of proper food and medical supplies. A much larger number, both white and black, were crowding into the towns, and literally swarming about every depot of supplies to receive their rations. My first effort was to reduce this class of suffering and idle humanity to order, and to discover how large a proportion of these applicants were really deserving of help. The whites, excepting "loyal refugees," were referred to the military authorities. To investigate the condition of refugees and freedmen, and minister to the wants of the destitute, I saw at once would require the services of a large number of efficient officers. As fast as suitable persons could be selected, application was made to the department and district commanders for their detail, in accordance with General Order No. 102, War Department, May 31, 1865. In many cases these applications were unsuccessful, because the officers asked for could not be spared. The difficulties and delays experienced in obtaining the help needed for a proper organization of my work will be seen from the fact that upon thirty-four written requests, in due form, only eleven officers have been detailed by the department and district commanders. With such assistance, however, as could be secured, I proceeded to divide the State into four general districts, viz: Eastern, western, southern, and central. To the eastern district I assigned, as superintendent, Captain Horace James, assistant quartermaster, who was already on the ground and had for a long time been in charge of "contrabands," under the appointment of military commanders of the district. Over the central district, Captain Beal, 9th Maine volunteers, was first appointed superintendent, but he was soon relieved by Lieutenant Colonel D. E. Clapp, 38th United States colored troops. The western district was placed under the supervision of Major Smith, 17th Massachusetts volunteers, who was, however, soon relieved to be mustered out with his regiment, and the vacancy has not yet been filled.

The southern district remained without an officer until August 18, when Major Charles J. Wickersham, assistant adjutant general, was assigned as its superintendent.

The next step was the division of these four districts into sub-districts. My first intention was to make each county a sub-district; but the impossibility of obtaining so large a number of officers as this would require compelled me to embrace from two to eight counties in each sub-district. The arrangement now made is as follows: Eastern district has eight (8) sub-districts, central district has nine (9) sub-districts, western district has six (6) sub-districts, and the southern district has four (4) sub-districts.

For the 27 sub-districts the whole number of assistant superintendents (inclusive of citizen agents) has been 33. The largest number at any specific time has been 20. The number on duty now is 15. Thus more than half of the State is still without an officer or representative of the bureau.

My organization has been three times almost broken up by the mustering out of regiments to which my officers belonged. The only permanent officers, and such only can be useful in this service, are those detailed by order of the Secretary of War. With this brief history of my efforts to organize the bureau, I proceed to state

THE DESIGN AND WORK PROPOSED.

In my circulars Nos. 1 and 2, (copies of which are herewith enclosed,) the objects to be attained are fully stated. All officers of the bureau are instructed—

- 1st. To aid the destitute, yet in such a way as not to encourage dependence.
- 2d. To protect freedmen from injustice.
- 3d. To assist freedmen in obtaining employment and fair wages for their labor.
- 4th. To encourage education, intellectual and moral.

Under these four divisions the operations of the bureau can best be presented.

RELIEF AFFORDED.

It was evident at the outset that large numbers were drawing rations who might support themselves. The street in front of the post commissary's office was blocked up with vehicles of all the descriptions peculiar to North Carolina, and with people who had come from the country around, in some instances from a distance of sixty miles, for government rations. These were destitute whites, and were supplied by order of the department commander. Our own headquarters, and every office of the bureau, was besieged from morning till night by freedmen, some coming many miles on foot, others in wagons and carts. The rations issued would scarcely last till they reached home, and in many instances they were sold before leaving the towns, in exchange for luxuries. To correct these evils orders were issued that no able-bodied man or woman should receive supplies, except such as were known to be industrious, and to be entirely destitute. Great care was needed to protect the bureau from imposition, and at the same time to relieve the really deserving. By constant inquiry and effort the throng of beggars was gradually removed. The homeless and helpless were gathered in camps, where shelter and food could be furnished, and the sick collected in hospitals, where they could receive proper care.

The statistical reports prepared by Captain Almy, C. S., forwarded herewith, will show a steady and healthy decrease of the number of dependents from month to month: In July there were issued 215,285 rations, valued at \$44,994 56; in August there were issued 156,289 rations, valued at \$32,664 40; in September there were issued 137,350 rations, valued at \$28,706 15.

Should no unforeseen trouble arise, the number will be still further reduced. But we have in our camps at Roanoke island and Newbern many women and children, families of soldiers who have died in the service, and refugees from the interior during the war, for whom permanent provision must be made. Some of the women might earn their support as servants in northern families, if there were any organized agency for finding them employment, and means for transporting them north. Many children might be collected in orphan asylums, saved

from death, and properly educated. And I earnestly recommend that the "soldiers' bounty fund" be expended in establishing such institutions. In this connexion may be properly reported the efforts made in behalf of the sick. At the organization of the bureau many white refugees were found in a wretched condition. These were placed, as far as possible, in hospitals. Some have died, others have recovered, and been sent back to their homes. But very few of this class now remain under our control. The reports prepared by Surgeon Hogan will show the condition of freedmen hospitals. In the early part of the summer much suffering and mortality occurred for want of medical attendance and supplies. This evil is now being remedied by the employment of surgeons by contract. One is on duty at Beaufort, another at Wilmington, and several others are expected soon.

The whole number of sick under care of the bureau has been 3,771 during the quarter ending September 30.

PROTECTION.

Regarding this bureau as the appointed instrument for redeeming the solemn pledge of the nation, through its Chief Magistrate, to secure the rights of freedmen, I have made every effort to protect them from wrong. Suddenly set free, they were at first exhilarated by the air of liberty, and committed some excesses. To be sure of their freedom, many thought they must leave the old scenes of oppression, and seek new homes. Others regarded the property accumulated by their labor as in part their own, and demanded a share of it. On the other hand, the former masters, suddenly stripped of their wealth, at first looked upon the freedmen with a mixture of hate and fear. In these circumstances some collisions were inevitable. The negroes were complained of as idle, insolent, and dishonest; while they complained that they were treated with more cruelty than when they were slaves. Some were tied up and whipped without trial, some were driven from their homes without pay for their labor, without clothing or means of support, others were forbidden to leave on pain of death, and a few were shot, or otherwise murdered. All officers of the bureau were directed, in accordance with your circular No. 5, to investigate these difficulties between the two classes, to settle them by counsel and arbitration, as far as possible to punish light offences by fines or otherwise, and to report more serious cases of crime to the military authorities for trial. The exact number of cases heard and decided cannot be given. They have been so numerous that no complete record could be kept. One officer reported that he had heard and disposed of as many as 180 complaints in a single day. The method pursued may be best presented by citing a few of the cases, and the action thereon. From the report of Captain James, for August, I quote the following:

"I forward to you, in his own language, a report of a case which occurred in Gates county, on the northern border of the State, far away from any influence of troops, and where the military power of the government had been little felt. No doubt it illustrates others in similar localities far from garrisons and northern influences. The report will repay perusal, and appears to have been managed with admirable tact on the part of Captain Hill: 'Reports had reached me of the way in which David Parker, of Gates county, treated his colored people, and I determined to ascertain for myself their truth. Accordingly, last Monday, August 20, accompanied by a guard of six men from this post, (Elizabeth City,) I proceeded to his residence, about forty miles distant. He is very wealthy. I ascertained, after due investigation, and after convincing his colored people that I was really their friend, that the worst reports in regard to him were true. He had twenty-three negroes on his farm, large and small. Of these, fourteen were field hands. They all bore unmistakable evidence of the way they had been worked—very much undersized, rarely exceeding, man or

woman, 4 feet 6 inches; men and women of thirty and forty years of age looking like boys and girls. It has been his habit for years to work them from sunrise to sunset, and often long after, only stopping one hour for dinner—food always cooked for them to save time. He had, and has had for many years, an old colored man, one-eyed, and worn out in the service, for an overseer or “overlooker,” as he called himself. In addition, he has two sons at home, one of whom has made it a point to be with them all summer long—not so much to superintend as to drive. The old colored overseer always went behind the gang with a cane or whip, and woe betide the unlucky wretch who did not do continually his part. He had been brought up to work, and had not the least pity for any who could not work as well as he.

“Mr. Parker told me that he had hired his people for the season; that directly after the surrender of General Lee, he called them up, told them they were free; that he was better used to them than to others, and would prefer hiring them; that he would give them board and two suits of clothing to stay with him till the 1st day of January, 1866, and one Sunday suit at the end of that time; that they consented willingly—in fact, preferred to remain with him, &c. But from his people I learned that though he did call them up, as stated, yet when one of them demurred at the offer, his son James flew at him and cuffed and kicked him; that after that, they were all “perfectly willing to stay;” they were watched night and day; that Bob, one of the men, had been kept chained nights; that they were actually afraid to try to get away. There was no complaint of the food, nor much of the clothing; but they were in constant terror of the whip. Only three days before my arrival, Bob had been stripped in the field and given fifty lashes, for hitting Adam, the colored overlooker, while James Parker stood by with a gun, and told him to run if he wanted to; he had a gun there. About four weeks before, four of them who went to church and returned before sunset were treated to twenty-five lashes each. Some were beaten or whipped almost every day. Having ascertained these and other similar facts, I directed him to call them up and pay them for the first of May last up to the present time. I investigated each case, taking into consideration age, family, physical condition, &c., estimating their work from \$8. down, and saw him pay them off then and there, allowing for clothing and medical bill. I then arrested him and his two sons, and brought them here, except Dr. Joseph Parker, whose sister is very sick, with all the colored people I thought necessary as witnesses, intending to send them to Newbern for trial. But on account of the want of immediate transportation, I concluded to release them on their giving a bond in the sum of \$2,000 to Colonel E. Whittlesey, assistant commissioner for the State of North Carolina, and to his successors in office, conditional as follows:

“That whereas David Parker and James Parker have heretofore maltreated their colored people, and have enforced the compulsory system instead of the free labor system, now, therefore, if they, each of them, shall hereafter well and kindly treat, and cause to be treated, the hired laborers under their or his charge, and shall adopt the free labor system in lieu of the compulsory system, then this bond be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and effect, with good security.”

Lieutenant Colonel Clapp, superintendent central district, reports three cases of cruel beating, which have been investigated, and the offenders turned over to the military authorities for trial, besides very many instances of defrauding freedmen of their wages.

From the reports of Major Wickersham, superintendent of southern district, I quote the following:

August 25. A. S. Miller, Bladen county, states that Henry Miller (colored) neglects to support his family. Action: required Henry Miller to use his wages

for the support of his wife and children, who have no claims on their former master, and can look to no one else than the husband and father for support.

27th. Betsey Powell (colored) states that Mrs. Frank Powell, Columbus county, has driven her away without pay for her labor. Gave letter to Mrs. Powell, directing her to pay Betsey for her labor since April 27, 1865.

29th. Len Shiner (colored) states that he made an agreement with Mr. David Russell, of Robeson county, to work and gather his crop, for which he was to receive subsistence and one-third of the crop, when gathered. Mr. Russell has driven him off and refuses to pay. Wrote to Mr. Russell directing him to comply with terms of agreement, or furnish satisfactory reasons for not doing so.

These are but examples of hundreds of complaints heard and acted upon by Major Wickersham and other officers of the southern district.

The following cases are taken from the report of Captain Barritt, assistant commissioner, at Charlotte:

Morrison Miller, charged with whipping girl Hannah, (colored.) Found guilty. Action: ordered to pay said Hannah fifty bushels of corn towards supporting herself and children, two of said children being the offspring of Miller.

Wm. Wallace, charged with whipping Martha, (colored.) Guilty. Action: fined said Wallace \$15, with assurance that if the above offence was repeated the fine would be doubled.

Council Best attempts to defraud six families of their summer labor by offering to sell at auction the crop on his leased plantation. Action: sent military force and stopped the sale until contract with laborers was complied with.

A hundred pages of similar reports might be copied, showing, on the one side, that many freedmen need the presence of some authority to enforce upon them their new duties; and on the other, that so far from being true that "there is no county in which a freedman can be imposed upon," [speech of Judge Reed in constitutional convention,] there is no county in which he is not oftener wronged; and these wrongs increase just in proportion to their distance from United States authorities. There has been great improvement, during the quarter, in this respect. The efforts of the bureau to protect the freedmen have done much to restrain violence and injustice. Such efforts must be continued until civil government is fully restored, just laws enacted, or great suffering and serious disturbances will be the result.

INDUSTRY.

Contrary to the fears and predictions of many, the great mass of colored people have remained quietly at work upon the plantations of their former masters during the entire summer. The crowds seen about the towns in the early part of the season had followed in the wake of the Union army, to escape from slavery. After hostilities ceased, these refugees returned to their homes, so that but few vagrants can now be found. In truth, a much larger amount of vagrancy exists among the whites than among the blacks. It is the almost uniform report of officers of the bureau that freedmen are industrious.

The report is confirmed by the fact that out of a colored population of nearly 350,000 in the State, only about 5,000 are now receiving support from the government. Probably some others are receiving aid from kind-hearted men who have enjoyed the benefit of their services from childhood. To the general quiet and industry of this people there can be no doubt that the efforts of the bureau have contributed greatly. I have visited some of the larger towns, as Wilmington, Newbern, Goldsboro', and both by public addresses and private instructions counselled the freedmen to secure employment and maintain themselves. Captain James has made an extensive tour through the eastern district for the same purpose, and has exerted a most happy influence. Lieutenant Colonel Clapp has spent much of his time in visiting the county seats of the central district

and everywhere been listened to by all classes with deep interest. Other officers have done much good in this way. They have visited plantations, explained the difference between slave and free labor, the nature and the solemn obligation of contracts. The chief difficulty met with has been a want of confidence between the two parties. The employer, accustomed only to the system of compulsory labor, is slow to believe that he can secure fruitful services by the stimulus of wages. The laborer is unwilling to trust the promises of those for whom he has toiled all his days without pay. Hence but few contracts for long periods have been effected. The bargains for the present year are generally vague, and their settlement, as the crops are gathered in, requires much labor. In a great majority of cases the land-owners seem disposed to do justly, and even generously. And when this year's work is done, and the proceeds divided, it is hoped that a large number of freedmen will enter into contracts for the coming year. They will, however, labor much more cheerfully for money, with prompt and frequent payments, than for a share of the crop, for which they must wait twelve months. A large farmer in Pitt county hires hands by the job, and states that he never saw negroes work so well. Another in Lenoir county pays monthly, and is satisfied so far with the experiment of free labor. Another obstacle to long contracts was found in the impression which had become prevalent to some degree, *i. e.*, that lands were to be given to freedmen by this government. To correct this false impression I published a circular, No. 3, and directed all officers of the bureau to make it as widely known as possible. From the statistical reports enclosed, it will be seen that during the quarter 257 written contracts for labor have been prepared and witnessed; that the average rate of wages, when paid in money, is from \$8 to \$10 per month; that — farms are under the control of the bureau, and cultivated for the benefit of freedmen; that — acres are under cultivation, and — laborers employed. Many of the farms were rented by agents of the treasury as abandoned lands previous to the establishing of this bureau, and were transferred to us with the leases upon them. Nearly all have been restored to their owners, under the President's proclamation of amnesty, and our tenure of the few that remain is so uncertain that I have not deemed it prudent to set apart any for use of refugees and freedmen, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865. But many freedmen are taking this matter into their own hands, and renting lands from the owners for one or more years. The following communication indicates an interesting movement in this direction.

"KINSTON, N. C., August 16, 1865.

"Whereas we, a portion of the freedmen of Lenoir county, in the State of North Carolina, being desirous of embracing every facility which the United States government offers to provide for ourselves the comforts of a permanent home; and whereas we have felt the importance of mutual labor and mutual interests, and believing that industry is the basis of progress, and being desirous of becoming good citizens, showing that the labor spent on us was not thrown away: Therefore,

"*Be it, and it is hereby, resolved*, That we form ourselves into a society to purchase homes by joint stock, and for other purposes to be hereafter stated.

"*Be it further resolved*, That we raise ten thousand dollars for the purpose of homesteads, and that the said sum be raised by the 1st of January, 1868. And be it resolved, That this society shall be composed of the best and most reliable freedmen in Lenoir county. And it is further proposed to raise the required amount in the following manner, viz: Two hundred and fifty men will compose the society, each to be assessed the sum of forty-eight dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments of four dollars each.

"ANTHONY BLUNT,

"JAMES HARGATE,

"EZEKIEL BLUNT,

"Committee."

I am also endeavoring to purchase or rent, for a long period, the lands upon which houses have been erected by freedmen, so that they may not lose what has been expended. The most important local interest of this kind is the Trent River settlement. The village was carefully laid out by Captain James, and now contains a population of nearly 3,000, all but about 300 self-supporting. "Although," says Captain James, "in interest a part of the city of Newbern, it lies outside of the corporate limits, and therefore came under no municipal regulations." I therefore issued an order erecting it into a separate municipality. I imposed a small tax upon the trades and occupations of the people, and a very moderate ground rent upon the lots, to raise a fund for meeting the necessary expenses of maintaining the settlement. They pay these sums with pleasure, deeming them an evidence of citizenship. From the fund thus raised, the superintendent, assistant superintendent, a clerk, six nurses in the hospital, and some fifteen mechanics and laborers employed about the settlement, are paid. A good market is now nearly completed, the stalls in which have been taken up beforehand at high rates. It needs only the power to sell these people their lots of land to induce them to put more permanent improvements on them. The settlement, as such, is by all confessed to be well ordered, quiet, healthy, and better regulated than the city proper.

EDUCATION.

The quarter has been one of vacation, rather than active work, in this department. Still some progress has been made, and much done to prepare for the coming autumn and winter. Rev. F. A. Fiske, a Massachusetts teacher, has been appointed superintendent of education, and has devoted himself with energy to his duties. From his report it will be seen that the whole number of schools during the whole or any part of the quarter is 63, the number of teachers 85, and the number of scholars 5,624. A few of the schools are self-supporting, and taught by colored teachers, but the majority are sustained by northern societies and northern teachers. The officers of the bureau have, as far as practicable, assigned buildings for their use, and assisted in making them suitable. But the time is nearly past when such facilities can be given. The societies will be obliged, hereafter, to pay rent for school-rooms, and for teachers' homes. The teachers are engaged in a noble and self-denying work. They report a surprising thirst for knowledge among the colored people, children giving earnest attention and learning rapidly; and adults, after the day's work is done, devoting the evenings to study. In this connexion it may be mentioned, as a result of moral instruction, that 512 marriages have been reported and registered, and 42 orphans provided with good homes.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the bureau is clearly presented in the reports of Captain James, who, in addition to his duties as superintendent of the eastern district, has acted as financial agent, with the assistance of Captain Seely, assistant quartermaster. The duties of the department have been very great, and have been faithfully discharged by these officers. In July, Colonel Heaton, agent of the United States treasury, turned over to the bureau a large amount of real estate in Wilmington, Newbern, and adjoining counties, which had been leased for terms varying from one month to one year. The collection of rents from several hundred lessees of tenements and farms has been a laborious work. But the examination and adjustment of claims for this property, and the restoration of it in accordance with the President's amnesty proclamations, has been more trying and perplexing. Nearly all, however, is now out of our hands, and unless a re-examination of these claims is forced upon us by application for rents, on the ground that the property was not abandoned, we shall be able hereafter to devote all of our time to our appropriate work.

The following summary of operations presents the leading facts to the foregoing report:

Receipts for the quarter	\$44, 913 24
Current expenses	\$4, 350 34
For soldiers' families from bounty fund	7, 977 25
Remitted to treasury	21, 584 17
	<hr/> 33, 911 76
Balance credited October 1, 1865.	<hr/> 11, 001 48 <hr/>

Farms, 128; acres on farms cultivated, 8,540; acres of pine lands worked, about 50,000; freedmen employed on farms, 6,102; contracts witnessed, 257; freedmen employed under them, 1,847; marriages registered, 512; orphans apprenticed, 42; schools established, 63; teachers employed, 85; scholars attending, 5,642; cases of crime reported for trial, 12; cases of difficulty settled, reported in full, 257; cases not reported in writing, several thousand; rations issued, 508,924; value of, dollars, 106,365 11; hospitals, 14; sick in hospitals, &c., attended by direction of the bureau, 54,441; deaths, whole number of freedmen reported, in hospitals, camps, and towns adjoining, 2,680.

Reports of sick and deaths embrace all cases in the vicinity of stations, and with which the bureau has in any way been connected.

Estimated crops: Cotton, 858,700 pounds; corn, 32,715 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1,000 bushels; turpentine, 5,700 barrels; tar, 5,808 barrels.

The number of men engaged in fishing cannot be ascertained.

Many of the officers in command of troops in this department have given me their hearty support, and my own subordinates have been faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties. I am specially indebted to Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, acting assistant adjutant general, for his industry; to Captain Thomas P. Johnson, acting assistant quartermaster; Captain George C. Almey, commissary of subsistence; and Surgeon M. K. Hogan, for their efficient management of their respective departments.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,

Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, &c.



WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, Dec. 2, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my administration of the affairs of this bureau in Louisiana, while temporarily performing the duties of assistant commissioner of that State.

On the 5th of October last I received Special Orders No. 82, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, of date October 4, 1865, directing me to proceed to New Orleans and relieve Chaplain T. W. Conway from further duty with this bureau, and also to act as assistant commissioner for the State of Louisiana until the arrival of Brevet Major General A. Baird, when such duties would be performed by him.

In accordance with this order, I at once left Washington for New Orleans, and arrived there October 15. On the next day I relieved Chaplain Conway and announced myself as assistant commissioner of the State, *pro tempore*. In addition to the instructions contained in the above mentioned order, I was also verbally directed to make such changes as I thought necessary in the manner of conducting freedmen's affairs in said State. Finding certain changes in

the existing state of affairs necessary, I acted accordingly, keeping always in view the orders and instructions which I had received, in spirit as well as letter. As soon as I arrived in Louisiana I made it my first duty to become acquainted with the real condition of the freedmen and the temper of the whites, not only in New Orleans, but in all parts of the State. In order to arrive at the truth, I sought information from persons of every description, white and black, in the city and on the plantations, and by so doing I was able, I think, to form a correct judgment, free from bias, prejudice, or favor for any particular class. On the part of some agents there has been a want of tact, conciliation, and sound judgment. Their prejudices so blinded them that they could not properly approach the people with whom they had to deal, and it appears as though they went to the south to foster disunion, rather than to cure and heal. In many cases they have produced inveterate enmity between the whites and the blacks, instead of bringing about the good understanding and respect that their mutual interests require.

They would listen to the story or complaint of the black man alone, refusing to hear his white neighbor on the same subject, or if they did listen, with the determination not to believe.

I found in many parts of Louisiana there was an almost universal opinion among the freedmen that the plantations in the State would be presented to them by the government about next Christmas, and that they would be supplied with mules and agricultural implements for the purpose of working the same. With such an understanding they were refusing to work during the ensuing year or any part thereof. They would enter into no new agreements with the planters, at any price, or under any circumstances. This refusal was not so much on account of their disinclination to labor as on account of the expectation that they would hereafter work only for themselves on lands of their own, the gift of the government.

It has always been my belief that the blacks will work better and produce more as freedmen than as slaves, and I know that in Louisiana, where I have fully investigated the matter, they will do so, as soon as some false notions entertained by them in reference to their freedom have been removed. When they know that the government will not support them, or furnish rations and clothing to the able-bodied who live in idleness, there will be such a revolution in the labor question of Louisiana as to cause all planters to rejoice that their slaves have been freed. While it is true that the blacks in some parts of the State are not working as well as they might, and, as stated, have refused entirely to work next year, they should not be blamed by their bitterest enemies, the poor whites, until they themselves set them a better example. It is hard for the people of the south to separate the idea of slavery from labor. If labor were considered honorable, and the white man would work in the fields, there would be no difficulty in procuring the labor of the blacks—this, of course, when bad advice and impracticable notions are not given to them by evil-disposed persons. While in slavery, they saw the poor whites living without work or on rented lands; they see the same now, and it is but natural for them to expect a like state of ease and enjoyment. The questions of labor, education, &c., so far as the former are concerned, is as perplexing as those with which the bureau must deal. But these are matters without our jurisdiction. It is necessary for cotton and sugar planters to engage their labor in time to begin to prepare the fields for crops by the first of the new year, and they must be sure of retaining laborers from that time until all of the crops have been gathered in the fall. Otherwise, planting is a dangerous experiment, for a few days' neglect of such crops at certain seasons of the year will cause their loss. For these reasons I found the planters greatly exercised in regard to the labor question. The freedmen refused to work for them, and they were, consequently, very despondent over the prospects of the coming year. In view of these

widespread and increasing false notions and expectations of the freedmen, Mr. Conway, before being relieved from duty with this bureau, issued a circular informing them that they must not expect a gift of lands, and that they must go to work, making "all necessary arrangements, as soon as possible, to work for those who desire their services and are willing to pay fairly for them." The evil had progressed so far that this circular did not have the desired effect. Many of the freedmen did not believe that it was issued by Mr. Conway, and openly said that it was a "rebel forgery." The case now required an immediate if not severe remedy. In order, therefore, to undeceive the freedmen, and encourage them to make contracts for work for the next year, I issued a circular, entitled "An Address to the Freedmen of Louisiana," and through it informed them, in as plain and forcible language as I could command, that the government had made them free, and would to the last defend them in that freedom, but would not furnish them assistance that was not furnished to the white man, and would not support them in idleness and vagrancy, and that no class of persons would be allowed to live as vagrants in a country where there is a great demand for laborers.

They were also informed that they would be compelled to perform their part of the existing contracts for labor made for them by officers of the bureau, unless such contracts were first broken by the planters. This was just, as these officers, by liens on crops and otherwise, compelled the planters to pay the freedmen their wages. The rule should work both ways; what was fair for one was fair for the other.

The foregoing is the substance of the said address. The necessities of the case required that it should be issued. I thought it to be of the utmost importance that the freedmen should work during the coming year, not only for their own benefit, but for the good of the planters and the country at large. It is also necessary that they should do so in order to give the denial to the prophecy of those friends of slavery who continually insist that the negro will not work if free. The result has proved that the address was timely. I ordered that it should be read on each plantation in the State, and that printed copies of the same should, also, be left thereon. Many of the freedmen having been thus plainly informed of what is expected of them, soon showed a disposition to work under contracts for the next year, and the planters, acting under the belief that the evil complained of would, in a great measure, no longer exist, at once commenced to engage their services. The scarcity of labor and the large profits that can be made on the crops of Louisiana have caused a great demand for labor in that State. All of the able-bodied freedmen, if they will consent to work, can obtain employment at good wages, and there will still be room for many more laborers. Many planters called on me during the last week of my stay in the State to obtain information as to how and where they could obtain hands, and offered for them good inducements. I could not direct them where to go for this purpose, but some went to Texas and some to Mississippi.

In my administration of freedmen's affairs in Louisiana I acted upon the broad democratic idea that there should be the same code of laws for all; that every exceptional law or regulation for the black man is but a recognition of the spirit of slavery. The steps that I took were necessary to annihilate the distinction of that caste which sprung from slavery. Laws of the State made to govern the white man, while the freedman was in a state of slavery, surely could not be too hard upon him when freed and admitted to the benefits and penalties of the same. But there were men who had such a tender regard for the freedmen, that while they were willing that they should accept the benefits of State laws, cried down as an outrage any attempt to render him liable to the penalties of the same. Thus when I attempted to show officially that the freedmen could be arrested as vagrants, or apprenticed, in accordance with the laws that were equally binding upon all free persons, these men were ready to express great

indignation at the wickedness and enormity of such proceedings. The idea was constantly held out to the freedmen that they were a privileged people, to be pampered and petted by the government, and the effect was most pernicious. It not only gave them expectations that could not be realized, but prevented them from securing civil rights that the laws of the State conferred upon them. It also appeared to me that there was not a sufficient effort made in this State to harmonize capital and labor. The acts of a few local agents of the bureau were such as to destroy the confidence that should exist between these planters who were endeavoring to give free labor an impartial trial, and the freedmen who worked in their fields. These acts were done through a mistaken notion of kindness to the blacks.

VAGRANTS.

A few days after my arrival in New Orleans Captain Morse, provost marshal of the bureau for Louisiana, and who had for some time been acting in that capacity on the staff of Mr. Conway, informed me there were a large number of vagrant negroes in the city; able-bodied, healthy persons who came from the country, and who, if not put to work, would soon be a charge on the bureau. He requested me to ask the chief of city police to arrest these persons and deliver them to him in order that they might be cared for. This I at first refused to do, as I did not wish any officer of the bureau to make arrests of whites or blacks, or if it could be prevented to be instrumental in having arrests made. I was afterwards informed that it was the duty of the city police to arrest all vagrants, white and black, and that they did not arrest black vagrants through fear of the bureau officials, the bureau alone having control of such cases. Upon this information I then wrote to the chief of police, requesting him to have all freedmen in the city who were "without any means of support and are vagrants, arrested and sent to Captain Morse, provost marshal of the bureau, who will secure for them employment and means of support during the coming winter." The chief directed his subordinates to carry out my request. So energetic were they in the performance of this duty that nearly all of the vagrant blacks, and many who were not vagrants, were brought before Captain Morse within two days after the order was issued. This order was not carried out in good faith, and as soon as it was reported to me that men who were not vagrants were being taken up, I at once revoked said request and directed the chief of police to make no more arrests. This, I believe, was on the second day after the order was issued. All of the vagrants brought before Captain Morse were well provided for and placed in such positions as to enable them to earn a support.

COLONIES.

I found in Louisiana three or four colonies of freedmen. These colonies were conducted by detailed officers of the army and citizen employes. The aggregate number of persons in all four was 391 infirm adults and 359 children. The plantations on which these were situated are cultivated by a large number of able-bodied freedmen at the expense of the bureau. I sent an officer to each colony and plantation for the purpose of making a thorough examination of, and to report upon the cultivation of the same. From him I learned that they had been miserably managed. One colony or plantation, from the proceeds of the crop, will nearly pay expenses, but the others are not self-supporting, and will be a heavy charge upon the bureau. The medical director of the bureau for Louisiana also reported that, owing to his inability to procure proper medicines, attendance, and supplies, the mortality among the freedmen has been great. These circumstances, taken together with the fact that all of said plantations save one will probably soon be returned to the owners thereof, in accordance with your

circular No. 15, led me to determine to break up all colonics save the one on the plantation that would probably not be restored; to move upon this all of the infirm and helpless, and to dismiss all supernumerary and unnecessary agents and employes. A great expense would be thus saved to the bureau, and much mortality and immorality prevented. This change had not been completed when General Baird arrived and relieved me from duty as assistant commissioner.

ASYLUMS.

There were in New Orleans two asylums for orphans of freedmen; one in the Soulé mansion, and the other at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. These were partly supported by the bureau, having been furnished by it with quarters, rations, clothing, and a small amount of hospital supplies, and the orphans were under control of the assistant commissioner of the bureau for the State, in that he, with all other assistant commissioners, had been appointed by the commissioner of the bureau, "guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts." A few days after I assumed the duties of assistant commissioner of the bureau for Louisiana, I visited the asylum on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. There I found a state of affairs which, to say the least, was decidedly unsatisfactory. There were about thirty inmates, mostly boys, some of whom were from twelve to fifteen years of age, and were well able to work and take care of themselves. These orphans were being brought up in idleness and ignorance. Their only occupation appeared to be to lie around in the warm sunlight and to play marbles. Such articles as wash basins, towels, combs, &c., as are usually kept in all well regulated asylums, were wanting, and from the general sanitary condition of the establishment, it did not surprise me to learn that disease was prevailing among the children. While making my visit, one of the *orphans* was called out to the gate to see his *father*. A few days before, a mother brought back her *orphan* son to the asylum, and occasionally giving him a blow with the strap in her hand, told him that if he ran away again she would "skin him alive." This mother, I was told, owned property in the city, the of rent which was producing her an income. It is due to the manager of this asylum to say that she was in no manner whatever responsible for its condition, having arrived in New Orleans and having taken the control of it but a few days before. She is a woman of true principle and good heart, and was as much provoked as I at the manner in which it had been conducted; had she possessed the means, she would soon have made a change for the better. The next day I issued an order stating that the orphans in these asylums would be apprenticed by the assistant commissioner of the bureau to *good and responsible persons*, in order that they might be properly cared for and acquire habits of industry and morality. The contracts of apprenticeship were to be made in accordance with the laws of the State, and the same laws that governed in the apprenticeship of white children would govern in this case. I did not consider this a great hardship, not did I think it was in any manner reducing the orphans to slavery, notwithstanding the complaints of some supposed friends of the freedmen. I issued the order as "guardian of the orphan minors of freedmen" in Louisiana.

The effect of my action was to break up the institution on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. In some mysterious manner the orphans disappeared; some of them went to the other asylum, some were taken care of by benevolent persons, and a few, I suppose, went to their homes. The day after the "apprentice order" was issued, Madam Louise De Matin called at my office and informed me that the asylum at the Soulé mansion, of which she was matron, was partly supported by charitable societies of the north, and that if the order was withdrawn so far as it was concerned, she would make arrangements to conduct it free of government expense. I at once agreed to this proposition, and withdrew

the order as far as it extended to her charge. I did not visit this asylum, but was informed that it was properly conducted. Afterwards I issued a general apprentice order, to cover the cases of all orphans of freedmen in the State. This order provided that "The agents of this bureau may make, with good and responsible persons, agreements of apprenticeship or service for the minor orphans of freedmen. But they shall not have the power to bind or apprentice minors whose parents are living, without the consent of such parents. The agreements or contracts must provide that in return for the services to be rendered by the orphan so apprenticed or bound, they shall receive comfortable clothing, board, medical treatment when sick, a reasonable amount of schooling, and permission to attend church each Sabbath. At the end of the term of apprenticeship or service, they shall be allowed to retain all of their articles of personal apparel.

"All of such contracts shall expire for males when they are eighteen, and for females when they are fifteen, years of age." These contracts are to be submitted to the assistant commissioner of the bureau for approval. It was also ordered that they should be made in accordance with the laws of the State, so that, if at any time the bureau should be withdrawn from Louisiana, the proper civil officers might, for proper legal reasons, enforce or annul them.

ARRESTS AND FREEDMEN'S COURTS.

The next step taken by me was to direct that no more arrests be made by the officers of the bureau and to abolish these tribunals of special jurisdiction known as freedmen's courts. I thought it better that in cases where arrest were necessary the officers of the bureau should call on the military officers in the vicinity to take cognizance of the matter. By so doing justice would be equally obtained, and a disagreeable feature removed from the bureau. There are men in the bureau whose prejudices in favor of the black race go so far that they can hear only one side of a complaint, and whose zeal leads them, in many instances, to use the power of arrest that had been committed to them to the great detriment not only of the white man, but also of the black. Whenever a wrong is done the white man, the result is to create in his breast a proportionate hatred of, or enmity towards, the blacks. These officers escaped all ill effects of such action, except personal abuse, but the black man suffers otherwise.

By virtue of the laws of the State of Louisiana, both under the new constitution and the old code, *all free* persons, without regard to color, are admitted in the State courts. The black man has the same rights in these courts as the white. He can sue and be sued, and his own testimony can be taken in all cases, whether the parties to the suit are white or black. In this respect the laws of the southern States are remarkably liberal. Such being the fact, I directed that all "freedmen's courts" in the State of Louisiana be abolished, and that the cases then pending in the same should be transferred to the civil courts. I also ordered the provost marshals and agents of the bureau to appear in court in all cases where either freedmen were bringing suit or being tried as their attorney or next friend; that they should bring suits for them when necessary, and defend them when tried. These officers were also prohibited from interfering in any manner with the proceedings of civil courts. In cases, however, when the civil authority refused to offer relief to the freedmen, or refused to receive their testimony or hear their complaints, as they are bound to do by law, it was ordered that the matter should be laid before the nearest military commander, who would make arrests or take such action as the case required. The establishment of these exceptional tribunals in places where the laws of the State admit the freedmen in the courts on the same footing as the whites is one of those cases which recognized the spirit of slavery and the caste that springs from it. It is treating the freedmen as a separate and exclusive class.

for whom a distinct set of acts and regulations must be made, and it admits that they cannot be governed by the same rules and live under the same laws as the whites. The freedmen also became strongly impressed with the idea that they are a peculiar people, having nothing in common with their white neighbors, and learn to consider themselves either superior or inferior to others of like intelligence and property. It is said by some that freedmen's courts are necessary in Louisiana, because, even though the law admits them in State courts, the judges will refuse their testimony, and, even if they do not, they cannot there obtain justice. Why do they say so when the attempt is not made? The law guarantees them a civil right, and if it is wrongfully refused they should contend for it. If they do not do so now, the law may become a dead letter on the statute books. It is far better that a few should suffer from the injustice of some State courts than that all should not be allowed to testify and sue in the same. Judges and juries do not always render decisions that are supposed to be just by both parties to suits. When men's interests are at stake they often err in judgment. The fact appears to be overlooked by the freedmen and their friends that in many cases as great injustice is done to the white man in the "freedmen's court" as can be done to the freedmen in "white men's courts." Freedmen's courts are necessary for the protection of the blacks in those States where they are not allowed to testify, even though they may be productive of abuse and injustice when presided over by improper persons.

CONTRACTS.

Before being relieved by General Baird I issued an order directing the agents of the bureau to instruct the freedmen within their respective districts that they should then commence to make contracts to work for the coming year. I also set aside all of the multifarious and cumbrous rules, regulations, and instructions that had been heretofore observed in making such agreements, and left the whole matter subject only to the simple laws of supply and demand. There is a large demand for labor in Louisiana, and good contracts can and will be made by the freedmen. I did not do the injustice to their intelligence to take it for granted that they did not know how to make a bargain or agreement; to stipulate how they should be paid, and when. If not improperly interfered with, they will well take care of such matters, and it will be time enough for the bureau to interpose when it is discovered that the freedmen are suffering imposition and wrong in this regard. Nor must it be supposed that they do not know how to take care of what they get. It may surprise some persons to hear that while the poor whites of the State were almost penniless, scarcely a black who was not a vagrant can be found who has not a small roll of lawful currency in his pocket.

For other reasons it is not well to fix the price of labor. In some parts of the State there is a greater demand for labor than in others, and there, of course, better wages would be given. What can be paid in a particular locality is the price to bargain for. There is no danger that the freedmen will ask too little for their services. In some cases they wish to work for a share of the crop; in others for money; and if they are allowed to make their own terms, there is much more probability of their living up to the contracts. It has been remarked in my presence by intelligent blacks, "We are not free. You say that we have to work for certain wages, in certain places, and for certain persons. Let us make our own bargains."

All that is necessary under my orders is for the freedman to agree with whomever he may choose upon the condition under which the work is to be performed, have a written contract drawn up, and then submit the same to an agent of the bureau within the State for approval. This is necessary, as, in some cases, freedmen who cannot read might be imposed upon by the terms of the written instrument.

CLOTHING AND RATIONS.

I am not able to report the number of refugees and freedmen to whom clothing and rations have been furnished by the government, but it is not large. The reports that have been forwarded to the headquarters of the bureau are correct as far as they go, but they do not account for those to whom supplies have been furnished by the military authorities. A correct and complete report can be made by General Baird by consolidating the bureau report with a statement of the amount issued by order of the department commander.

SCHOOLS.

In Louisiana there are one hundred and forty-one schools for freedmen, and attending them are nineteen thousand scholars. These schools have been supported in whole by funds of the bureau. There are employed twelve directors, at a joint salary of \$1,225 per month; three special agents, at a joint salary of \$300 per month; five clerks, at a joint salary of \$170 per month; twelve principals, at a joint salary of \$1,350 per month; twenty-eight first assistants, at a joint salary of \$2,080 per month; thirty second assistants, at a joint salary of \$2,070 per month; eighty-nine primary teachers, at a joint salary of \$5,340 per month; city superintendents of New Orleans, at a joint salary of \$150 per month; one acting assistant superintendent, at a salary of \$100 per month; added to the above are two members of the board of examination, who receive five dollars per day while on duty, and eight janitors, who receive, each, from ten to twenty-five dollars per month. There are also several officers connected with the schools who draw salaries as officers in the military service. The cost of conducting these schools is now between seventeen and twenty thousand dollars per month.

When there were plenty of funds on hand, and when it was easy to levy taxes, there was no endeavor to make them self-supporting. I found that the expenses of the bureau were so large, and the income was growing so small, that there would probably be no funds on hand by the latter part of January next, even for paying the civilian agents and employes of the same, and but little more could be advanced by it for school purposes. It was, therefore, apparent that, unless the schools were put on a different footing, or received assistance from other sources, they must soon be discontinued. I informed Captain Pease, the superintendent, of this fact, and asked him to submit to me a plan to render them self-supporting, but nothing was done in the matter up to the time I left the State.

The wealthy black people of New Orleans and other portions of Louisiana refused to do anything for this cause, because, as they say, they pay a general school tax, all of which, by law, goes to the support of schools for the whites. Although there is an injustice in so appropriating the tax paid by them, I did not see the force of this reasoning. If they desire their children to be educated they should do something towards supporting the schools, even though they unfairly paid twice for it; and I think the idea that the general government will support schools should be held out no longer. If I have been correctly informed, the proportion of the school tax paid by the black people of the city of New Orleans amounts to over forty thousand dollars per annum. I represented to his excellency the governor, and several of the leading members of the new legislature, the injustice of appropriating this tax exclusively for the benefit of white schools. They fully agreed with me, and promised that, at the next meeting of the legislature of the State, they would have an act passed appropriating the tax paid by blacks exclusively for freedmen's schools. Since commencing this report, I have received a copy of Governor Wells's message, and I am glad to say that he recommends to the legislature such action. One of two things must soon be done in reference to the schools in Louisiana. Either they

must be conducted on more economical principles, and made, in part at least, self-supporting, or they must be discontinued. No funds were being advanced for the support of freedmen's schools by the quartermasters' department at the time I arrived in Louisiana, but they were supplied with means from the common fund of the bureau. This fund was collected, first, from rents of leased real estate which was held by the bureau as abandoned lands; second, fines and fees; third, poll tax; fourth, school tax. Since the publication of circular No. 15, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, much of the real estate that was held by the bureau in said State has been restored to owners thereof, not having been abandoned in the meaning of the law, and some having been restored to owners who had been pardoned by the President. But a small income will be derived hereafter from estates remaining in possession of the bureau; not near enough to pay the civil employes of the same. The fines imposed by judges of freedmen's courts, and the fees, were collected as charged on bonds, &c. By General Orders No. 23, headquarters department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 11, 1865, it was ordered that a poll-tax be levied as follows: "From each planter for every hand employed by him between the ages of eighteen and fifty, two dollars per annum; from each hand, between the same ages, one dollar per annum. This sum was to be payable and to be collected on the first day of June following, and the amount collected was to be appropriated for the purpose of reimbursing to the United States some portion of the expense of this system, (the labor system inaugurated by said General Orders,) and of supporting the aged, infirm, and helpless." Up to the 1st of November last, there was collected of this poll-tax \$39,501 44, all of which went into the exchequer of the bureau. The origin of the school tax was as follows: On the 22d of March, 1864, Major General Banks, then commanding the department of Louisiana, ordered that a tax be assessed upon the people of Louisiana for the support of schools of freedmen for one year. But it was not collected. In order, though, to support the schools, which were at once inaugurated, there was advanced by the quartermaster's department from the 1st day of May, 1864, to the 30th day of September, 1865, \$237,699 20; of this sum, \$158,229 70 were funds raised by an assessment on the corps d'Afrique, cotton crops, &c., and \$79,469 50 were quartermaster's funds proper. On the 24th of July last, in answer to a letter received from Mr. Conway, the assistant commissioner of the bureau for Louisiana, you wrote to Major General Canby, then commanding the department of Louisiana, requesting him to enforce General Banks's school tax order for the purpose of procuring means to *repay said advances made by the quartermaster's department*. On the 7th of August following, Mr. Conway also requested General Canby to enforce said order. General Canby at once turned the matter over to Mr. Conway, directed him to proceed with the collection of the tax, and offered him military assistance for that purpose. The amount of tax levied in the State by virtue of this order was \$228,307 50. The collection was commenced, and was proceeded with, until I was informed by the collector that it would be impossible to collect more without using military force to impress in persons, or to seize and sell property. Many persons, though possessing real estate, had not the money to pay the tax, and many refused to pay, as they contested its legality. This statement of facts I telegraphed to Washington, and asked for instructions as to whether I should proceed to collect the remainder of the tax by military force. The reply was not to continue the collection at that time, and I at once suspended it. Forty-two thousand dollars of this tax had been collected, but none of this sum was set aside for the purpose of reimbursing the government for advances made through the quartermaster's department. It was all paid out for freedmen's schools and on other bureau accounts. I do not suppose the assistant commissioner for Louisiana will ever be able to repay this sum, or any part thereof, unless some new way is devised for procuring funds.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS.

I found on duty at the headquarters of the bureau two majors, five captains, eight lieutenants, and two chaplains. Two of the officers were in the medical department. As there was a great necessity for officers in the interior to act as agents, provost marshals, &c., I determined to reduce this establishment so that it might be conducted by not more than four officers, together with the assistant commissioner, and to send the others to the interior. As I was not long enough in Louisiana to make all the changes desired, I left this matter in the hands of Major General Baird, after sending off some supernumerary officers and employes.

COMPLAINTS OF CORRUPTION.

Loud complaints had been made by the citizens of New Orleans of the corruption of some of the employes at the headquarters of the bureau in that city. I inquired into the matter, and found that these were not made without some grounds. . . . Wishing to elevate the tone of morals and to discourage the loose way of transacting business, I dismissed one of the chief clerks for accepting bribes from citizens. I was told that notwithstanding this weakness it would be well to keep him for a while, as he was a very useful man in giving information as to the loyalty and status of citizens who made application for the restoration of property held by the bureau.

CONCLUSION.

I believe that the freedmen of Louisiana are in a better condition than those in any other State embraced within the operations of this bureau. There is not among them an able-bodied man who cannot get employment and good wages. The planters of the State are very desirous of restoring their fortunes by cultivating the fields. Large profits can be made on the staple crops, and for this reason they can give good wages. The freedmen generally know this fact, and will not, therefore, work for a pittance. More than a majority of them obtained employment last year when but a small portion of the fields were cultivated, and we have but to consider the fact that the most of the planters now desire to raise sugar and cotton to form a judgment of the demand for labor for the coming year. Before the war four hundred thousand (400,000) hogsheads of sugar and an equal number of barrels of molasses were made in Louisiana. This year's crop of cane will not yield over twelve thousand (12,000) hogsheads of sugar and fourteen thousand (14,000) barrels of molasses. Then nine-tenths of the arable land of Louisiana were under cultivation in cane, cotton, and corn; this year there has not been over one-fifth. It was impossible for me to arrive at anything like the proportion of acres that will be planted the next season, but as there is nothing now to fear from the accidents of war, there will be a large increase over the proportion of last year.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the planters to act justly and fairly toward the freedmen, and to secure to them the exercise of their legal rights. This may be because they know that their former slaves are now free, and that it will be impossible again to reduce them to slavery in any shape or form; that they are the only sugar and cotton workers that they can at present procure, and that it is necessary to secure for them such rights in order to make them willing and competent workers. They are also showing a disposition to accord the freedmen those opportunities of educating their children which they have not heretofore possessed, for it is becoming evident to them that free labor flourishes best in those places where schools abound. The enmity against the black race in the south comes principally from the poor whites. For those of them who do work fear the competition of black labor, and nearly all of them,

having before them the fear of "negro equality," do what they can to oppose their freedom, and the working of the free labor system. But the war has not left enough of this class in Louisiana to exert any considerable influence.

It is not true that there are great numbers of freedmen being murdered by the whites in Louisiana. During the month that I remained in the State but one case of this kind was presented to the bureau, so far as I now recollect. This was the case of a freedman who had been shot and wounded by a white man, and the offender when arrested claimed that the freedman had first fired at him. That there are many cases of outrage that are never heard of is most true, but from all that I have learned, I do not believe that society in this respect is more demoralized at present in Louisiana than in some States further north, as represented by the public press. By telling only the bad acts that have been committed, and giving these as an index of society, any large community could be pictured as barbarous.

These remarks are not made as in any manner apologizing for that class of whites who have sunk so low in the scale of humanity as to maltreat the black man because he has been made free, and because they hate a nigger. But I cannot make an impartial report of facts unless I show both sides of the picture. We must look at the matter as it exists, and not give ear to one set of complaints only, nor allow our preconceived opinions and prejudices to blind us and prevent us from correctly exercising our judgment.

Free labor will be a success in Louisiana. The only concern the planters at present appear to have on this question is, "will the freedman fulfil his contract for work if we fully and fairly carry out our part of the agreement." They will not work next year as well as we may desire, but better than we have a right to expect. Men who have been suddenly freed, entertaining some false notions of freedom, and in some cases acting under bad counsel of both friends and enemies, are not apt to be at once energetic workers. Gradually the planters and freedmen begin to understand that for the present each is dependent upon the other. The planter must have their labor, and the freedmen must have the planter's wages, until they can procure property of their own. I speak advisedly when I say that in five years from now, unless some new element of discord intervenes, the freedmen will work as well and will be in as prosperous condition as any person can desire; and the rich and beautiful plantations of Louisiana will be far better cultivated and more profitable than ever in the past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,

Brevet Brigadier General, and Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General O. O. HOWARD,

Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

(

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER ARMY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 5th January, transmitting a statement of the number of men and officers in the regular and volunteer service in the United States.

MARCH 20, 1866.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 5, 1866, requesting information as to the number of men and officers in the regular and volunteer service of the United States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, with the papers by which it was accompanied.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1866.

In compliance with your instructions of the 6th January, 1866, transmitting a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 5, 1866, requesting information as to the number of men and officers now in the regular and volunteer service; where employed; the number receiving pay who are unemployed, or who are without commands corresponding to their rank, and the estimated annual expense of the army, as now organized and distributed, I have the honor to send herewith the Adjutant General's report thereon up to the 27th day of January, containing the information called for.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 27, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith tabular statements of the number of officers and men in the regular and volunteer service of the army of the United States, and where they are employed; the number of officers, volunteer and regular, receiving pay, who are unemployed, or who are without commands corresponding to their rank; and, also, the estimated annual expense of the army as now organized and distributed; which information is called for by resolution of the House of Representatives dated January 5, 1866.

As the number of regular troops is constantly increasing by enlistment, and the number of volunteer troops constantly diminishing by muster-out, January 9 was taken as a fixed date, and the estimated expense of the army calculated upon the number of troops then in service.

The remarks on the several sheets will indicate, as far as possible, the changes actually made from the 9th of January to this date.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 5, 1866.*

On motion of Mr. Morrill,

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, information as to the number of men and officers now in the regular and volunteer service of the army of the United States, where employed, and the number of officers, volunteer and regular, receiving pay, who are unemployed, or who are without commands corresponding to their rank; and also the estimated annual expense of the army as now organized and distributed.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

By CLINTON LLOYD, *Chief Clerk.*

CONTENTS.

Exhibit of the number of troops, volunteers, and where employed.

Exhibit of the number of troops, regulars, and where employed.

Exhibit of the number of general, staff and retired officers, regular army.

Exhibit of the number of general and staff officers, volunteers.

Exhibit of the number of officers and enlisted men. not included in foregoing statements.

Exhibit of the number of general, staff and Veteran Reserve Corps officers who are still on duty, showing where and how employed.

Exhibit of the number of officers unemployed.

Statement of the number of officers, regulars and volunteer, who are without commands corresponding to their rank.

Recapitulation.

Estimate of annual expenses.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Exhibit of troops "now in the volunteer service of the army of the United States," and military departments "where employed."

Departments where employed.	White.			Colored.			Colored and white aggregate.
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
East.....	70	1,630	1,700				1,700
Middle.....	97	2,508	2,605				2,605
Washington.....	124	2,578	2,702	50	1,314	1,364	4,066
Ohio.....	93	2,460	2,553	21	847	868	3,421
Kentucky.....				81	2,382	2,463	2,463
Missouri.....	390	10,500	10,890				10,890
Virginia.....	201	4,440	4,641				4,641
North Carolina.....	83	2,182	2,265	32	809	841	3,106
South Carolina.....	124	2,143	2,267	89	2,412	2,501	4,768
Georgia*.....	30	763	793	31	789	820	1,613
Mississippi*.....	39	1,032	1,071	338	8,734	9,122	10,193
Alabama*.....	195	5,392	5,587	191	4,845	5,036	10,623
Tennessee*.....				405	10,279	10,684	10,684
Arkansas.....	117	2,789	2,906	201	5,460	5,661	8,567
Florida.....				71	2,144	2,215	2,215
Louisiana.....	106	2,017	2,123	278	7,752	8,030	10,153
Texas.....	507	12,580	13,087	605	15,556	16,161	29,248
California.....							
Columbia.....	88	2,312	2,400				2,400
Total.....	2,264	55,326	57,590	2,393	63,373	65,766	123,356

* Military division of the Tennessee.

† Military division of the Gulf.

‡ Military division of the Pacific.

SUPPLEMENT.

Orders have been issued for the further reduction of the aggregate force (123,356) by muster out therefrom, as follows:

Departments where employed.	Officers and men.		Aggregate white and colored.	Remarks.
	White.	Colored.		
East.....				Reports from commanding generals, stating when these musters out will be completed, have not been received; but it is believed the work will mostly be finished by February 15, 1866. The aggregate force will then be 81,612 officers and men.
Middle.....	1,105		1,105	
Washington.....				
Ohio.....				
Kentucky.....				
Missouri.....	4,558		4,558	
Virginia.....	4,641		4,641	
North Carolina.....	740		740	
South Carolina.....				
Georgia*.....				
Mississippi*.....				
Alabama*.....				
Tennessee*.....		6,684	6,684	
Arkansas.....				
Florida.....				
Louisiana.....	5,210	16,406	21,616	
Texas.....				
California.....				
Columbia.....	2,400		2,400	
Total.....	18,654	23,090	41,744	

* Military division of the Tennessee.

† Military division of the Gulf.

‡ Military division of the Pacific.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, January 9, 1866.

THOMAS W. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE.—The officers of the 1st battalion, except 21 attached to companies, and the officers and enlisted men of the 2d battalion, veteran reserve corps, are not included in this statement.

Exhibit of troops composing the regular army of the United States and military departments where employed.

Departments where employed.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
East.....	170	2,705	2,875
Middle.....	49	525	574
Washington.....	40	637	677
Ohio.....	16	215	231
Kentucky.....	46	529	575
Missouri.....	198	4,864	5,062
Virginia.....	99	2,636	2,735
North Carolina and South Carolina.....	37	535	572
Georgia.....			
Mississippi.....			
Alabama.....	35	1,843	1,878
Tennessee.....	54	1,481	1,535
Arkansas.....	65	1,283	1,348
Florida.....	49	756	805
Louisiana.....	29	1,232	1,261
Texas.....	88	1,679	1,767
California and Columbia.....	149	4,255	4,404
Enlisted men engineer corps*.....		413	413
Enlisted men ordnance corps†.....		603	603
Hospital stewards;.....		498	498
Ordnance sergeants;.....		142	142
Medical cadets‡.....		12	12
Total.....	1,124	25,463	26,587
Number of officers in volunteer service.....	62		62
Receiving pay in regular army.....	1,062	25,463	26,525

* One company in Department of Washington. Three companies in Department of the East.

† Serving at arsenals and with various companies of artillery.

‡ Serving at various posts in the United States, &c.

§ Serving in army hospitals.

REMARKS.—The regiments, except the 17th infantry, have been assigned to military departments, and as fast as recruits are made the unorganized companies are formed and put *en route* for the departments where their regiments are serving. Recruits are also being sent to fill up the other companies already organized. About three thousand recruits per month are now being enlisted. The 17th regiment is reorganizing at Harb Island, New York, where it composes temporarily the garrison for a depot at which volunteers are paid and discharged.

SAM. BRECK, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, January 9, 1866.

Exhibit of the number of general, staff, and retired officers of the regular army.

Departments where employed.	Lieutenant general.	Brevet lieutenant general.	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Military storekeeper.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Aggregate.
General officers.....	1		5	10								16
Adjutant General's Department.....				1	2	4	13					20
Inspector General's Department.....					4		5					9
Bureau of Military Justice.....				1	1							2
Quartermaster's Department.....				1	3	4	11	48	12			79
Subsistence Department.....				1	2	2	8	16				29
Medical Department.....				1			57	8	2	86		154
Pay Department.....					1	2	24					27
Engineer Department.....				1	3	10	20	28		27		69
Ordnance Department.....				1	2	3	6	20	13	18	11	74
Retired from active service.....		1	1	4	19	12	27	31	2	18	7	122
Total.....	1	1	6	21	37	37	171	151	29	149	18	621
Number serving in volunteer service.....				7		10	17	18				32
Total receiving pay as regular officers.....	1	1	6	14	37	27	154	133	29	149	18	569

SAM. BRECK, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

Exhibit of the number of general and staff officers in the volunteer service.

Department, &c.	Major generals.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Aggregate.
General officers	27	49	19	3	10	19		76
Additional Aides-de-Camp				3	12	31		51
Aides-de-Camp				4	63	70		43
Adjutant General's Department				2				137
Inspector General's Department								2
Judge Advocates					20			20
Quartermaster's Department			36	1	6	249		292
Subsistence Department			8	2		141		151
Medical Department					44		34	78
Pay Department					155			155
Hospital Chaplains								13
Total	27	49	63	12	310	510	34	1,018

REMARKS.—21 major generals and 101 brigadier generals ordered to be mustered out by general orders No 168, U. S., are not included.

SAM. BRECK, Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

Exhibit of officers and enlisted men not included in foregoing statements.

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Officers of 1st battalion Veteran Reserve Corps who are not attached to companies	609		609
Second battalion Veteran Reserve Corps	12	448	460
Signal Corps	16	58	74
Total	637	506	1,143

SAM. BRECK, Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

Estimate of the annual expense of the army, as now organized and distributed, showing the reduction in expenses that will follow the execution of existing orders.

	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Ordnance department.	Aggregate.
Estimate under present organization	\$51,578,150	\$16,717,146	\$1,536,110	\$49,133,344	\$1,348,128 20	\$120,302,878 20
Deduct estimate for troops ordered to be mustered out	14,857,800	4,845,718	417,440	12,481,237	337,923 60	32,940,118 60
Total expense of troops not yet ordered to be mustered out	36,720,350	11,871,428	1,108,670	36,652,107	1,010,204 60	87,362,759 60

SAM. BRECK, Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

Exhibit of the number of general, staff, and veteran reserve corps officers who of absence,) showing where

Division and department limits in which employed, &c.	Officers.	REGULAR ARMY.			
		How employed.			
		Commanding divisions, departments, or districts.	On general courts-martial and military commissions.	In Freedmen's Bureau.	
Arkansas	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Middle	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Washington	Veteran Reserve Corps				
	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Tennessee	Veteran Reserve Corps				
	General officers				
Georgia	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Virginia	Veteran Reserve Corps				
	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
East	Veteran Reserve Corps				
	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
	Veteran Reserve Corps				
Florida	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Alabama	General officers				
	Staff officers				1
Ohio	Veteran Reserve Corps				
	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Texas	Veteran Reserve Corps				
	General officers				
	Staff officers				
North Carolina	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Kentucky	General officers				
	Staff officers				
	Veteran Reserve Corps				
Missouri	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
	Veteran Reserve Corps				
Mississippi	General officers				
	Staff officers				
Louisiana	General officers				
	Staff officers				
	Veteran Reserve Corps				
South Carolina	General officers				
	Staff officers				
	Veteran Reserve Corps				
Columbia	General officers				
	Staff officers				
California	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Headquarters military division of the Mississippi	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Headquarters military division of the Gulf	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Headquarters military division of the Pacific	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Headquarters military division of the Atlantic	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Headquarters military division of the Tennessee	General officers	1			
	Staff officers				
Total		10			1

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1866.

are still on duty in the service of the United States, (including those on leave and how they are employed.

REGULAR ARMY.			VOLUNTEERS.							Aggregate.	
How employed.			How employed.								
On leave on account of wounds, &c.	On other special duty.	On appropriate duty.	Total regulars.	Commanding departments or districts.	On general courts-martial and military commissions.	In Freedmen's Bureau.	On leave on account of wounds, &c.	On other special duty.	On appropriate duty.		Total volunteers.
		3	3	2		1				3	3
			1	2		3			20	23	26
4	2	35	41			1	2	2	30	3	4
	1	2	3	3	2			6	3	36	77
11	5	80	96		7	1	1	6		11	11
					1	6	1	6		18	21
					3	80	2	18	124	150	246
						1	1	6	3	94	94
		8	8			2				5	5
		6	6	2		1		1	36	39	47
						5			7	3	3
						1				12	18
			1	1						1	1
4		12	16	1		10		1	22	1	2
			2	2		42				33	49
3	7	81	91		7		2	1		42	42
								12	45	5	7
								11	9	57	148
	1	12	13	1						27	27
						4			6	1	1
		3	4	1		1				10	23
						5		1	12	2	2
			1	2		1				18	22
1			23				1			1	1
	1	22	23			1	1	6	40	3	4
					2			28	6	47	70
						1	1			38	38
		9	10	1		3			35	1	1
1				1						38	48
1		3	4	1		9	1			1	2
				3				2	21	31	35
1		14	15					1		5	5
								2	20	22	37
								1		1	1
	1	40	41	7				1		8	9
								7	80	87	128
								3		3	3
		1	1	1		2				1	1
						1			9	11	12
1	3	10	14	2		6	1		32	4	4
						24				38	52
		6	6	2		1				24	24
					1	4	1		20	3	3
						1				26	32
				2						1	1
		10	10						2	2	2
			1							1	1
1		22	23						17	17	40
										1	1
		3	3					2	5	7	10
		5	5							1	1
			1					2	5	7	12
									4	4	4
		1	1					1	2	3	4
		1	1							1	1
								1	11	12	13
29	22	389	451	38	24	218	15	121	626	1,042	1,493

SAM. BRECK, Assistant Adjutant General.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

Exhibit of the number of officers, volunteer and regular, receiving pay who are unemployed.

Department where employed.	Regular army.							Volunteers.							Total volunteers.	Aggregate.
	Major general.	Brig' general.	Colonels.	Lieut. col's.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total regulars.	Major general.	Brig' general.	Colonels.	Lieut. col's.	Majors.	Captains.			Lieutenants.
General officers.....																
Adjutant General's Dept.....					1			1					8	19		27
Inspector General's Dept.....						1		1					3	58		61
Quartermaster's Department.....																
Subsistence Department.....													17	17	9	36
Medical Department.....													3	3		6
Pay Department.....					1			1					4	10		14
Additional aides-de-camp.....										1						
Aides-de-camp.....											11	9				
Veteran Reserve Corps.....													8	136	235	349
Total.....					2	1		3		12	9		43	291	344	349

NOTE.—The number of officers of the volunteer service unemployed as above, consists mostly of those ordered to their residences to report to the adjutant general for muster-out, in accordance with general orders from the War Department.

SAM. BRECK, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

Statement of the number of officers, regular and volunteer, who are without commands corresponding to their rank, and how they are employed, including the number unemployed.

Department where employed.	Regular army, how employed.					Volunteers, how employed.					Total volunteers.	Aggregate.
	On general courts-martial and military commissions.	In Freedmen's Bureau.	On leave of absence.	On other special duty.	Unemployed.	On general courts-martial and military commissions.	In Freedmen's Bureau.	On leave on account of wounds, &c.	On other special duty.	Unemployed.	Total volunteers.	Aggregate.
General officers.....			2	3		7	7	7	10		31	18
Veteran Reserve Corps.....						14	150	3	55	399	621	11
Total.....			2	3		21	157	10	65	399	632	11

* Retained under resolution of Congress to await further action in their cases.

NOTE.—The officers reported in this list, though without a command of soldiers corresponding to their rank, are either employed on duties legitimate to their commissions, or are suffering from severe wounds received in battle and not yet healed, with the exception of two, who are on leave.

SAM. BRECK, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Troops, volunteer service, (white).....	2,264	55,396	57,660
Troops, volunteer service, (colored).....	2,393	63,373	65,766
Troops, regular service.....	1,194	25,463	26,657
General staff and retired officers, regular army.....	621		621
General and staff officers, volunteer service.....	1,018		1,018
1st battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, not attached to companies.....	608		608
2d battalion Veteran Reserve Corps.....	12	448	460
Signal corps.....	16	52	68
Total.....	8,057	144,668	152,725
Deduct officers of the regular army in volunteer service.....	114		114
Grand total, army of the United States.....	7,943	144,668	152,611

SAM. BRECK, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 9, 1866.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

LETTER

FROM

JOSEPH HENRY, VICE-PRESIDENT

OF

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,

TRANSMITTING

The report of their operations for the year 1865.

MARCH 22, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1866.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the act of incorporation, approved March 4, 1863, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the National Academy of Sciences during the past year.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,

Vice-President National Academy of Sciences.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the National Academy of Sciences (article V, section 6) the following report of the proceedings and labors of the academy during the year 1865 is respectfully submitted to Congress:

Since the presentation of the last annual report (February 13, 1865) no new subjects of investigation have been presented to the academy by the departments of the government of the United States, and consequently no new committees have been appointed.

The Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coinage, appointed May 4, 1863, at the request of the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, were instructed by the academy, at its session in August last, to present a report at the January session of 1866. The report, although belonging to the business of the year 1866, is hereto appended. (See appendix A.)

On the 29th of February, 1864, a communication was received from the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, inviting the appointment of a committee of three members of the academy to act jointly with three members named by the department, and with three members of the Franklin Institute, of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, to conduct, witness, and report upon experiments which may be agreed upon by the committee on the expansion of steam. The experiments are to be reported as early as practicable to the Navy Department, and to be submitted also to the National Academy of Sciences for its judgment and suggestions.

The president of the academy appointed a committee consisting of the following members: Fairman Rogers, F. A. P. Barnard, and Joseph Saxton.

The Navy Department named as members of the joint commission: Horatio Allen, chairman; Charles H. Davis, rear-admiral United States navy; B. F. Isherwood, chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The Franklin Institute named as members of the joint commission: J. H. Towne, I. V. Merrick, and R. A. Tilghman.

On the 5th January, 1865, the committee of the academy, through Mr. Saxton, reported progress. The committee has not yet presented a report, but the experiments have been conducted during the past year at great expense of time and labor, and it cannot be doubted that the results will be of much practical value. It is particularly desirable that the subject should be investigated with the greatest care and thoroughness, and that the conclusions drawn should be based upon a large and extensive range of experiments.

On the 8th of May, 1863, at the request of the Navy Department, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of magnetic deviation in iron ships. This committee consisted of the following members: A. D. Bache, chairman; Joseph Henry, Wolcott Gibbs, Benjamin Peirce, Charles H. Davis, Fairman Rogers, and by authority of article I, section 8, W. P. Trowbridge.

This committee presented a report to the academy January 7, 1864, when, on motion, the report, with the accompanying documents, was accepted, and the committee continued. (See annual report of president, 1863, pages 23—96.)

A copy of the report was forwarded to the Navy Department February 11, 1864.

At the last session of the academy, held January 24, 1866, Mr. F. Rogers reported from the committee on magnetic deviations, that its labors are still continued, and that the compasses of a number of national vessels have been corrected and investigations made. Also, that at the request of the members Admiral Davis had been appointed chairman in place of Mr. Bache, who has been unable to serve on account of illness, and Com. John Rodgers and Mr. J. E. Hilgard had been added to the committee. On motion, the committee was continued and requested to report, if possible, at the next session of the academy.

Since the presentation of the last report, the annual of the National Academy for the year 1865 has been prepared and published, copies of this, in accordance with a formal vote of the academy, have been distributed to the members of both houses of Congress, and also to the heads of the departments and bureaus under the government of the United States.

At the two sessions of the academy, held during the year 1865, thirty-three original communications were read. The following are the titles of these communications:

"On a Chronograph for Measuring the Velocity of Projectiles, by J. E. Hilgard."

"On the Homologies and Classification of the Cephalopods, by L. Agassiz."

"On the Geographical Distribution of North American Birds, by S. F. Baird."

"Note on the changes that have taken place in the bar of Charleston harbor since sinking of obstructions in the main channel, as developed by the United States Coast Survey, by J. E. Hilgard."

"On the Tables of the Moon, by Benjamin Peirce."

"On the Metamorphoses of some Malacopterygians, by L. Agassiz."

"On Chemical Classification, by Walcott Gibbs."

"On the Dimensions and Proportions of American Soldiers, by B. A. Gould."

"On a Method of exhibiting certain Statistics of Hospitals, by J. L. Le Conte."

"On the Glacial Phenomena and Present Configuration of the State of Maine, by L. Agassiz."

"On a Regulator for maintaining Uniform Motion, and an Apparatus for recording Time Observations in Type, by J. E. Hilgard."

"On the Progress of the Geological Survey of California, by J. D. Whitney."

"On the Mineral Lands of the United States, and the Relations of the Government to their Management, by J. D. Whitney."

"On the Origin and Formation of Sedimentary Rocks, by J. S. Newberry."

"On the Origin and Distribution of Petroleum in the United States, by J. S. Newberry."

"The Theory of the Sling, by Benjamin Peirce."

"The Fucoids of the Coal Measures, by Leo. Lesquereux."

"Letter from Mr. Agassiz."

"Observations of the Right Ascensions of Stars within one degree of the North Pole, by B. A. Gould."

"On Observations of Tides at the Island of Tahiti, made by Captain John Rogers, of the United States Navy, for the United States Coast Survey, by J. E. Hilgard."

"Discussion of Magnetic Observations made at Eastport, Maine, during the years 1861-1864, by the United States Coast Survey, by J. E. Hilgard."

"On Rifled Guns, by W. H. Bartlett."

"A New Theory of the First Principles of the Differential Calculus, by Theodore Strong."

"On the Ages of United States Volunteer Soldiers, as deduced from the Statistical Bureau of the Sanitary Commission, by B. A. Gould."

"On a Photometer, by O. N. Rood."

"On the Structure of the Moon, by S. Alexander."

"On the Systems of Mountain Upheaval to which the Continent of North America owes its Present Configuration, by J. D. Whitney."

"Abstract of Geological Investigations made in China and Magnolia, by Raphael Pumpelly. (Communicated by J. D. Whitney.)"

"Examination of Shells obtained by the Sounding-lead in the Coast Survey of New York and New Jersey, with some Nautical Hints, by Augustus A. Gould."

"On the probable immediate Cause of the Glacial Epoch of the Post-Tertiary, by A. Guyot."

"On the Lower Silurian Oils of Kentucky and Tennessee, by J. S. Newberry."

"Suggestions relative to the Annular Eclipse of the Sun, of October next, by S. Alexander."

"On Certain Converging Series expressing the Ratio of the Diameter to the Circumference of the Circle, by William Ferrell. (Communicated by Benjamin Peirce.)"

"On a Tide Meter, by J. M. Batchelder. (Communicated by Benjamin Peirce.)"

Of the communications heretofore presented, five are included in the first volume of the Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, now being printed

by order of the Senate of the United States. The minor papers will be collected and published in a smaller volume, under the title of *Proceedings*.

The current expenses of the academy, and the cost of publishing the annual, have been, as before, defrayed from the contributions of members.

The vacancies in the academy have been filled by the election of William D. Whitney and S. Weir Mitchell.

The council for the year 1866 consists of M. C. Meigs, B. A. Gould, J. L. Le Conte, and W. D. Whitney together with the officers of the academy, members *ex officio*.

The next session of the academy will be held at Northampton, Mass., on the first Tuesday in August, 1866.

Respectfully submitted :

JOSEPH HENRY,

Vice President National Academy of Sciences.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPENDIX A.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 17, 1866.

SIR : I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the National Academy of Sciences on weights, measures, and coinage, adopted at its late meeting in January, after considerable discussion, but not with entire unanimity.

The subject is one of much perplexity. While, on the one hand, it is evident that a reform of our present system of weights and measures is exceedingly desirable, on the other, the difficulty of adopting the best system and of introducing it in opposition to the prejudice and usages of the people is also apparent.

The entire adoption of the French metrical system involved the necessity of discarding our present standard of weights and measures—the foot, the pound, the bushel, the gallon—and the introduction in their place of standards of unfamiliar magnitudes and names.

Such a change, in my opinion, can only be, in a government like ours, the work of time and through the education of the rising generation, for this purpose, should the resolution now before Congress to establish a bureau of education be adopted, the French metrical system might be taught under the sanction of the government in all the common schools of the country.

The system, however, is not considered by many as well adapted to the Anglo-Saxon mind as one which might be devised, and it was therefore the opinion of a minority of the academy, that, could England and the United States agree upon a system for adoption, it would in all probability in time become universal.

The argument in favor of the French metrical system is, however, that it has been already adopted in whole or in part by several nations.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,

Vice President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Report of the Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coinage, to the National Academy of Sciences, January, 1866.

The committee are in favor of adopting, ultimately, a decimal system; and, in their opinion, the metrical system of weights and measures, though not without defects, is, all things considered, the best in use. The committee therefore suggest that the academy recommend to Congress to authorize and encourage by law the introduction and use of the metrical system of weights and measures; and that with a view to familiarize the people with the system, the academy recommend that provision be made by law for the immediate manufacture and distribution to the custom-houses and States of metrical standards of weights and measures; to introduce the system into the post offices by making a single letter weigh fifteen grammes instead of fourteen and seventeen hundredths or half an ounce; and to cause the new cent and two-cent pieces to be so coined that they shall weigh, respectively, five and ten grammes, and that their diameters shall be made to bear a determinate and simple ratio to the metrical unit of length.



